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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 24

BEETON, ONT., SEPT. 4 1889.

WHOLE No. 232

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

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10 cents per line for the first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion

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	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
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Four inches	9.00	15.00	23.00
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STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

The D. A. Jones Co., Ld., Beeton,

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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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 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 to 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 as good naturedly, but if you can't, then write us any way. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly	\$1.75
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"Bee-keeper's Guide," monthly	1.50
"The Bee-Hive"	1.50
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TO ALL that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for our Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont

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



Read what J. J. PARFENT, of Charlton, N. Y. says—"We cut with one of your Combined machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 Inc. cap, 107 honey racks, 500 broad franks, 7000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of bee-hives, due to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. &

JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21

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 '99. 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, tins, etc., in exchange for No. 1 Extracted Honey, delivered here, at 10 cents per pound—in 60 lb. tins—30c. allowed for tin. THE D. A. JONES CO., Boston.

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WITH PURE

ITALIAN QUEENS !!

Tested or Untested, Nuclei or full Colonies at very low price. Address

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Beeton.

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In July and August, each 1.80
In September and October, each 1.40

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

CHAS. BIANCONI I. Bologna, Italy.



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

STRETSVILLE, P. Q., May 1, 1898.

DR. B. 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 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. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gents—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 ELLICE, MAN., May 10, 1898.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen— I always keep your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blister 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,

D. 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. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

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BEE SUPPLIES.

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

W. A. CHEVSTER Chatham, Ont. (Box 100)

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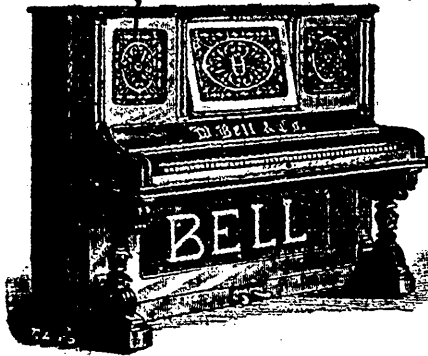
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TONE, PURE and BRILLIANT,
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CATALOGUE FREE.

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GUELPH, Ont

THE BEE-KEEPER'S

REVIEW.

A 50 cent Monthly that gives the cream of apicultural 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

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Untested Queens90

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

Address, **W. P. HENDERSON,**
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CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman and Central Avenues, Cincinnati

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BEEES AND HONEY

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

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**INDUSTRIAL
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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 hive and the "CHATAUQUA" Hive, with DEAD AIR SPACES are both giving universal satisfaction. We manufacture a full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies, including

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

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,
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W. T. Falconer.

**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
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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.

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"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.

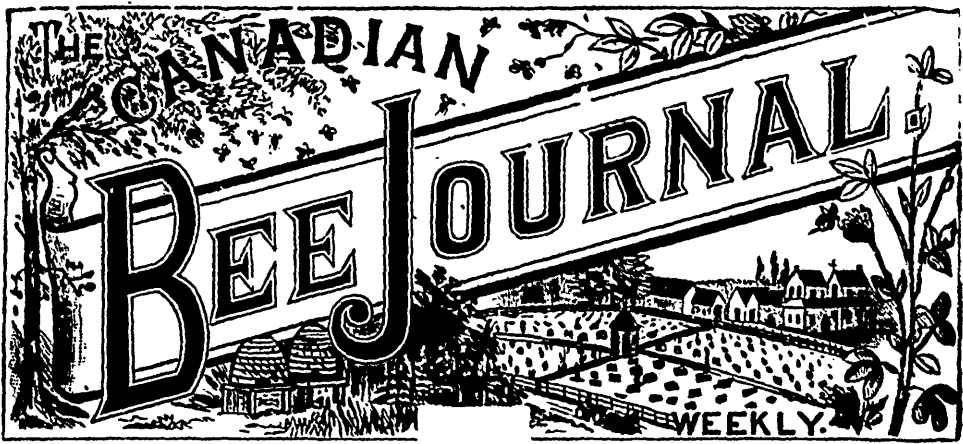
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"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only 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. 24

BEETON, ONT., SEPT. 4 1889.

WHOLE No. 232

EDITORIAL.

OUR OWN APIARY.

THE month just passed has been a rather peculiar one. We have had considerable cold weather and the bees did not seem to gather much until the last week of the month since when they have done exceedingly well.

SURE OF WINTER STORES.

We have changed our usual routine of management in the matter of extracting and we now have in every hive a good deal more honey than will be needed to carry the colonies successfully through the winter. We shall leave this honey just where it is for a couple of weeks yet and perhaps longer. It is all in top stories and we can at any time extract it after the season is over and our bees prepared for winter quarters. By this method we shall perhaps lose a certain amount of honey, but what we do have will be of just that much better quality and our bees will be sure of their winter supply.

During the last month it has been terribly hard work to handle the bees, and some days it seemed almost impossible to do anything with them, even a good smoking sometimes having but little effect. We have therefore had to use a tent almost altogether.

FALL PREPARATIONS.

There will in all probability be but very little honey gathered from now on,

and every colony should at once be examined as to its condition.

We too often neglect to look after the bees when the honey harvest is once over. In many cases colonies will be found queenless. If the colony is strong they will probably yet be able to rear a queen providing they already have queen cells in the hive. In case they have not it were better to supply them with a queen at once.

Should the colony be light it had better be united with the next weaker colony.

All swarms from this date should be returned to the hives from whence they issue.

The apiary should be put in good order, every hive not in use should be stored up either in-doors or under cover of some kind. Nothing should be left lying around loosely. Instead have your yard in such a shape that you will not feel ashamed when your friends visit you and express a desire to see through your apiary.

BREEDING FOR BUSINESS.

Every apiary has in it certain colonies which do better than any others, both in the matter of increase and of honey gathering. Now is the time to decide on arrangements for another season when note should be taken of the best colonies in the yard. The bees that have done the best business for you and that have produced good-looking bees are the ones you want but do not let this last item be

the governing principle in your selection. We do not care whether the bees are black, brown, blue, or green in color nor whether they have three bands or no bands at all, or yet, whether they are Italians, Holy-Lands, Cyprians, or Carniolans. What we want are bees for profit. And this is what we are working for.

MIGRATORY BEE-KEEPING.

To catch the fall flow of honey which is going to waste some three miles north of our Beeton apiary we have just moved out 50 colonies of bees. We observed a few days ago that bees seemed to be coming from the North and about four and five o'clock each evening the air was full with returning bees. We could not imagine from whence they were gathering their stores but a drive northward two or three concessions showed us. Driving along the first concession the bees were just thick crossing the lots homeward, and we decided that we must look still further north for the scene of their labors. Going on to the next concession we found them still coming from northward but in fewer numbers.

We then decided that we should save them valuable time and much work by moving the colonies nearer to the pasturage and this we have done. In many cases we did not find it necessary to even tack the frames simply placing them on the rack which is placed on our spring waggon and depositing them safely at their journey's end, without loss of bees or combs.

We would not advise this unless favorable circumstances with smooth roads, a good spring wagon, a steady horse and with combs pretty thoroughly fastened into position in the hive. We moved the colonies on the night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th. They have not since been examined but we are confident that they will gather more than sufficient to pay for all the trouble and expense, the latter being simply the time of the yard foreman and a teamster for about ten hours each and the use of horses and wagon.

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 finds ready sale.

U. S. Honey Statistics.

THOUGH the crop of honey gathered in the U. S. has but little to do with our market in Canada, it will still be of general interest to our readers to learn of the crop as gathered by Gleanings as summed up below:

On account of the cool wet weather in the early part of the season, which, according to the reports, seems to have pervaded almost all of the United States, the honey-crop is considerably less than it might have been. First, because this weather continued clear up, in a good many of the places, into the time of year when the main nectar-bearing flora was in bloom. Second, the bees were unable to breed up properly on account of the cool and rainy weather, and hence the actual working force of the bees was considerably lower than it should have been. But in spite of all this, the season has been decidedly better than last year, in most localities, although there are some exceptions.

Twenty States report a good season namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Arizona.

The following States report a poor season generally: California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

Michigan, though usually among the foremost, gives as unfavorable a report as any of the States enumerated.

It is interesting to note that a number of States report 200 per cent as the average crop of honey received. W. P. W. Duke, of Alabama, and J. L. Clark, of Florida, report 200 per cent., while a large number of others give 175 per cent. as the average crop. Taking it all in all, we find that the average crop of honey secured in the respective localities, stands 75 per cent. The same average a year ago was only 50 per cent; so that, according to the reports, 50 per cent. more honey has been secured this year than last, although the general average is still down.

Perhaps we should remark that the report has probably been under-estimated rather than the reverse. The tendency of human nature, and especially when its hopes are set high, is to look down instead of up. Farmers, as well as beekeepers, are much inclined to complain about the poor season, too much drouth, or too much wet, or something else that is not just exactly right.

How to Commence Bee-Keeping.

HERE is the advice of a person who says he started with too many colonies, and he says:

The reason for starting slowly is just this; before you can make bee-keeping a success you must learn to properly manage the bees, and you can learn as well from one colony as from many, and with much less time and expense. Do not think that you can learn all that is necessary from books and periodicals on the subject. You should learn all you can in this way, but you will not know all you have to learn before you begin keeping bees for yourself. Something will turn up that you never thought about, and if you start out with many colonies it may cause you to make some costly experiments and mistakes. Besides, the best bee-keepers differ widely as to methods, and you must decide many things by your own experience.

The cheapest and most satisfactory way to start, I think, is to get one or two three-frame nuclei, with untested queens. These can be had at a reasonable price. Order necessary hives and fixtures from a supply man, or, if you are neat and accurate, you can make most of these yourself. But it is necessary, that everything should be accurate as you will soon find out. When the bees are received lift them into hives, and build them gradually into strong colonies. Beginning in this way you will have many less discouragements than those who start more liberally. From 3-frame nuclei, purchased early in the season, we have taken in a favorable season over fifty pounds of honey.

There is good sound sense in the above, only we should change the "three-frame nuclei" to good colonies, already in full swing. There will be much less danger of discouragement than if the nucleus did not do well—and there are seasons when good strong colonies will do wonders, where those less strong do nothing. And it is hard, especially here in Canada to work up a three-frame nucleus to its proper strength in time to catch the honey flow; but start with but few colonies until you have gained by experience the most important points to be learned—then go ahead.

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.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

G. B. Jones at Lorne Park.

2 ON Saturday August 15, at Lorne Park Mr. G. B. Jones gave his lecture on "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Honey Bee," and on the following Thursday at the same place his lecture on "The Life and Work of the Honey Bee." He had the same audience on both occasions and delighted each member. The next day (Friday) he gave a public exhibition of bee handling at an adjoining farm where he transferred two colonies from box to M. F. hives in the presence of a large number of persons who had heard both lectures. Many of the spectators were ladies and became so interested that they crowded around the hives and examined minutely every feature as Mr. Jones described or explained it—egg, larva, hatching brood, &c.—and several of them had courage to take the bees up in handfuls when shown how. No veils or gloves are used and although the bees were hybrids and about 50 spectators present the only persons stung were three or four boys and only one man who struck at bees flying near them. The spectators were all influential Toronto people and have been talking bees to their friends ever since.

Toronto, Aug. 27, 1889.

BEE FEVER.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A Visit to Mr. Emigh

I HAVE at length succeeded in the fulfillment of a long cherished wish and purpose, that of paying a visit to the farm and apiary of Mr. Martin Emigh. Considering Mr. Emigh's success as a bee-keeper, and his prominence among Ontario apiculturists, I owe him an apology for not having performed this pleasant duty long ago, but his place is not so readily accessible as are some others, and hindrances are always thrusting themselves in the way when it is not convenient to do a thing. Mr. Emigh is located near the village of Holbrook. The nearest railway stations to it are Burgessville on the Port Dover line, two and a half miles distant, and Woodstock on the G. T. R., eight miles distant.

Mr. Emigh, like Messrs. Pet~~er~~, Pringle, and others who might be named, carries on bee-keeping as an adjunct to farming. This I believe to be the best way of doing it. The farm is the proper place for the apiary. No danger of vexatious lawsuits, or giving annoyance to neighbors. Bad seasons are not so crippling when there are other crops beside the honey crop to depend on. I hear that even our friend J. B.

Hall has lost faith in bee-keeping as a solitary specialty, and is thinking of getting farther into the country, and connecting a small fruit farm with his apiary. It is no wonder, after the trying seasons we have had lately. The logic of circumstances is inexorable sometimes.

Mr. Emigh has a farm of 100 acres where he lives, and 60 acres more a couple of miles away. His house is a nice, tasteful brick villa, but the barns do not match it. He is about to pull them down and build something that will better correspond with the beautiful dwelling. A more desirable site it would be hard to find. It commands a fair view of one of the best areas of farming land in the province of Ontario. It is adorned with shade and evergreen trees, and has two stretches of hedge, one of cedar, and the other of hemlock, which are hard to beat. There is a good orchard and graperies, which even this off-year is not devoid of fruit. The pears do not seem to have been injured by frost, and there will be a small yield of grapes. There is a windmill on the premises, which keeps a water tank always full, so that the stock can drink at will. Close by the apiary is the best ten-acre field of clover I have seen in many a day. For some years past, the midge has been fatal to the crop of clover seed, but this year, the heads have filled out. Some of them were already mature, and showed a good sample of seed. Mr. Emigh does not think the bees get much honey from red clover. They seem to work only on the smaller heads, here and there.

Mr. Emigh's apiary comprises upwards of 100 colonies, and is run chiefly for comb honey. The present season is hardly an average one, but will yield about 40 lbs. to the hive. The extractor is used only to a limited extent. The bees are strongly marked Italian hybrids. All the stocks were very strong, so much so that Mr. Emigh wished some one would relieve him of about half the bees. The queen supplied by Mr. Smith had been safely introduced, and already, at the time of my visit, some young and well marked workers were visible. Mrs. Emigh and the young folks have had the chief care of the apiary, while Mr. Emigh has run the farm. The Richardson hive is chiefly used. There are a few Jones hives of the small pattern, which give much satisfaction in the honey yield. Everything about this apiary is practical. It is run for business and profit, rather than show, and has yielded good returns. Mr. Emigh does not croak about bee-keeping, but considers that taking one year with another, it pays him well.

This is a model country house, and one could not but wish there were more like it. There is a nice piano, kept for use in the sitting-room,

and not stored away in the parlor. Books and papers feed the intellectual life. An air of comfort and convenience is everywhere apparent. The children have their pet sheep and chickens. All seems harmonious and pleasant. The butcher comes round two or three times a week, so that fried pork can be dispensed with. A drive to Woodstock brings you into the busy world.

We took an afternoon drive around the country, and it was lovely to behold. The farmers were getting in their grain, and rejoicing in good crops. We had any amount of bee-talk and agricultural discussion, as we rode behind a fine, upstanding horse, one of the few remaining specimens of the Royal George stock. I must not say much about Mr. and Mrs. Emigh's cordial hospitality, lest I let in a stream of visitors upon them, but it was a red letter day to me which I shall not soon forget.

WM. F. CLARKE,

Guelph, Aug. 30, 1889.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BOTANICAL.

WOULD you please reply, through the columns of your BEE JOURNAL, the botanical names of the enclosed plants in separate packages, designated by numbers, which bloom profusely in our neighborhood and supply large quantities of honey to the bees. I also send by mail a small phial of autumn honey made largely from the plants I forward. The first swarm from my colony swarmed on the 3rd July, and since then have filled the lower part of the hive, and are working on four frames in the upper story with good success, this I consider good work in 47 days. I am much pleased with your BEE JOURNAL, and would advise all our Canadian bee keepers to subscribe for a copy for the year. The brood is coming out fast in my second and third swarms. So far there is every appearance of all our honey plants continuing in bloom for some time.

D. W. CULTON.

Stellarton, N. S.

These we sent to Mr. C. Macpherson whose answers appear below:—

No. 1 is *Senecio Aureus*. No. 2 I cannot determine unless your correspondent send me the whole plant. No. 3, *Aster Multiflorus*; No. 4, *Solidago Lanceolata*; No. 5, *Solidago Canadensis*. All the above belong to the *Compositæ* family. No. 6 is *Brunella Vulgaris*; family, *Labiatae*.

If your correspondents who desire to ascertain

the names of plants would kindly remember that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to determine accurately any plant with which one is not familiar, by the flower alone. Root, stem, leaves and flowers are needed, and the whole plant should be sent, when not too large, between two pieces of card board, by sample post.

C. MACPHERSON,
Prescott, Aug. 25th, 1889.

SWARMING.

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH BEES IN SWARMING TIME.

"MRS. Harrison, why do you put that little tea strainer in your pocket?"
O! this is not a tea strainer, but a queen cage, and it is very handy just now. Yesterday I caught four queens out of six swarms, and it saved a deal of work. I put this little cage over a queen and set it down on the top of a hive, anywhere, until I was ready for it. I then moved the hive from which the swarm issued and put the new hive in its place, with the caged queen at the entrance.

As soon as she is missed the bees return and when they are quiet I release her. Once I released her too soon and she flew away, the bees following her. Again, as I released her she flew, but immediately returned. Perhaps if the swarm had not been placed upon the old stand she might not have returned. I had four queens caged at one time the other day. I take no further care of a swarm when I have the queen caged and a hive prepared for their return.

One time I "got left," as the children say. I caged a queen and moved the old hive, placing a new one on its old stand, with the queen at its entrance. There was another swarm in the air at the same time and they united. They often do this, when the queen accompanies them, and one will be destroyed. I then returned the old hive to the old stand, and gave the queen to them.

Bees will accept any queen when they swarm, but I noticed lately one balled, where two colonies had united. I had one of the queens caged, and when I saw this one balled I put her in a cage, and left her in front of the hive among the bees for several hours. As the bees remained and united peacefully, I smoked them and let the queen run in at the entrance, when she was well received.

Sometimes united swarms will leave the hive after remaining together over night, and return to their old home. Two swarms recently clustered together on a peach tree; the weight of the peaches and bees was too much for the

limb, and down it came. I had placed a hive under where they clustered, and one remained and entered the hive, while the other returned home in disgust.

One swarm came out and returned for three consecutive days, and, as this was getting to be rather monotonous, after they returned the third time, I took the swarming business into my own hands. I removed the old hive and placed a new one in its place. Then I removed a frame from the old hive, containing a mature queen-cell, to the new hive. All the field-bees returned to the old stand, and I shook the bees from the combs of the old hive in front of the new one. I did not see the queen, and do not know which hive had her, but it makes little difference, as both had mature queen-cells.

One day last week two swarms issued at the same time and united. Before they were fairly hived out came a third. I moved the hive immediately to where it was to stand, and spread my apron over the entrance. On came the third swarm and clustered upon the sides and back of the hive, until they were two inches deep; how to get them off and not have them mix with the first swarms, as their hive was full to overflowing, was the question.—Mrs. L. Harrison, in American Farmer.

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.

Cost of Moving Bees.

QUERY, No. 246.—I have no horse and have to hire. Now will it pay me to hire my bees (30 colonies) moved to fall pasturage six miles distant? What would you estimate the total cost of getting them ready to move, with wire cloth to buy, and all labor to be paid for?

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—It will depend on circumstances.

Wm. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—1st, No. 2nd, I don't know what the cost would be.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Doubtful. Should estimate the cost at 50c per colony.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—1st I doubt it. 2nd, More than your increased profits would amount to in nine cases out of ten.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—You can answer the first question after you have tried it. A few years ago it cost me about four dollars to prepare and move 25 colonies five miles.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Unless you are very positive that the pasture is much better than where they are let them alone. For your locality you are better able to calculate the expense than I am.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—It might pay well, and might not pay at all. It all depends on region and season. The cost is not great. I could not give exact figures. Ask Mr. Jones or Dr. Miller.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—It is impossible to say without some idea of the extent of the fall pasturage and even then the weather may prove unfavorable. The cost should not exceed 25c per hive, wire cloth extra.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—All depends on how much better the field is than your own. It may pay well and it may not pay at all. The cost may be from 5 to 15 cts. per colony, depending on kind of hives &c.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—If the fall bloom is abundant there—if the weather is favorable at that time—if your bees are in proper shape. Well, there are a good many more ifs—try the experiment and decide for yourself. It would probably cost you about 30c per hive.

JAN. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—No one can estimate the cost of moving your bees half so well as you can. Very much depends upon the style of hive you use. As to the gain of moving, that all depends upon how poor your August crop is at home, and how good 6 miles away. I presume a removal would pay you well.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—It will depend upon the quality of the pasturage, and amount you have to pay for moving. With good pasturage I think it would pay. As to estimates, I can do you no good, for my figures might prove far higher or lower than the cost where you are. You can ascertain prices by making inquiries.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—1st, all depends on two considerations, that is what it will cost, and the quantity of honey you would secure. The first of these you can answer as well or better than I can as I have had no experience and if I had any experience the cost might be different in your locality and with your surroundings. The second consideration—well—who will answer that? 2nd, answer above.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—If your own fall pasturage is poor and that six miles distant is good it would pay you to move them. Five dollars with proper management would cover expense of moving once. i. e.—not counting your own work. You need not buy much gauze if you manage right. Extract or take out

nearly all the honey before you start and take a cool evening or morning for it, or night-time for that matter. Cheese cloth, which is very cheap, will answer in the place of the gauze over the frames. I never moved much for fall forage and then only a few colonies, but it paid well.

G. W. DEMAREE CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—If the pasture is good enough I think it would pay you. Perhaps it would cost \$10 to get 30 colonies ready to ship counting material and cost of skilled labor. But the material would do to use for many years if properly cared for. Perhaps I will move a few colonies this fall as an experiment. The best outfit is an empty section case with wire cloth tacked onto its top, or any shallow box will answer; when once made they are all ready. They can be secured in place on top of the brood chamber by means of a few strips of lath secured with small nails. This arrangement gives plenty of ventilation, and is quickly adjusted, and as easily removed.

Packing Comb Honey for Shipment by Rail.

QUERY No. 247.—What is the best way to pack comb honey for shipment by rail, to avoid jarring and breakage?

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—No experience.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOROLINO, N. Y.—In cases holding from 10 to 20 pounds.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—In one tier crates. End of sections to end of car.

WM. McEVROY, WOODBURN, ONT.—Pack in crates with small strips tacked across the bottom for the ends of the sections to rest on.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Pack solid so the cases cannot shake around, having the sections run lengthwise of the car.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG.—I use a crate with glass on one side, holding 24 sections. I have never met with any loss when shipping in this way.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Consult with the commission man you think of shipping to and have him tell you how he would prefer it for his market.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—Wrap each section nicely in paper and pack closely in small crates or boxes. I've seen honey sent over 2300 miles by express, packed in this way, twenty, one-pound sections in a box, and not a single comb injured.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—In boxes with glass at end or side and place in car so that combs are parallel with it. See that the crates when in the car are so arranged or have something placed against them so that they cannot be jerked off when train is shunted or starts suddenly.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—I don't know, as I have had no experience, the text books give various plans, any of which may be followed. More or less loss will occur in any case from breakage.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I sell my whole crop of comb honey in the local market to consumers. Do not remember ever shipping any. You must therefore harken to the shippers instead of me.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—In small—say 25 lb one story crates, with glass on side so that the honey shows. I have shipped honey in this way by freight to New Orleans, that went in perfect order. It is safer to ship by freight than by express, and much cheaper.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—In small sections, in small crates, with glass in each end or side. We have the glass in the end of the crate, but the combs are sideways to the glass all the same. Our crates are always one story, and hold about 12 lbs. We never lose by damage in transit.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—1st. In small crates not much exceeding 25 lbs. 2nd. The sections should not shake in the crates. 3rd. The crates should be loaded on the car so that the sections will be parallel with the track and never across it. 4th. If a large lot is to be shipped put hay or straw on the bottom of the car and load the honey yourself. 5th. The crates must not slide about.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

SUBSCRIBER.—I want to ask through the columns of the C. B. J. the best method of using honey for preserving fruit in the place of sugar. I have been told that honey will not keep if boiled with the fruit. I would like your opinion on that.

Brookholm, August 14, 1889.

Will some of our lady bee-keepers kindly answer the above.

ROBBING HIVES.

CREEMORE STAR—On Monday of last week some persons were caught stealing honey from Sam Norris' hives. They decamped without getting much, but did considerable damage to the hives. We think an application of "Mothers Slipper" well laid on where it would do the most good, would be a good cure for honey sucking propensities. The affair was settled on Saturday by the robbers paying \$15. Dear honey that.

HAS FAITH IN BEE-KEEPING.

ILA MICHENER.—The season has been pretty fair here. Clover did not yield very well, but raspberries and Canadian thistles did well, and basswood real well and now the buckwheat is coming in at a good rate, but our bees have about two miles to go for it. Golden rod will be

a good crop too if only the weather continue fine. Bee-keepers may lift up their heads and feel glad again, and let us hope that we will never have such a season again as last. I believe taking one year with another bee culture is as safe a business as one can engage in, only we must learn our business thoroughly and not trust to luck as some do and meet with failure.

Low Banks, Ont.

KILLED OVER A BEE HIVE.

H. E. Hill sends us the following.:

FREDERICK, MD., Aug. 26.—William Hooper was shot and killed by J. W. Shaw near Highland, this county, Saturday night. They were farmers. The other day Shaw discovered a bee hive on the line between his and Hooper's farm. He began taking the honey away when Hooper objected, claiming that the honey was his. Saturday evening the quarrel was renewed at Shaw's house. Hooper's pistol missed fire. Shaw then got his shotgun and discharged a load of buckshot into Hooper's head.—Buffalo News.

BEE-HOUSES VS. CLAMPS.

JOSHUA THOMAS.—Please give in CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL your idea of best and cheapest bee house to hold from 100 to 200 colonies. I have abundance of logs of all kinds including hemlock which I can get cut at a saw mill two or three miles distant to any description of building material. Ground not favorable for a cellar. I would have to do building myself. I have hitherto wintered in clamps with indifferent success. I have abundance of chaff for packing but the strongest colonies suffer dysentery and spring dwindling. Weak colonies or middle size coming through better than strong ones. Apart from labor of packing has a bee house any advantage over clamp packing?

We have tried clamp packing in many ways and have had rather the best success in house. The Bray clamp described on page 518 will, we think, give every satisfaction.

Any kind of a building that can have twenty inches of saw dust packed in the side walls and the same amount overhead, built either on the ground or on a wall, will answer, if banked up so no cold can enter. Ours is constructed as described in pamphlet on "Bee-houses and how to build them."

As to the superiority of bee-houses over clamps, it is a disputed question, so many conditions having to be considered that no satisfactory decision can be arrived at. But with proper packing out-door wintering should be successful. One advantage claimed for the clamp is that the bees build up earlier in the spring and are not so liable to dwindle suddenly as those set out from bee house in unfavorable weather.

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	92 50
Boul'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.....	3 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 spec-	
ial 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

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.

IT is the intention of the publishers to make radical improvements in the make up of the POULTRY WEEKLY, within a short time. A new title page representing both bees and poultry is under course of preparation, and a suitable heading for this department is also on the way. We mention this so that the impression may not be formed that the "POULTRY WEEKLY" is only a sort of secondary consideration with us, which is far from the case. Both departments receive equal attention and will be made so practical that those who consult their own best interests will find it compulsory on them to favor us with their patronage.

The entry fee on breeding pens in the Polish and Bantam class has been reduced to one dollar per pen at the Buffalo and Detroit Fairs. All exhibits at Buffalo will be taken to Detroit and returned free of charge for those desirous of exhibiting at Detroit's great fair.

The awards of the Buffalo International Fair will appear in the next issue of the POULTRY WEEKLY, and this will be ready for distribution at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Exhibitors at Buffalo will therefore find it to their interest to see that they have a well-written advertisement placed in the columns of the WEEKLY which will be largely distributed at Toronto and Detroit.

In a late article on bees Bill Nye says in speaking of the queen which lays as high as 2000 eggs in a day "I have given much thought to the grafting of the queen bee upon the Plymouth Rock hen with a view to better egg facilities, but so far have met with little success. My experience having been somewhat delayed by the loss of time in taking the swelling out of myself after each perusal of the bee character in his or her home life." Wouldn't this be a grand scheme if it could only be worked.

Don't do it Gentlemen.

THE fraternity in the States are having a good time over a change that is being attempted by some of the journals who have an idea that by publishing the full prize list of awards at exhibitions a few breeders get a cheap ad for their stock. Some of the journals have gone so far as to say that they will not publish the name of any prize winner unless the party concerned is on their list of advertisers, because they argue it gives a man's stock prominence and is really as good as an ad. Well it is if you come to that but we had an idea that publishers have a duty to perform to others besides their patrons; we used to think the readers and subscribers had some lawful rights and we are quite sure that foremost among these they consider the complete prize list of exhibitions. It is, in fact, a system of compulsory advertising that is sought to be established. Unfortunately very few in Canada trouble themselves as to what is taking place in poultry affairs across the line but those we

have spoken to are of one opinion only that this move is a great mistake and will prove a failure. It will do harm in this way, that many will feel the awards in American journals are not reliable and every journal that is not intending to follow these tactics should make it known in their columns that they will publish the full list of awards. There are many reasons for an exhibitor not being an advertiser and we believe that a desire to "beat" the publisher out of an advertisement is the least among them.

Many exhibitors are not extensive breeders but make it a hobby. But whatever may be the cause of their not advertising, the rights of the readers and subscribers are a sufficient plea for the publication of the full prize list of awards. We trust this suicidal plan will fall before the opinion of the readers of poultry literature; it will do much harm if continued. We only voice public opinion in saying that all the rest of the reading matter would be cheerfully forfeited for the prize list in full.

Exhibition reports of such, prize lists and comments are the life of poultry publications and if we take away part of that foundation principle we must necessarily weaken the whole structure.

It is needless for us to say that we intend to practise what we preach and full reports of shows will appear in our columns.

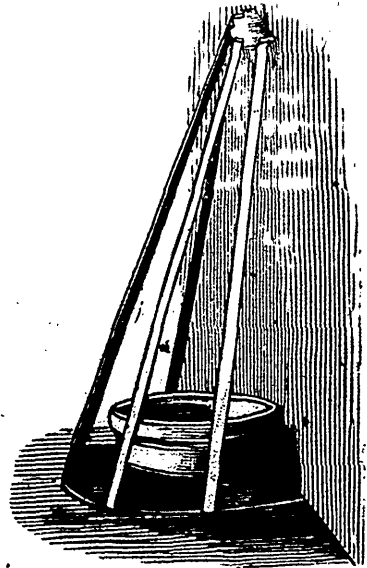
Detroit's Great Exposition.

DETROIT will have a great advantage over many other fairs, in the event of wet or inclement weather. The surface soil is porous light sand, and no matter how hard the rainfall may be, it dries off very quickly, besides this the buildings are so spacious that they can easily shelter 100,000 people if necessary, and still have plenty of room for the visitors to see all that is to be seen in the building. And it is positively stated that the programme will be carried through, and no event omitted on account of the weather every thing will go on to give

the visitors the utmost enjoyment possible, and under cover if need be. Street cars, and steam boats can put off their passengers at the doors of the exhibition and under shelter all the way so that they will be dry and comfortable. If it showed rain, which the saints forbid, nevertheless everything will go on just the same, and the exhibition bright and attractive with electric light, music &c., will be comfortable and homelike, and the only place to be happy in the event of bad weather prevailing.

The Best Stand for Water Vessels in Poultry Houses.

THIS simple contrivance is one of the most useful things a poultry house can be provided with. It consists of a bottom board, rounded in front and flat at the back where it rests against the wall of the pen, in the rounded front part there are four staples driven, and in the end of each of the four slats there is a screw hook; in the top of the slats there is a screw ring, and through these are passed a strong

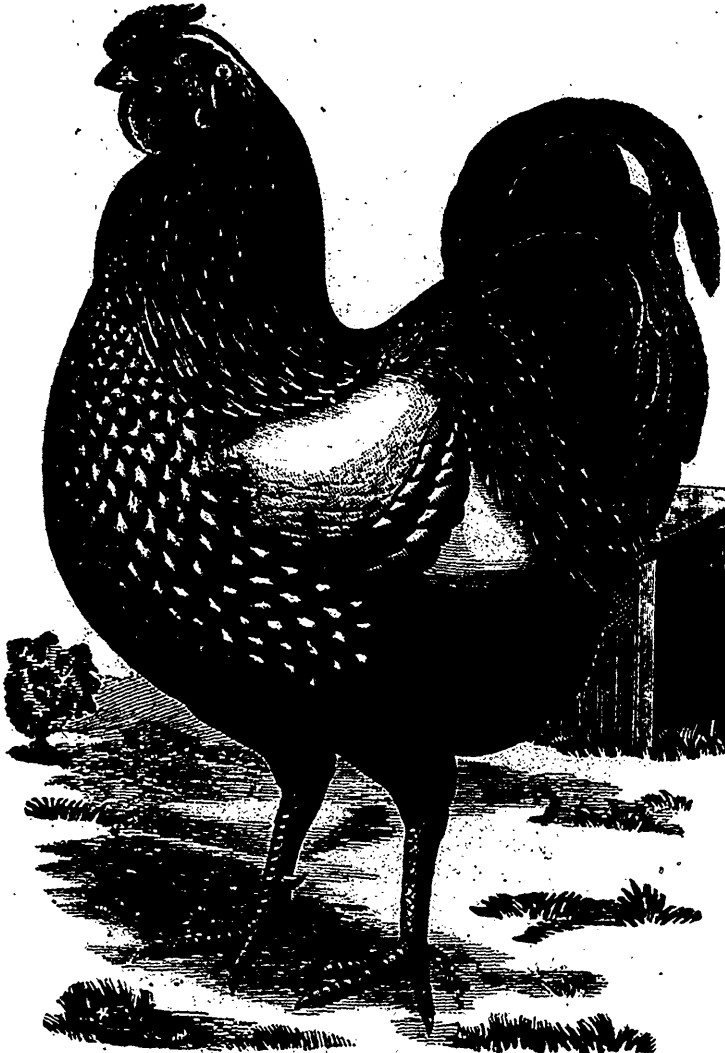


wire, which is then closed with pliers and forms a ring, on which the slats are all strung by the screw rings. There is a strong hook rest in the partition, on which the stand is hung by the ring of wire to which the slats are attached. An earthen crock can be placed on the stand by tilting it out from the wall; to slide the crock in; the fowls cannot

upset this, and it is made wide between the slats, so that their plumage is not at all injured. It is invaluable in winter, because the pens are never made damp through the upsetting of water. We are indebted to the "Fancier's

Silver Laced Wyandotts.

THERE is probably no bird since the Brahma-Cochin craze that has, by its advent, created such a furore as the Silver laced Wyandotte which we illustrate by a fine cut of a



WYANDOTTE COCK.--Drawn from Life.

Gazette" for the original idea of this excellent plan for providing water in a very convenient and easy manner.

TWO 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.

male bird of this exceedingly useful and handsome variety. On their introduction to the public their beauty attracted a universal attention and admiration, and the demand was so great that many persons sent out very inferior specimens sooner than refuse sales, and the boom went down for

awhile, but the merits of the breed were so great and their elegant plumage in fine stock was so much admired that a steady increase in sales kept alive the interest in them among breeders who were careful of their dealings and matings, until now they are one of the most extensively bred varieties we have. They are among the best of layers, (if not the best) in existence, and once a breeder has them under his care they command his favor by their useful qualities no less than by their beauty. We have yet to hear of one that is dissatisfied. They are most docile and gentle in temperament, yet very active; the best mothers, and while not seeking a contest are quite capable of contending in battle with best results to their own side. They are one of the best fowls for market and private use; flesh up quick. At no stage of their growth are they gawky and lean but always plump in body at any age. Easily content, they make a quick growing fowl to maturity, and are among the middle weights, cocks $8\frac{1}{2}$, hens $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. As broilers they have few equals and no superiors. In fact it is a breed of practical merit, utility and beauty combined, and its popularity is established and increasing.

Roup—What is It.

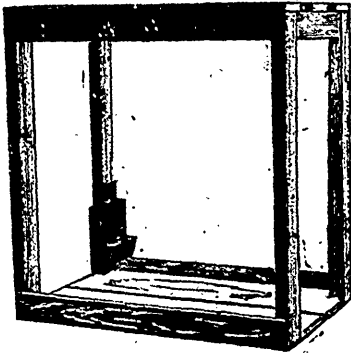
THE very name of roup is a "bogey" to the novice in poultry culture. If his chicks sneeze he will invariably write to some experienced poultryman for a cure for roup, and in nine cases out of ten before he gets an answer his alarm has subsided, and he writes again "thanks for your kind reply but I found it was not really roup." Roup proper is a disgusting disease, and seldom worth doctoring, as the victim is not much use after a virulent attack of the dread complaint. But every little symptom of cold is not the roup. We do not hesitate to say that many a bird has died of being physicked for this complaint, that if left alone would have overcome the symptoms mistaken so often for roup. If you hear a sneeze don't "run for the doctor dear;" if you see a chick with a wet nose don't go into hysterics and have the nightmare and fancy all your birds are turning into roup pills. But if your young stock is

just maturing put a little bromide of potassium in their drinking water, or a little coal oil poured on top of the water will often cure a slight cold by coming in contact with the nostril when the birds are drinking. Some time since we noted a query where the person required to be informed of the cause of the left eye of their chicks being swelled, the answer given being to the effect that as it was always the left eye there must be a crack to the left of the birds. But, did you ever notice that you never find a perch full of birds all roosting "eyes right," or with faces all one way. So unless the birds referred to were always placed so they would not roost with the left side of their heads to the supposed crack, and as they would roost one night with one side to the crack, they would turn the other side to it some other night, and so both sides would get affected. When young stock is entering the critical period of adult age is the time you will notice very often a watery look about the eyes, and slight running of watery mucous from the nostril. This seems to be a complaint in chickens incidental to that period of growth, and is very seldom worth noticing beyond putting the bromide of potassium in their water, about two or three grains per chick daily, and feed well on good nourishing food with a dose of red pepper, or good poultry meal in it. Give them good shelter because the cause of it is the new growth of adult plumage and the change in their physical conditions which they are then undergoing. Their system needs keeping up to support their bodies in strength for the ordeal, which very soon is safely passed, and the birds then enter on a life of health and hardihood. Mr. Felch calls this "distemper," and as he truly says "it is no more like roup than a cold is like measles" in children. And certainly if the chicks have had good care, feed and housing beforehand they go on as a rule all right through this change of condition in their life. Above all be sure you do not dose them with roup pills. If the bowels are loose at this period it is nature's remedy, and beyond giving a feed of rice now and then let them alone. If there is a time when chicks require especial care in the way of wholesome food it is at this time when their whole being is disturbed, and

as with the human family, in a condition to be easily upset by any element that would augment the trouble, such as bad air in sleeping rooms, rotten fruit, sour food, and bad water. There is always a cause for trouble of this kind, and the best remedy is to avoid the first cause of disease.

Shipping Coops.

WE here illustrate the shipping coops to which the attention of fanciers is respectfully invited on another page. They are made up in skeleton form, or can be had in the flat and put together in a few moments. They are as light as they can possibly be made. Coops to hold comfortably a pair of large birds, or trio of light breeds such as Leghorns, etc., only weigh 5½ lbs, yet they are very strong and offered at such a low rate



SHIPPING COOP SHOWING FOUNTAIN.

that you cannot make them yourself for the price asked. We respectfully solicit a trial order from shippers and breeders, and beg to refer you to the price list before referred to. The drinking fountain illustrated in the coop is the same as referred to in the advertisement re coops, and holds one pint. The fountain can be attached to the coops. The birds cannot soil the water, and the contents will not upset by the jostling of travelling. This we think will be of great benefit to shippers who often have to send birds long distances, and as we know from experience what it is to trust to the tender mercies of expressmen generally we feel sure this fountain will be duly appreciated. To hold one pint we sell at the low price of

15c. For further particulars please see notice under heading of shipping coops in another column.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Sprinkling Eggs.

I AM trying to write you reasons why I think I had such poor results from eggs. I have always been very particular as to the proper kind of a nest, making it with moist soil &c., so as to be sure that the eggs would hatch, but result has been very poor. Out of my own and one for another party, with nests made as above only one of mine hatched, and one that I had set for a friend. I concluded it was too damp and the egg was addled by this, so I set six sittings up in the hay loft of the barn making nests of simply straw in boxes, and placed them around in the corners and sides of the loft, placing a dusting bath in the centre of the floor and putting corn and water in front of each nest. I concluded to try a little experiment with five of these sittings by sprinkling them, (our able editor once thought I had been guilty of this when I had poor luck in hatching but I was not), but this time I confess I am and I must say I am highly delighted with the result, and shall stick to the sprinkling idea until compelled to give it up. I sprinkled the five sittings on the sixth, eleventh, sixteenth and nineteenth, days with tepid water and the result was, that each sitting of 15 eggs each, hatched one 10, two 12, and two 14 chicks, all unhatched eggs were not fertile. The sitting that I did not sprinkle only 6 chicks came out and they had quite a time to get out. I had to help two of them, 7 died in the shell and two eggs not fertile; after this I shall be quite in favor of the sprinkling idea.

G. H. SAFFORD.

Troy, N. Y.

Thanks for your letter, we are all interested in the hatching question. A great deal depends upon the quarters the sitters occupy. As you had your last lot set in such dry quarters the sprinkling was just right. And in very hot weather we have occasionally done it ourselves, as you will remember by our contributions to the "Monthly." A wet nest will always rot the eggs, and in very cold weather, dry sand is better than moist, but in summer a little moisture is better, at least with us.

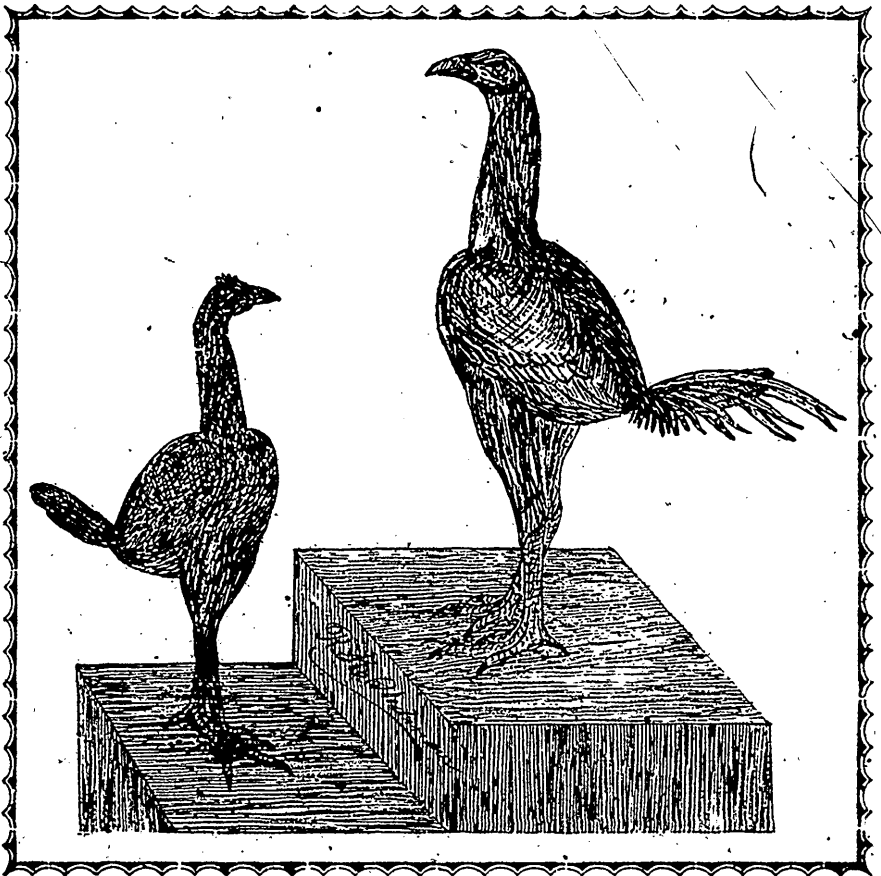
We do not remember accusing you of sprinkling eggs. When was it?

Send in on a postal the names of the poultrymen in your vicinity, show them a copy of the WEEKLY and get them to subscribe.

Pair of Games.

The accompanying cut is taken from a pen drawing by friend Stedman, of Penetang, the gamest of Game-men. We doubt if Bro. S. would consider life worth having should the pride of his heart, the Game fowl, become extinct. He laments, in a letter to us lately, that he has only been breeding Games for the past 17 years, and seems to consider his life too short to learn enough about them. Now what do our young breed-

six months for the contestants to recover from the excitement. As we once heard an old remark, "Things is changing round, at one time the birds fought and the men looked on, but now its the men as fights and the birds look on." Well it is not quite so bad as that yet, but there is no denying that the average breeder of a winning Game feels that he has accomplished one of the chief ends of his existence. And we cannot wonder, for they are the hand-



PAIR GAMES--From Pen Sketch by R. H. Stedman, Penetang.

ers think who know all about it in a season or so? The breeding of Standard Game fowl has reached a high state of perfection under the care of Mr. Stedman and in connection with Mr. Barber the largest number of the best prizes given to these breeds have fallen to the birds they have owned and bred. There is no other class so jealously watched in the show room as the Games, and we should think it must take a good

somest, most regal, of the the Standard varieties, and very dear to the hearts of all—and Bro. Stedman in particular.

Ring your fowls; not their necks, but their legs. If you send birds to a show-room place numbered rings on them. They will assist the judge in designating each bird on the show-card, but remember that it takes good birds to capture the prizes, and not fancy rings.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Care and Feeding of Poultry.

THE two most important points in poultry raising are, I think, the care and feeding. And I write this to say what I know as a good way to do this.

Clean out your coops twice a week, white-wash them three or four times a year with hot lime the hotter the better, and then you will not have to use coal oil or carbolic acid, which are very offensive to fowls, to get rid of lice. Take out all the old perches every year, put new in, and whitewash them before putting them in. Haul in lots of gravel in the fall, and keep a heap of it before them all the time, have a corner filled with road dust for a dusting box.

Do not let your fowls roost in trees or on fences, and in the morning let them find only one or two feet of snow for their breakfast,—or a hen-hawk to find them for his,—and then say "fowls do not pay." But I say they do pay, as good, if not better, than any other thing; if properly taken care of. Have good ventilators in your pens.

Feed your poultry oats, peas, barley, and cut hay chopped together, and mixed with water or milk; feed this twice a day, give green food, such as turnips, cabbage, etc.; small wheat, corn, buckwheat, fresh beef bones ground. Charcoal sifted from hardwood ashes; and broken mortar. Give plenty of clean water, and of milk as much as you can.

Boiled potatoes mixed with the chopped feed is one of the best egg producers there is but do not make a hash of it by adding salt and pepper. This way of feeding is for winter.

The large varieties of fowls should not be kept more than two years for laying. A fancier told me a little while ago that he had Light Brahmas and that they were useless for laying. I asked him how old his birds were and he said they were four or five years old. So it is no wonder they did not lay well. Many times I am asked which fowls are the best for laying, but I do not run down any class of birds as every man has his own fancy, but I have Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Silver Grey and White Dorkings, and find very little difference between them, as they begin laying about the same time all round. Hoping this will be of some use to your readers, and that I have not made this letter too long for your valuable space.

Doon, Waterloo.

JOSEPH KINSEY.

No! indeed, your letter is none, too long. We are pleased to hear of your success. It goes to prove that the different breeds depends in a large

measure on the care and feed given, as to the result obtained. Let us hear from you again.

FOR THE POULTRY WEEKLY.

Toronto Bantam Pigeon Pet Stock Club.

ON Tuesday evening, August 20th, the above club resumes its usual monthly meetings, the president in the chair. There was a fair attendance. The point to be considered as to the advisability of holding a show, it was left to the executive to make a report at next meeting. There was a show of Pekin and Sebright Bantams, but none scored high enough to win. The meeting then adjourned. Receipts \$3.50.

E. F. Doty, Sec'y.

That Turkey Story.

SOME weeks since we referred to a story we had heard of a turkey hen's remarkable laying qualities, at the time we regarded it, as we do the angler's "big fish" tales, with some degree of doubt. However last week we were informed by the owner of the bird, that it is quite true. The turkey hen referred to began laying on the 3rd of April and up to the 23rd of August has laid 136 eggs. She also hatched out fifteen chicks from 17 eggs, and never ceased laying during the incubating period, and I am informed to-day (27th of August) that she is laying yet. The bird is a cross between Mr. J. W. Ball, of Bandas' Mammoth Bronze Turkey, and a common turkey hen. Query—are there many such records as this? Knowing Mr. Shaw well as a reliable man, there is no doubt of this account being correct.

QUERY * DEPARTMENT.

ROUP.

JOSEPH LINCOLN.—Please tell me what the roup is like. My birds roost in an open place, and they seem to be getting some kind of a sickness; they were never sick before. Does the roup always make the face swell. Mine are not swelled yet but still they are not as lively as they were; they sneeze sometimes, not often. If they were to get sick I have no time to doctor them and so I don't want them to get bad and write for you to tell me what to do. If they sleep out till the beginning of September do you think it ought to hurt them?

Moortown, Aug. 24th, '89.

We think you need not be at all alarmed about your stock, very likely they are moulting and they would not naturally feel so "spry." Don't take

any notice of a sneeze now and then. If you recollect you will remember that you have often had to sneeze yourself without having a bad influenza cold. Roup always causes the head to swell in a few days after the attack commences. If you have many birds it would be a task to doctor them and we do not believe in it much. It would certainly be better to put them under shelter to sleep because the midday is excessively hot and heat opens the pores of the skin; the nights are just the reverse, being cool, with nearly every night a heavy dew; your own common sense will tell you this is not the most favorable condition to sleep out in after a day in the burning heat and just at the moulting and maturing season. If they have even a roof over them it would serve till September very well. Don't think they need anything at present in the way of doctoring. Feed a change of some kind and plenty of food now any way.

INFORMATION AS TO BEGINNING.

Mrs. Jane S.—I am a working woman and have a small, very small capital. I do sewing most of my time and it goes kind of hard to sit as much as I do. If you can write me a letter I shall be glad. I want to know if I could look after thirty hens and only want to give up some of my time about one hour in the morning, one hour at dinner time and one hour at night. Can I keep them right and clean in that time. I would have to do it all except cleaning the house. I have a house that I could do with. If I can begin like this, and it pays me, I would get some more hens and give them some more time. I like fowls and I think I can do with a few. But I don't want to lose my money. I want good fowls not common ones, good for laying because I can't kill them for market myself. I am not getting your paper yet but my nephew lends me it; he has bees. What fowls shall I get for good layers. I could sell all my eggs right here.

Sullivan's Corners, Aug. 28, '89.

As you have the house at hand, you could easily look after thirty fowl in the time named, even less at this time of the year. I feel sure you will find the occupation a relief from your sewing, and besides it will engage your mind in a different pursuit and it will refresh you more to have your birds to think of. If you can get your nephew to put up dropping boards under the perches in your house, you could take a small hoe and clean them off every morning in ten minutes, throw a little sand or earth on them after scraping

and the moisture will be absorbed. Your house will keep very clean by this plan. You will not lose your money I am sure. I think if your house is warm White or Brown Leghorns would give you splendid results in eggs and they would not sit. You could purchase thirty of these pure-bred quite cheaply as you would not require fancy birds. They lay a fine large white egg and plenty of them.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

Circular of the 2nd annual show of the Delaware and Susquehanna Poultry and Pet Stock Association. To be held in the city of Binghampton, N. Y., Dec. 31st to Jan. 3, 1890. I. K. Feloh, Judge; M. D. Pearsall, Secy., Triangle.

Prize list of Barrie Exhibition, from 24th to 27th Sept.

Prize List of the Great Northern Exhibition, Collingwood, 25th to 27th Sept.

Illustrated circular of fine poultry from John H. Warner, Niskoyuna, Schoenectady Co., N. Y. Cochins, Brahmas, S. Sebright Bants.

Illustrated circular from J. B. Bowker, Beryl Hill Farm, 187 Front St., Worcester, Mass. Registered Guernsey cattle and Plymouth Rock fowl.

COMING SHOWS.

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

Central at Ottawa, Sept. 9 to 14. C. R. W. MacCuaig, Secretary, Ottawa.

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

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

West Simcoe, at Stayner, October 1, 2 and 3.

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

OHIO.

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

Cleveland, January 14th to 19th, 1890. C. C. Schellentrager, Sec., Glenville.

Fayette Association, at Washington C. H., January 14th to 10th, 1890. J. B. Collier, Sec. Union, at Cardington, Dec. 17 to 21, 1889. G. S. Singer, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

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

Use the labels "Live fowls, with care" on all birds sent by rail. 25c. per 100 from this office. Shipping tags 46c. per 100.

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH Rock Cocker's 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. LD., Beeton.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FOR SALE—Greyhound dog pup, 3 months old. From pedigreed stock. Price reasonable. R. A. WATSON, Beeton.

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

NICKLE Plated Pen and Pencil 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 St. Bernard dogs, pedigree; one Swiss 14 karat gold watch, good time keeper; One amethyst gold ring; antwerp-pourer; tumbler, barb, archangel pigeons, pure bred. H. M. ORRLESWORTH 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 90	9 50.
18 GAUGE.				
\$3 25	4 00	5 00	6 30	9 90

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

BEEES

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 appliers, and 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; 2 acres in choicest fruits, a grapeery, 5 acres in grass, 11 acres being ploughed for fall wheat, good board fencing; 2 1/2 miles from market, just off the Stone Road, good locality for an apiary. Apply to H. C. FITZGERALD, Box 296, St Catharines.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS FOR SALE—Untested \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00—Tested, \$1.50; Selected Tested, \$2.50. Mismatched 50c each I. LANGSTROTH, Seaforth, Ont.

CARNIOLAN Queens mated with Italian drones, by return mail, two for one dollar. I. LA MICHENER Low Banks, Ont.

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

WANTED—To sell or exchange Pelham & 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 a good Fdn. Mill for making Fdn for sections, or I will pay cash for one. JAS. ARMSTRONG, Chearside, Ont.

WANTED—Situation for 1890, by an apiarist, 5 years experience, best of references; correspondence solicited. Have worked 100 colonies for comb honey two past seasons for A. E. Manum, Vermont's largest beekeeper. H. W. Scott, Williamstown, Vt.

WANTED—By a young married man, a situation as Apiarist to take charge of an apiary 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,—weigh only 5 1/2 lbs. We keep in stock one size only, 20 in x 13 in. 20 in. for pairs or light trips.

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.

	2 1/2	2 5/8	3 1/8	3 1/2
Skeletons, only,	25	2.50	5.00	18.00

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

I or Exhibiton 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.

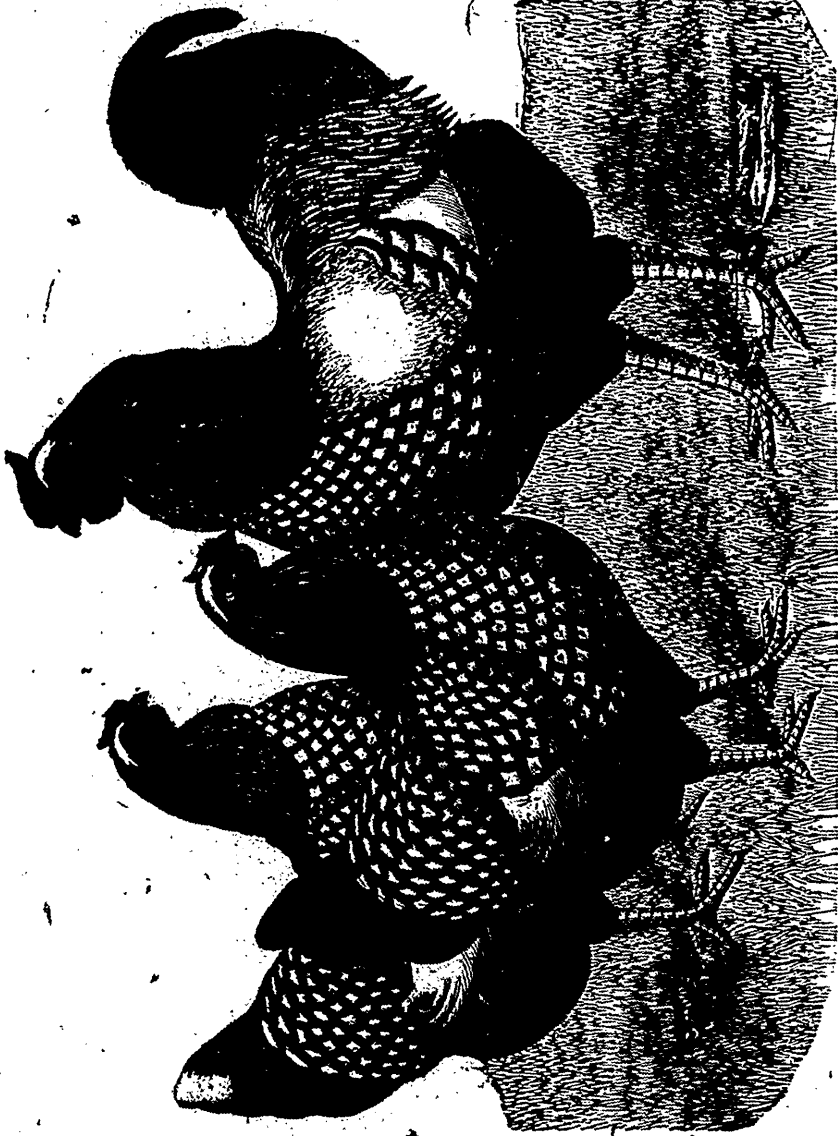
For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water: Price,

each	10	25	1.00
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., LD.
Beeton, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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.

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,

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.

Flat Rock, Ind.

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 matings, prices and prizes won. EGGS, \$3 and \$5 a setting.

SID CONGER, FLAT ROCK, INDIANA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"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. PEIER, 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!



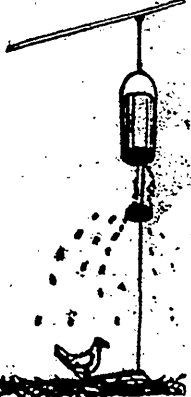
We have the sole right to manufacture and sell in Canada the

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.

BUFFALO PRIZE LIST WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK.