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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

Vol. V. No. 15 BEETON, ONT., JULY 3 1889. WHOLE No. 223

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
& POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS

10 cents per line for the first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion
Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil of which there are twelve lines to the inch and about nine words to each line

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.	2.50	4.00	6.00
One inch.	\$4.0	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two inches.	5.50	9.00	15.00
Three inches.	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four inches.	9.00	15.00	25.00
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Eight inches—1 Col.	15.00	25.00	40.00
Sixteen inches—1 page.	25.00	40.00	75.00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

BEES, BEE-EXCHANGE & MART.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., L.D., 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," monthly	1.25
"Beekeepers' Review"	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance"	1.20
"Queen-Breeders' Journal"	1.00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

BEES

WANTED to exchange. Heddon Hives and Section Foundation for Bees or Money. G. C. DYER & Co., Sutton, Que.

100 COLONIES OF BEES TO SELE.—Send for prices and state number required. G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, etc., Brussels, Ont.

40 60-LB HONEY TINS, D. A. Jones latest make, only 42c in lots of ten; Jones' price, 48c. G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, etc., Brussels, Ont.

FINE Tested Italian Queens \$1 each, untested 75c, or three for \$3, three frame nucleus with Tested Queen \$3, bees by the lb. 75c. I. R. GOOD, Nappanee Ind.

CARNIOLAN Queens crossed with Italian at 75c each, 1 for \$2.50. Very gentle strain to handle. Also untested Carniolans \$1 each, 6 for \$6. I. LANG-STROTHER, Seaforth, Ont.

1 000 LBS. of Bees for Sale at 75c. per pound Italian Queens, warranted, \$1 each, \$5 per doz. by return mail. J. A. POSTER, Tilbury Centre

25 JONES HIVES for extracting, with 2nd stories, made of good pine lumber and well painted. Jones' price, \$12, without 2nd storey. Will sell these with 2nd storey for \$1 each, or 90c if you take the lot. Address, G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, Brussels, 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.

BUFF COCHINS—Have two cockerels very fine in color and shape (one of which was scored 92½ by Mr Bicknell) well worth \$24 each, that I will sell singly with two pullets or hens for \$12, apply at once to F C HARE, Whitby, Ont.

FOR SALE. Breeding pen of Light Brahmas, 5 birds \$9. Must be sold at once, also others. Breeder of high class fancy pigeons and other pet stock. Write for wants.—H. N. HUGHES, Box 97, Barrie, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from grand W C B Polish fowls, \$2 per doz.; White and Brown Leghorns \$1. Bronze Turkeys, weighing 40 lbs., eggs \$3 per 9. Pekin Ducks, \$2; Langshans \$2. Mastiff dog wanted. J. M. CARSON, Lock Box 165, Orangeville Ont.

BY THE POUND FOR POUND TEST.—Golden Seabright Bantams exceed all other breeds of poultry. Eggs from my celebrated prize winning strain \$1 dozen. HENRY FREEMAN, Milton West, Ont.

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.

HIGH BRED imported, ornamental Bantam eggs of great quality, golden and silver Soubrights, white and black Africans, Pekins, Japanese, white and black Game Bantam eggs \$3 per setting. White Polish, white Japanese, black Japanese and white booted Bantam eggs \$4 per setting. Black red, red Pyle and yellow Duck-wing Game Bantam eggs \$4 per setting. Address, M. KLEASBN, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

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. P. THURSTON & Co.

Empire Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

SMALL SECTIONS.

We have on hand a large lot of Sections which, when filled, can well be sold for 10c. This is a good opportunity for those who think of exhibiting and selling honey at the fall exhibitions. The sizes we have are as follows

29,000 D.S. 3½ x 4½ x 1½.
2,000 D.S. 3½ x 4½ x 1½.

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

67,000 D.S. 4½ x 4½ x 1½

Which we offer at \$3 per 1000; \$1.75 per 500, to clear.

THE D. A. JONES CO, LTD.,
BEETON, 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. S. VANDRUFF, 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's 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.

Send \$1.00 for 250 Noteheads and 250 Envelopes with your name and address printed on them.

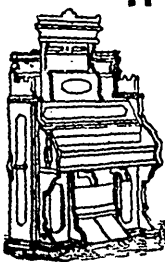
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1889 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

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, \$1.50 per setting of this team.
 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 good 10-inch Foundation MHF for sale cheap. Address

E. HEAL, St. Thomas, Ont.

PRICES CURRENT

BEE-SWAX

Boston, July 3, 1889
 We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax delivered at Boston, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c
 over 50 lbs.48c
 Section " in sheets per pound.....55c
 Section Foundation cut to fit 3x4 and 4x4, per lb. 60c
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for frames but only three to ten inches deep.....48c

CARNIOLAN BEES

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

'THE ADVANCE'

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

THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

OSCAR 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 soiled. We have

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

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

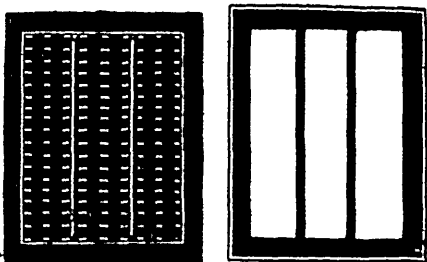
THE D. A. JONES CO, LTD.,
 BEETON, ONT.

Super Arrangements.

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

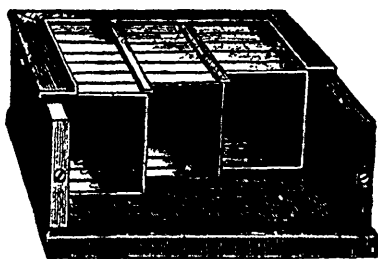
REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND SUPER REVERSER,

And thousands of them were in use last season.



SHOWING REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND REVERSER

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



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

For prices apply for our catalogue.

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

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

WILL ELLIS,
St. David's, Ont.

Ask For Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier.



With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The forerunner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

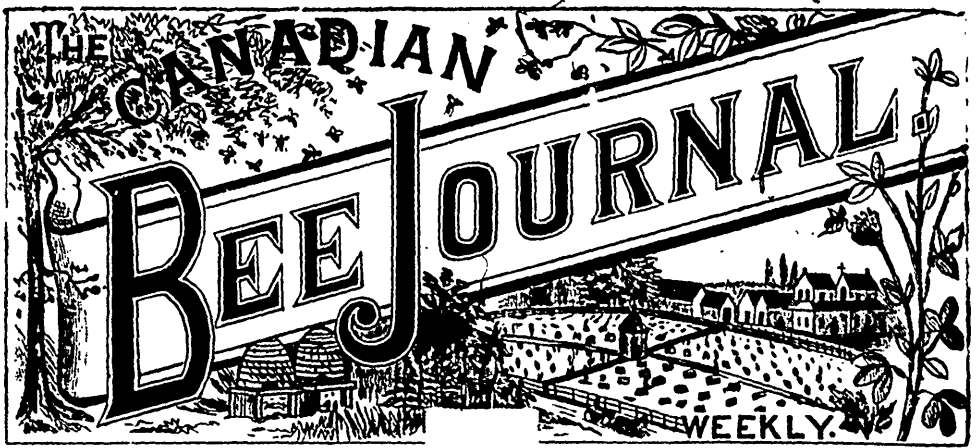
"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. 'There is nothing so good for the youthful blood' as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$6 a bottle.



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

VOL. V. No. 15

BEETON, ONT., JULY 3 1889.

WHOLE No. 223

EDITORIAL

WE are advised by Secretary Holterman that almost every arrangement is complete for the reception of the International Association at Brantford in December.

In this issue we publish list of prize to be competed for at the Toronto Industrial fair.

The Arkadelphia law suit against G. A. Clare in which the question, of whether bees should be allowed within the limits of the corporation of the city, and as to whether they are a nuisance, has been decided against the plaintiff. This has been an appeal from the lower courts and in the last issue of the "A. B. J." the argument of Judge Williams is published in full.

After quoting many authorities and making a masterly defence of the right of bee-keepers and a powerful argument against the claim made by many that the keeping of bees is a "nuisance" to be prohibited by law he sums up his position as follows :

(1.) That the power is not given to prohibit bees by the statute.

(2.) That bees must at the time and place and under all circumstances be a nuisance *per se* or the ordinance violates property right, and is not sustained by law.

The decision of the Supreme Court is

that bee keeping is a *legitimate* business—that it is not to be likened to a "pig-sty or slaughter house" (as the judge of the lower court decided it in another suit)—that *it is not a nuisance* and the city ordinance against bee-keeping in Arkadelphia is *illegal and void*. As we have stated before, the defence of this suit has been undertaken by the Bee-keepers' Union and has thus been carried through to a successful issue. The decision is one of immense value and will form a precedent which will be hard to get over and bee keepers will in the future be granted an immunity from trouble and expense in the way of prosecutions which they have not enjoyed of late years.

The Directors of Toronto Fair, to be held this year from the 9th to the 21st September, are already actively at work making preparations for the same, and appear determined to make it excel in magnitude and attractiveness any of its predecessors. We have received a copy of the Prize List, which is very neatly gotten up, and any of our readers who may desire a copy can secure one by dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, the Manager, at Toronto. A large amount has again been appropriated by the Directors for new special attractions and the erection of additional buildings, etc.

Please note that we now keep in stock 9-frame Combination Hives. See prices in price list.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Temperature of Brood Nest in Winter.—
Nom de Plumes.

I MUST still insist that a "Hallamshire Bee-Keeper" did not do me exact justice (I now think he intended to) when he first referred to this matter of temperature of the brood-nest in winter. Here is what he said, "I have been much amused at reading American bee papers lately. With what unanimity the different writers quote 65° as the correct degree of temperature of the brood nest! I think it was first used in the Review, second column, page 74, in reviewing Mr. Cheshire's book."

Now, the idea here conveyed is that the Review was discussing this point of temperature, as regards the degree, and that it endorsed 65° as the correct degree. The fact is, the point under discussion was, which were the more desirable hives for wintering and "springing" bees, those with thick walls or those having thin walls, and the questions of the degree of temperature was mentioned only incidentally. I presume a "Hallamshire Bee-Keeper" thinks I ought to have criticized 65° as the winter temperature of the brood nest. I did not because I believed it correct. A "Hallamshire Bee-Keeper" thinks this degree, 65°, as given by Cheshire is a printer's error. It seems strange, in a book so wonderfully free from errors of this kind, that this same degree (65°) should be several times mentioned, as the correct winter temperature of a colony of bees. Of course, I don't know, but I believe that Cheshire used that degree advisedly. When speaking of the temperature of the brood nest in summer, or when brood rearing or comb building is in progress, he mentions 65° as the degree of temperature maintained.

Is our "Hallamshire Bee-Keeper" going to descend to a play upon words? He says, "Why does he (W.Z.H.) say 'in winter' and put it in italics. I said 'brood nest' and what bee-keeper in his senses wants a brood nest in winter?" Why does he head his article "Temperature of Brood nest in Winter?" Most of us have fallen into the habit of speaking of the "brood nest as the "brood nest, whether it be summer or winter, whether it contains brood or not, the same as we would call a bird's nest a "bird's nest," even though the brood be hatched and gone. And then the idea that bees are never in "full flight" in winter. I don't know how it is in England, but here in the northern part of U.S.A., we sometimes have warm days. "January thaws," in which if he were present, I think even a "Hallamshire Bee-keeper" would admit that the bees were in full flight. As spring approaches we have more warm days occasionally in which

the bees are in full flight, and all this before there is brood in the brood nest, with its accompanying 95°. This explanation will, I trust, show a "Hallamshire Bee-Keeper" that I am not trying "to make out something different from true facts."

I have quoted Mr. Doolittle's carefully conducted experiments in proof of the 65° as the winter temperature of a colony of bees, what proof has my opponent brought forward? He tells how a British savant would conduct a similar experiment, but does not say that any such experiment has been made. Mr. Doolittle's experiments were not perhaps so correctly conducted as the ones outlined by my Hallamshire friend, but they certainly indicate that the winter temperature of a colony of bees, kept out of doors in a chaff hive, is nearer 65° than 65°.

A bee journal may not be exactly the proper place to discuss questions of political economy, but if it will afford a "Hallamshire Bee-Keeper" any satisfaction, I will say that I am an anti and anti-free-trader, and that there is quite a "lunch of us" over here, and that he and I may both live to see the day when it will not take two hundred years for the news of an important invention to get over here. And then this "Hallamshire Bee-keeper" says that the people would "laugh at the American ideas about supererogation." I presume this is another instance of some wonderful invention that we will never hear of until we have invented it ourselves.

I will admit that I am not so well acquainted with British bee literature as I am with that of my own country, and I didn't know to whom belonged the honor of inventing perforated zinc for bee purposes. Before writing that editorial on honey-boards I wrote several letters and tried to find out who invented it but could not. The Dadants say they think it was invented by Collins, and give their authority as follows: "(Guid, p. 7, Paris, 1865) Mr. A. I. Root says the first sheet was cut in England, but does not say by whom. Now, if you, my Hallamshire friend, can say who should have the honor, please do so.

Now about this *nom de plume* business. I do think that my former assertions upon this subject need qualifying, and I am glad of the privilege of modifying them. I did not mean that everybody who uses a *nom de plume* is a "coward" or a "sneak." There are certain classes of compositions to which it is very appropriate to attach a *nom de plume*, and the epithet "sneak" and "coward" need be applied only when an attack is made and the aggressor hides and sneaks behind a *nom de plume*. Much of our bee

literature is in the nature of controversy or discussions, and the man who is behind the shield of a *nom de plume* is likely to be more free with sarcasm, ridicule, and other sharp weapons with which these mental conflicts are sometimes conducted, hence it is better that each writer should be known. There is a feeling of responsibility, of carefulness, with which each utterance is made, when accompanied by the thought that all the world will know who is its author. We are creatures of education, and I doubt not that it is exactly as a "Hallamshire Bee-Keeper" says, "that a supply dealer in England, who writes over his own name is looked upon as having an eye to the main chance" or if not a dealer as "vain and conceited." He lives there and he ought to know! Here, no such sentiment prevails; while he who, after he has written, planks down his "John Hancock" stands higher in the esteem of his fellows than he who, through timidity, or a morbid fear of publicity, hides behind a *nom de plume*. Now, brother "Hallamshire," you ought not to exhibit so much feeling over the matter as to say that "no honest man would insinuate that you were a sneak" and a "coward" for using a *nom de plume*, when you had first insinuated that those who used their own names were "vain and egotistical" and now go so far as to say that if you dropped your *nom de plume* you might be mistaken for "one of those who prostitute their names for lucre." What an expression! Yet its use is significant, it's a pointer. It's characteristic. It couldn't have been coined this side the water, but it shows the sentiment the other side more than volumes could have done.

But we must bear and forbear and I can most heartily say that I bear no malice towards my Hallamshire brother, as he says he bears none towards me.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Flint, Mich., June 25th, 1889.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

DIVISIBLE HIVES.

IN an English bee-keeper's article on page 280 of your issue of June 19, 1889, I find the following in reply to an article by Bro. W. Z.

Hutchinson. I quote: "He teaches in his journal that friend Heddon invented the horizontal, divisible brood-chamber which has certainly been in use more than 200 years in the north of this country and Scotland."

This is not the first, second or third time I have noticed such sentences as this from English bee-keepers and others; sentences which our American enemies of honesty in apicultural

progress, love to quote. They love to quote it because it indirectly gives the idea that my invention is something old. Now there is no one who really understands patent law and its bearing, but will see instantly that this statement, whether true or false, has no tendency whatever to invalidate either my legal or honorary rights in my invention. Another thing they will see readily will be that there is great reason why the statement may not be true. There is both pride and interest at stake, and some men have so much pride in one direction that they do not have enough in another to prevent their telling falsehoods. The theory of patent law is this: The Government wishes, as a matter of justice, and encouragement to progress, to reward its inventors. Our Government knows full well that the right of property which the inventor has in his invention is excelled in point of dignity by no other property right whatever. It knows that the benefits which he confers upon the public are greater than those which he receives. It knows that he receives from that Government nothing which costs it a dollar or a sacrifice. It is well aware that he receives nothing but a contract which provides that, for a limited time he may exclusively enjoy his own. It is fully conscious that letters patent are not hurtful monopolies. Now, every one of your readers very well know that if my invention referred to by this English writer, were of no value, that there would be no contention about it, as there would be nothing to contend against. This writer has a very good right and evidently does entertain very strong suspicions from the controversies he has seen in the journals on this side of the water, that all this shooting at my invention would never take place were there not a broad mark to shoot at. He very correctly infers when he sees a repetition of the Langstroth robbery attempted, that, like the Langstroth hive, there are features in my own in question which are worth purloining. He does not seem to comprehend the significance of the fact that these old things used in England never did our people any good, that whatever we may have known about them we never cared anything about them, and perhaps he does not know that in England and Scotland these storifying hives, of which he speaks, had gone out of use, Simplicities and other American patterns having taken their place. These, however, are the facts and the divisible brood-chamber hives never existed in that country. They simply had divisible hives and so did we when we had the two apartment hives. They had what was called Stewart's storifying hives, but they had no well defined division between the brood chamber and sur-

plus chambers and were not made nor used as and for the purposes specified in the specifications of my invention. I presume that George Neighbor & Sons, the honorable large supply dealers of England, must have been very well aware of what existed in that country, and after they had read my books and studied into my invention and learned that it was not patented in England and was not going to be, they sent me a present of ten dollars saying that they expected to use the hive and sell some of them perhaps, and although they owed me nothing legally, they felt that they owed me a token of respect and esteem for the invention. I suppose these men were posted as to what had existed before, and really is not the difference in the animus of different persons in regard to these matters? The divisible hives of England were not in any ways equal to the divisible hives which have been in use in this country for more than thirty years, but a specific horizontally divisible brood-chamber for the purposes specified in my invention, is a new and very different thing from them. I hope I have made this matter sufficiently clear so that those reading such misleading statements as the one quoted above will not be led astray by them.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

Unsealed Brood.

TO PREVENT THE SWARMS FROM DEAMPING.

WILL unsealed brood prevent swarms from decamping? is the question often asked, and one which is often answered in the affirmative. I claim that it will, under certain conditions, while under other conditions it is no preventive whatever, but, on the contrary, rather increases the tendency of swarms to decamp. Since this plan of giving unsealed brood—to make swarms stay in the hive in which they were put—was given to the public, I have closely watched the bee-papers for reports, and I find that more reports are given of swarms going away where brood is so given, than of those where the writer thought that the brood helped his swarms to stay in the hives they were hived in.

Previous to 1871, I had never clipped any of my queens' wings, and I was often fearful that my new swarms might desert the hives that they were placed in. During the spring of that year, I read that a frame of unsealed brood placed in the hive at the time of hiving, was a sure preventive of a swarm's decamping. This was read with enthusiasm, as here was a plan by which my fears could be entirely removed.

Consequently, when my first swarm issued, I hastened to get a frame of brood in all stages which also contained some honey to start them in housekeeping, as Elisha Gallup, that veteran bee-keeper used to tell us that we should do.

They were hived about 2 p.m., and I went to bed that night feeling that my first swarm of the season, was well provided for, and would be sure to stay. The next morning I took a look at them, and went into the field some distance from the house to work.

At about nine o'clock, the cry, "Bees are swarming," was heard, and upon reaching the bee-yard the new swarm was seen going for parts unknown. My lips were bit, as I thought of some appropriate words to say about the one who had recommended this plan, still I never put those words into print, although I thought the author of this plan of keeping swarms from absconding, deserved a good chastising.

I then resolved that in the future I would keep the wings of all my queens clipped, which was done without delay. Since that time I have often hived swarms, and given them brood by way of experiment, and have also given brood to swarms by dividing, and had many of them come out but their queens could not fly, and so of course they could not abscond. Probably three-fourths of the swarms hived in this way have stayed and worked all right, yet not one in fifty hived in an empty hive has bothered me in attempting to leave, which proves, that the brood was, on the whole, no preventive, but, on the contrary, an incentive for the bees to leave the hive.

But, says one, "Bees ought not to leave unsealed brood, as it is contrary to their nature to desert such." Let us look into this matter a little, and see if this claim is correct. When all prime or first swarms issue, they leave brood in all stages in the parent hive from which they came, whether contrary to their nature or not, and in giving the frame of brood to swarms having the old queen with them, we place them in exactly the same condition as far as this frame of brood is concerned in which they found themselves immediately before they swarmed. It is evident that the prime swarms issue because there is a prospect of more bees hatching than are needed to make a fairly prosperous colony, which, with the instinct that is implanted within them, "to multiply and replenish the earth," causes them to swarm. By giving them brood we place the hive in a similar condition to what the one was which they left for the purpose of getting away from those conditions. Is not this plain?

Upon examining hives with brood placed in

them, from which a swarm had tried to decamp. I find that they will have two small pieces of comb built, one on each side of the frame of brood given, while queen-cells have been built upon the frame of brood in which the queen has deposited eggs; thus showing that they consider the conditions the same, or nearly so, as they were in the parent hive from which they had issued the day previous.

In these cases of desertion there are nearly bees enough left to protect the brood in the frame, which also shows that they swarm under nearly the same impulse which was upon them when they first left their parental roof. This being the case, when is brood ever a preventive to swarms absconding? Swarms, having virgin queens issue from a plurality of queens in the hive, and not because the hive is becoming over populous; besides, such swarms never leave any unsealed brood behind, without the interference of man. If now they have unsealed brood given them, it secures to them the means of rearing another queen, and as such swarms are always smaller than prime swarms, and the queen will not get to laying in nearly a week, this brood is to them a means of safeguard against accident when the queen goes out to be fertilized.

For the above reason it is always best to help such small colonies along a little whenever they are hived, for it not only prevents their leaving a positive means of getting a queen (should the one they have be lost before she gets to laying), but the brood so given helps them to get to be a self-supporting colony much sooner than they otherwise would be: for the few thousand bees which will hatch out of this comb thus given, are a great help, coming as they do in a time when they are most needed.

In the above we have the true secret of giving brood to swarms when hived, always giving such as have virgin queens, brood, and withholding it from those which have the old or laying queen. This lack of discrimination on the part of those who have recommended the plan, is what has caused much of the trouble in the past.—G. M. DOOLITTLE in Rural Home.

AMELIA JANE BROWN.—April 18th we set out our bees, 22 swarms in all, and they wintered over three feet of water and were in good order except three swarms we had to feed for a little time. But they are doing well now; one swarm came out the 10th of this month and another on the 12th. We have section boxes on all; some are nearly full. How soon should the boxes be put on new swarms. We think the addition of the poultry business quite an improvement to the JOURNAL. Instead of me being Miss Brown I am old Grandmother Brown.

Centre Augusta, June 13.

Buckwheat for Bee-Keepers.

THE cultivation of buckwheat has fallen into disuse in many parts of the country where once large areas of it were raised, and there is quite a prejudice against it as an undesirable crop. Buckwheat cakes for breakfast have been largely superseded by oatmeal porridge, and the change, has no doubt, been advantageous to public health. It was thought, in olden days, that a soil which would raise no other grain was good enough for buckwheat, and being usually grown on poverty-stricken land, the product was often hardly worth the trouble of harvesting. It is not a good grain for any kind of stock but chickens, and few farmers keep a sufficiently large stock of fowls, or think enough of them, to devote a field, however small, to their exclusive use and benefit. One way and another, it has come about that very little buckwheat is raised in these days.

Every farm, to be fully equipped, should have a few stands of bees upon it. The farm is the proper place for an apiary. It is so considered in the old world, and in Britain no farm is thought completely stocked unless there are bees on it. This view will, doubtless, in time, come to be the prevailing one in this country. There are objections to keeping bees on a large scale in towns and cities, and bee-keeping, as a specialty, has been knocked endwise by a succession of bad seasons, which has nearly ruined those who had only the honey crop to depend upon. The tendency now is to make bee-keeping an adjunct to some other business, and general farming, to which it by right belongs, is the avocation with which bee-keeping is most readily and naturally associated.

I will venture then to lay down the proposition that farmers should keep both fowls and bees. If they do this it will pay them to cultivate a patch of buckwheat, from which the bees can gather honey, and the fowls can be supplied with grain for winter use. During the past three years, which have been unfavorable for honey production, wherever the bees had access to a field of buckwheat they obtained a sufficiency of winter stores, while in the absence of this source of supply the bee-keeper had either to feed sugar-syrup, or lose his bees. I know one bee-keeper who lost 30 stocks of bees out of 50 last winter. A field of buckwheat would have carried them through and would have been worth \$150 to him, for his 30 colonies would have readily sold at \$5 apiece this spring. Buckwheat bloom does not make a good quality of honey for the market, but it does well for winter stores for the bees, and, when it can be depended

on, the white clover and linden honey may be sold, and the buckwheat product allowed to take their place for consumption in the hive. It is then, surely, advisable for farmers and others who keep fowls and bees, or bees only, to raise buckwheat.

A few words now on the culture of this grain. It is a mistake to grow it, or any other crop, on poor soil. The true style of farming is to get the land into first-class order, fit to grow anything you wish to produce. Buckwheat is often complained of as yielding little or no honey. This is owing probably to poverty of soil. There is only enough pabulum to keep the plant alive, not enough to enable it to yield any product whatever. All nectar-yielding blooms give but little or no honey on poor soils, and why should buckwheat be an exception to this rule? The fact is, there is no crop that will better repay sowing on good soil than buckwheat. Loose, mellow land suits it well, and a clover sod turned under is the best. It should be sown while the ground is dry and dusty, never immediately after a rain. The land should be well rolled after sowing. It is a quick sprouting grain and, under favorable circumstances, will be out of the ground in less than four days. The end of June or early in July is the proper time to sow. If sown later, it will sometimes do well, but there is danger of its being cut off by the frost. About three pecks per acre is the right quantity of seed.

It pays to use a commercial fertilizer, such as superphosphate, on buckwheat ground. This grain is a fast grower, and requires its nutriment near the surface. From 100 to 200 pounds per acre may be applied, either drilled in with the seed, or sown broadcast on top of the ground. This is a good clearing crop, and will, if sown rather thickly, subdue most of our common and troublesome weeds. If sown on the same land for a succession of years, it will effectually eradicate these pests of the soil.

It should be cut when ripe, with a self-raking reaper, tied, and set up by hand. Some use a self-binder, but it does not work satisfactorily. It is usually threshed with flails, by hand, or by driving horses over the barn-floor. These primitive methods are employed because the threshing-machine is apt to crack the larger varieties of buckwheat, and also, because it is usually grown in such small quantity as to render it scarcely worth while to obtain and rig up a machine for the purpose.

Buckwheat straw has a low feeding value, but can be made to help out a ration by mixing with bran and oil-meal, then it will be readily eaten by all kinds of stock. If not used for feed, it

should be saved and used as an absorbent in the stable and barn-yard. The flour is of a fattening nature, and it is a trick of horse-jockeys to feed up thin horses quickly with it, but the fat is of a soft and flabby nature. A portion of buckwheat is good in a mixed chop, but the best use of the grain is to feed it to poultry. It is a nutritious food for hens, and helps to provoke winter laying. The whole grain is also sometimes fed to sheep. The grey or silver-bull variety of buckwheat has until recently been considered the best, but it is being superseded by a variety called the Japanese, which is especially prized by those who have tried it as a honey-yielding plant.

—W. F. Clarke in Witness

INTRODUCING QUEENS.

So you want to know how I put in that queen? It's the easiest thing to do in the apiary. I have tried all the plans and all the fixings that I could find out about and every time I go back onto the old paper end cage. I take a strip of fine wire cloth two inches wide, ravel out one end for half an inch, wrap the wire cloth around a latb, bring it so you can ravel out the other end for half an inch, and twist these wires together. Your cage is made. Shove a piece of sponge into one end, that is soaked full of honey, cover the other end with three thicknesses of old envelopes, manilla paper, let it come up for three eighths of an inch around the end of the cage and wire it there. Cage the queen through the sponge end, hang the cage between two combs of honey, and if there is no honey coming in put on an entrance feeder and *let them severely alone for just one week*, and you will always find your queen at her business. I have used this cage ever since 1873. For myself and others I have introduced several hundred queens without a loss. The success with any cage is to *positively* have the bees undisturbed in any way whatever. Till after quiet and friendly relations are thoroughly established between the bees and queen, until after they have not the shadow of a chance to raise a queen from anything but the brood of the one introduced, until after that stage of development has taken place, the close observer will find a few rebels. The queen, like our president, is the point of antagonism.

H. L. JEFFRY, in Q. B. J.

New Milford, Conn.

SECOND-HAND JONES & W. HIVES.

We have several hundred of these in stock which we offer complete with 12 frames at 70cts. each f. o. b. cars here. They have been used one and two seasons and many of them are painted.

Toronto Industrial Apiarian Prize List.

COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Geo. Vair (Chairman), R. McKnight, A. Picket, C. Bonnick, J. A. Currie, Ald. Woods, J. P. Edwards, H. Glendinning and Ald. Boustead.

All honey exhibited must be the production of the exhibitor.

Exhibitors selling honey during the exhibition (for which right a small fee will be charged) will not be allowed to make any removal from their regular exhibit, but may have a special supply at hand from which their honey may be taken.

Exhibitors offering comb honey for sale will not be allowed to cut the sections, but must sell whole sections put up securely in manilla or paste board boxes or bags, and purchasers notified not to eat in the building.

Exhibitors must not interfere with or attempt to influence the Judges in the execution of their duties.

A breach of these Rules will forfeit any prizes that may be awarded

Open to all bee-keepers (agents excluded)
Entrance fee. 25c. each entry.

Sec	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1. Extracted granulated honey in glass, not less than 200 lbs.	\$10	\$5	\$3	\$—
2. Liquid extracted honey, not less than 500 lbs., of which not less than 250 lb must be in glass, quality to be considered.	20	15	10	5
3. Comb honey in sections, not less than 500 lbs. quality to be considered.	25	20	12	6
4. Comb honey in sections, not less than 20 lbs. quality to be considered, that is to say, clean sections and best filled.	8	4	2	—
5. Extracted liquid linden honey, in glass, quality to be considered, not less than 50 lbs.	5	3	2	—
6. Extracted liquid clover honey in glass, quality considered, not less than 50 lbs.	5	3	2	—
7. Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs. (manufacturers of comb foundations excluded)	3	2	1	—
8. Foundation for brood chamber	3	2	1	—
9. Foundation for sections.	3	2	1	—
10. Apiarian supplies.	No Prize.			
11. Style and assortment of tins for retailing extracted honey.	1. Silver Medal. 2. Bronze "			
12. Style and assortment of glass for retailing extracted honey.	1. Silver Medal. 2. Bronze "			

13. Section super for top story and system of manipulating, product to be exhibited in super as left by the bees	3	2	1	—
14. Best and most practical new invention for the apiarist	5	3	2	—
15. Assortment of fruit preserved in honey, 6 bottles or jars	5	3	2	—
16. Cake or pastry made with honey	3	2	1	—
17. Honey vinegar, not less than 1 quart.	3	2	1	—
18. Best and most useful queen nursery cage.	2	—	—	—
16. For the most tasty, attractive and neatly arranged exhibit of honey in the apiarian department, all the honey to be the production of the exhibitor. \$20 of this prize is given by the Ontario Bee-keepers Association.	35	15	10	—

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, they will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

Difficulty in getting bees below Honey-Boards.

QUERY No. 238.—I used queen excluding honey-boards on the Langstroth hive last season, and doubted whether the three openings of about 12 x 12½ inch were sufficient to allow the bees to pass to the upper frames for extracting, and I came to the conclusion that they were sufficient last season; from some (to me) unexplained cause, in several hives the bees went up but had great difficulty in getting them down again at the end of the season and large quantities died on the honey-boards. Will some of those versed in taking honey with the queen-excluding honey-board please say how they get over this difficulty?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORONINO, N. Y.—I never had anything of this kind.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAT, ONT.—I have not observed any such difficulty.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I have had no such experience, and cannot explain it.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I do not use

queen excluding honey-boards, nor do I understand you.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—As I have had no experience along this line I cannot give any answer.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Didn't they get chilled there? I've had very little experience with excluders.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I don't think I understand the question as it is printed. Have never had the trouble mentioned.

MARTIN EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I don't use the queen excluding honey-board very much. The few I have are the full size of top. The bees appear to go through them all right.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Never had such trouble. I credit yours to a sudden cold snap, and not to any honey-boards. Bees that can readily get up, can get down for all of the honey-boards.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—I don't understand how there could be three openings 12 x 12½ in. in a honey-board for a Langstroth hive. There must be a mistake somewhere in the question.

JACOB ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—I use a piece of perforated metal the full size of the hive tacked on a rim, with bee space above and below, I have no trouble either getting the bees up or down.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG.—I don't know what you mean by "the opening of about 12 x 12½ in." I use a full sheet of perforated zinc with a wood frame around it, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

EGGERS SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I don't understand the kind of honey-board the querist refers to. I use the slatted honey-board with perforated metal between and have no trouble.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—I do not think the trouble was in the honey-board at all. I have used them for years and have not found they prevented the bees from getting up, and certainly if they can get up they can get down. The design is to keep the queen down, and it works perfectly to that end with myself.

J. F. DENN, RIDGETOWN, ONT.—I do not doubt in the least but that three openings between frames would be sufficient and in no way effect the crop, but I should prefer more for ventilation. With openings between eight or ten frames you can place three or four honey-boards on top of one another without perceptibly lessening the crop. I never had any of the trouble you speak of bees not getting down. The openings in your zinc must be too small.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Have used no honey-board except the metal. Have had no difficulty in getting the bees down. Your bees appear to have been chilled, while it was comparatively warm weather they were very com-

fortable above the cluster, but when a cold snap came the cluster below would contract and leave those above more exposed, and being somewhat stupid and dormant they remained as they were and chilled to death. I have had them do the same in the body of the hive when I had neglected making passages through the combs until late in the season.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—The first part of your question down to the semi-colon is contradictory, but by substituting insufficient for "sufficient" in the eighth line all will be right. I have used the queen-excluding zinc for a number of years extensively and never encountered the difficulty mentioned here. I have noticed, however, in using the perpendicular zinc division-board to get full frames behind it for winter or spring use that when the back frames are left too long in the hive in the fall a little cluster of dead bees may sometimes be found in these frames chilled to death, the main cluster having taken up its position front of the division-board. Not through inability to get back through the division-board, did these foolish bees remain "out in the cold," but through negligence. Like some people who are always behind and miss their train these bees put off moving off to the stores till it is too late. To avoid the difficulty and loss you complain of I would advise taking off the top stories and surplus frames soon after the honey season is over.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A. A. ANDERSON.—I adopted the nine frame Combination hive one year ago and did not know until the day after I ordered them (when your new catalogue was received) that you were making them. I can now order to better advantage.

Sundridge, June 20, 1889.

J. P. COCKBURN.—The goods received all right. The nine frame hives are just right. Only show them and they are sure to sell.

Gravenhurst, June 20th, 1889.

ALLEN PRINGLE.—The addition of the extra frame to the Combination hive is just right.

Selby, June 10th, 1889.

JOHN L. PEARCE.—We had a favorable winter for the bees in this locality, but the spring has been rather against them, especially the last month. It was so cold and wet that bees could not get out, therefore a good many colonies starved for the want of honey. They are beginning to gather pretty freely now in the afternoon for about a week.

Wallacetown, June 24th.

We have eleven No. 3 smokers which are just as good as new but the tins are somewhat tarnished. As long as these last we will let them go at 50c each or 75c. by mail post paid.

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.

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.

"CHUMS"

DO you know what it is to have a friend who is a poultry chum? If not, one of the keenest pleasures in life is wanting with you. It was our good fortune to spend a day or so last week with our old friend and "chicken chum," Mr. R. E. Bingham, of Stayner, an old and enthusiastic fancier. When we sat down to partake of the good things provided by the amiable lady of the house, and as the fragrance of "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates," filled the atmosphere, our spirits rose to the sublime heights of an old time chicken talk—reviewing the past, plans for the future, new breeds, old breeds, new claimants for our affection, and the loves of the past. (In chickendom only if you please), these were topics to keep us long at the cup. But when the mystic words "come and see the stock," were uttered, we went out only to renew our subject with increased fervor. Friend B. is on the eve of moving into his handsome new residence, and *then*, we may look out, far more extended poultry operations from him. We saw four of the prettiest P. R. cockerels it was ever our lot to set eyes on, well grown, and fine shape, some fine pullets too, not so old; some of the pretty saucy, white crested Black Polish chicks, about ten weeks old, these are so very beautiful that we wonder the variety is so seldom seen; White Wyandottes, fine indeed, but

young; L. Brahmas, nicely forward, a few Game Bantams complete the list of the early birds. Before leaving, Mr. Bingham informed us of his intention of purchasing two fine trios of his old favorites, the Houdans; from a noted American breeder. It is his intention to make a speciality of Houdans and Banded Plymouth Rocks. There seems to us to be a good opening for these varieties, especially as he is an old hand at breeding both kinds. We cordially wish him success, and trust he will come out more as an exhibitor when he is in shape. "Good luck" Bro. B., "go in and win," there is lots of room at the top yet.

We regret to learn that the wife of friend McKinley, of Deer Park, has been seriously ill, but is now, we are glad to hear on the road to recovery.

Going into the Chicken Business

Continued.

YOU will remember, reader, that we were referring to the medical advts. which are so liable to mislead one who is just entering the ranks of the poultry-keepers. We do not mean to imply that all the mixtures advertised for the various disorders common to fowl are no good; far from it. Some of them are of the utmost value, and the result of years of patient experiment, undertaken for the love, and for the benefit of our ailing pets. But we do mean that they are not absolutely indispensable, and by proper care and feed, with clean quarters, a man may never need to use them. We mean too that healthy birds with good fair range are not *sure* to get sick. As an illustration we may append the following item from a friend who had imported a fine pen.

The birds, when they were received, were in splendid health and none the worse for their five days' journey. When called upon to look at them we remarked on their evident healthy condition. "Yes," said our friend, "I thought that myself; they look in prime health, now *what would you advise me to give them, so as to keep them so.*"

That's the way very often with the novice, and it is too absurd for anyone to imagine that a creature, in evident perfect health, wants dosing with drugs to keep it from getting sick. The moral is "Let well alone."

We may say *en passant* that in doctoring a sick fowl the use of simple remedies generally used in the family, the properties and action of which are pretty well understood, will give better results than so-called "chicken remedies," the ingredients and action of which the amateur poultryman is entirely ignorant.

There is still another pet theme that is so constantly descanted upon, that it is no wonder many are frightened at the host of difficulties that (seemingly) beset the poultry-keeper, and that is *lice*. Now while we do not for one moment undervalue the enormity of these pests, and the constant ravages they make, we wish to say distinctly that there is no need for a poultryman to be bothered by them at all. Proper attention to the birds and to the building is all that is required to keep them at a respectable distance. Lice are only a consequence of neglect; vermin are no more a natural scourge of poultry, than they of the human family. The difficulty is that the breeder allows them to become almost an unconquerable pest, before remedies are taken to get rid of them. This occasionally happens through ignorance of the habits of these parasites. There are several kinds of these disgusting insects: one is the common body louse, and these are easily kept under by giving the birds conveniences to dust themselves. The dusting habit with them is exactly the same as a bath to human beings, hence the necessity of allowing the birds a box of fine soil to enjoy the luxury of keeping their bodies clean. There will be little need for insect powder if this is done and the dust renewed once in two months. The most annoying of these pests, however, get their foothold en-

tirely unsuspected as a rule; they inhabit the cracks and crevices of the poultry house and perches, and harass their victims while on the roost, committing their depredations only at night and taking the very essence of life from the birds. These creatures are of two kinds, the "red spider," and another very small, dark slate in color and flat in body. These last are supposed to breed in the rotten droppings of the birds, and we think it likely, as there they are found on removing slats near the perches. We never found them except where the droppings could have been left, and have often discussed this question, with similar results, with others.

Now you will see how easily these last two kinds can be kept away by attention to keeping the house clean; a overhauling every three months in spring and summer is enough, with monthly use of coal oil on the perches, and you can bid defiance to the common enemy of your own and your pets' comfort. But our journals fairly swarm with the names of expensive powders, etc., till the amateur is inclined to keep away from such a vermin crowded flock of creatures, as he fancies poultry must be, and has a notion that it will take all the "gloss off the ginger-bread," to buy the material for killing lice. If the vermin has got ahead of you there is nothing better or cheaper than "Persian insect powder" for the birds, and coal oil for the house and perches, or limewash with a small quantity of carbolic acid, but remember this—sulphur is *no use*, for this purpose. When you begin the business of poultry raising, take a solemn vow that you will give the lice no opportunity to propagate their species.

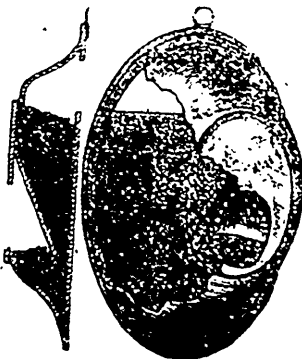
To be Continued.

An Amateur's Arrangements.

LAST week we gave a cut of Mr. A. I. Roots' poultry house. Below we give a further extract from Gleanings in reference to feeders.

A few days ago I wanted to feed some cracked bones and oyster-shells, and I could not think of throwing them on the ground, amid the filth. One feeder was full of oats and corn, and the other contained wheat. In looking for some-

thing that would just suit me to feed the shells and bone meal in. I struck upon a feeder that pleased me so much that I want to tell you about it. If we don't look out, our poultry-house will be cluttered up. Utensils for water and feed should be out of the way as much as possible; and it is still more important that they be so constructed and placed that fowls may not stand upon top of them, and disfigure them with droppings. They should be made so they can be easily brushed off, in fact, the whole interior of the poultry-house and all its utensils should be so arranged that the aforesaid broom, or a little brush-broom, may be used all over the interior. I wanted for my purpose something made of metal, so it could be washed or wiped off with a cloth. At first I thought of a tin pan with a hole cut in the bottom, for the fowls to put their heads in, to be hung up against the wall. Finally my eye caught on a new retinned wash-basin, large size. I took one of them up to the tin shop, and directed the tinner to put a cover over the top. This cover was made out of a circular piece of tin, and locked over the rim. But before putting it on he cut away one side so as to leave an opening for filling the feeder, just below the ring attached to the wash basin to hang it up by. Then with a large punch he cut a hole in the lower side of the bottom, large enough for even the Brahma rooster to get his head in. You will notice, however, that if this feeder be filled with wheat or corn, and hung up against the wall, a great part of the grain would run right out on the ground. To prevent this, a piece of tin just about like a common funnel cut in halves is soldered just over the opening for the fowl's heads. It is put on broad end down. This allows the grain or feed to keep just under the opening; but none of it can run out. The feeder works to perfection. Here is a cut of it-



WASH-BASIN POULTRY-FEEDER.

The same arrangement works beautifully for boiled beans, scraps left from the table, or any

thing else you wish to give them, and not have it get out in the dirt, causing them to get it filthy in order to get out every scrap of food. Now, the same utensil will make the prettiest and cheapest water-fountain you ever saw by telling the tinner to let the back cover the basin entirely, and then have it soldered on air and water tight. In the latter case, the half-funnel



THE WASH-BASIN FEEDER IN ACTUAL USE.

must stand about a quarter of an inch below the lowest part of the opening where they put in their heads. To fill it with water, lay it down and pour the water in through the hole, or immerse it in a tub or trough of water, and hang it on a nail and then they can drink as long as a drop of water is left, but no chicken is smart enough to scratch dirt and rubbish into it. Below our artist has tried to show you how the fowls take to such an arrangement.

For the Poultry Weekly

How to Feed Chickens.

"H! that is easy enough. Just throw the food down and let them pick it up."
 "Yes! and waste about a third, and get a lot of dirt and nastiness into their poor little insides to upset their digestions and throw them back in their development, thus postponing the time when they will yield a profit."

No, my friends, go to the trifling expense of feeding troughs and save your food and keep your birds healthy. Here is how to make them: take two pieces of zinc three inches wide and ten feet long and bend them into two long troughs two inches wide and one inch deep, one being a trifle smaller than the other so as to fit

inside it. To this smaller one solder at one end a piece of zinc shaped thus



and at the other a semicircular piece just large enough to stop the end. To the larger one solder one end like the one sketched above, and across the other end, *on top*, so that the smaller trough can slide under it a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch length of stiff wire. Now take seven lengths of similar wire $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and bending them into semicircles solder them $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart onto and over the larger trough. Slide the small one within the large and your feeder is complete. To fill or clean, withdraw the small one, fill it or wash it and replace.

A very simple and cheap feeder for soft food is made by driving a spike nail into the centre of a cube of wood $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches large. Pile the soft food on this and set it under shelter. It is not so cleanly as the other, and will not do for grain, nor prevent little quarrels so well, but it is very cheap. NEVER feed on any sort of woolen substance. A healthy brood of chickens, hardy and hungry, suddenly died and being valuable, their owner at once suspected a jealous neighbor of poisoning them. So a post mortem was ordered and the result showed that they had been starved to death. A compact mass of hair was found at the entrance to the gizzard of each one, entirely preventing the passage of food. Enquiry showed that for two or three meals they had been fed upon a "nice, clean, piece of felt," and this, of course was the cause of the trouble. For the same reason keep your chickens away from the cow-house and stable where loose hairs are often laying in great quantities when the shedding season begins. If you can get nothing better than a *well beaten* clay floor sheltered from wet will do to feed on, but the greater cleanliness, the better for your chicks, so I always give the preference to the troughs.

ROBT. W. RATSON.

Lombardy, Ont.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY.

PROPER PERCHES.

SOME short time since I was paying a visit to a farmer's, and as one interested in stock and poultry in particular, I of course made a point of seeing the hen house. It was just about dusk when we arrived at this

portion of his buildings, and the birds were just going to roost. But what a commotion! Instead of these birds going to roost like decent folks, after being tired with the days outing they were fighting and picking at each other as I never saw a lot of birds doing before. They were all mengrels, part Leghorn and perhaps Spanish, and in consequence good flyers. The perches were arranged one above another and all seemed determined to get a place on the top one. I thought, why these birds by all this fighting and bother lose half their rest, besides hurting each other and spoiling their plumage. I said to myself, perhaps a hint given through the BEE AND POULTRY WEEKLY of this great mistake would be beneficial to some, and an idea of how to arrange them best for comfort and utility not go amiss.

The best plan that I ever saw was as follows. Make the perch out of about 2 in. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. stuff, partly rounded on top side, let this drop into a small cut in the cross-piece that acts as support for the perch. Make cut in perch and the support so as to lock as it were. This will prevent the perch from being knocked out by any of the birds flying on to it. By making them thus movable they can easily be cleaned and coal oil put into the cuts, both on perch and support, and you will not be bothered with lice on perches at any rate. Then again the perch should not be higher than say two or three feet from the ground. This according to whether dropping boards are used and whether you have heavy breeds or light.

OBSERVER.

EMBDEN GEESE.

IN 1821 this handsome and useful breed was first brought to this country. They were imported direct from Holland and known under the name of Bremen and Embden, but the appellation Embden is more significant and appropriate, as they are raised at Embden, a town in Hanover, adjoining Holland. Holland and Olenburg have long been famous for the size and quality of their geese, and to these countries we are indebted for the originals of those grand specimens which now appear at our shows.

The Embden hardly attains the size and weight of the Toulouse breed. They have not such a large frame and the Dutch have not given such skilful cultivation to their growth as the French have to the Toulouse. However they are ranked with the Toulouse in every valuable quality and many prefer the Embden to the Toulouse in respect of color and feathers.

The late Mr. Hewitt, one of the best English judges and an old and experienced breeder writes: "In geese I must claim pre-eminence for the Embden or white variety. I have tried the best specimens of this kind through several owners, and found that the originals in these instances came from Holland. One of their great advantages is this, that all their feathers being perfectly white, their value, when many are kept, is far greater in the market than is ever the case with mixed or colored feathers. In weight, too, these birds have an advantage even over the Toulouse. In instituting comparisons between the white and colored geese, I have noticed that the pendant abdominal pouch of the Toulouse tells sadly against it when dressed, and no doubt would be prejudicial to its sale, in accordance with the current opinion of such an appendage being indicative of advanced age; though in the Toulouse it is as apparent in a young gosling of six months old as it would be in the Embden variety at thrice as many years. The quality of flesh is about equal in flavor in either kind but the Embden is the earliest layer and frequently rears two broods in one season. The young prove as hardy as any with which I am acquainted. The Embden goose has prominent blue eyes, is remarkably strong in the neck and the feathers from the shoulders to the head are far more curled than is seen in any other bird.

The Embden is a valuable breed to raise for market or exhibition.

Like the Toulouse they are not desirable for incubation, not that they are poor or unsteady sitters, but being heavy and awkward, they often break or displace the eggs coming on or going off the nest, the posterior part being so low much of their weight is inclined forward. Cochins or Brahma hens make useful sitters for the first setting of eggs; when the goose may be induced after a short rest to lay again the last set may be given to the goose for hatching and raising.

Three geese to one gander are enough. The breeding geese should be three years old to insure strong healthy offspring. Geese live to an old age, therefore are in their prime between three and six years old. Unless the eggs are placed on damp ground they should be frequently sprinkled with tepid water the last two weeks of incubation as the shells are thick and they dry more easily under hens than geese. The goose consumes more water and there is more moisture emanating from her flesh. Incubation occupies thirty days. Goslings are soft and easily injured when young. A heavy pelting rain will often kill them, and a hot sun

frequently causes dizziness. The young should be fed much like ducklings. Green food is necessary from the start, particularly a sod or tender grass or young sprouts of oats or other grain cut fine and mixed with crumbs and milk. Green onion tops are excellent with other food. And after a few weeks they will be able to relish mosses of barley meal gruel, soaked barley and oats, cut vegetables, a little bran and such like. It is best in all cases to cook or scald this meat, and if barley and barley meal can be procured easily it is preferable to other grain. When the backs of the goslings are well feathered there is no danger from rain; but it is best to keep them from water and wet grass until their feathers can resist wet.

There is money in geese if managed rightly. A goose or duck farm is far more promising than one devoted to common fowls, as they are less liable to diseases, and will provide for themselves a large share of their living if they have suitable places to forage over. A goose is a grazing animal, and has the advantage too of being an aquatic bird. It can find support either on land or water. Long before this generation geese were raised successfully in large numbers, sometimes thousands at one time grazing along the fens of Lincolnshire, England. Even in our own days thousands are raised on a small area on the Rhone and Garonne rivers, France. In this country the turkey has in some measure discouraged goose raising, for its prominence and character as an American bird on all national and christian holidays creates more demand for its flesh than for the goose.

The color of the Embden goose is much in its favor, besides the comparative ease with which it can be raised. The color is invariably pure white throughout; the bill flesh color; legs and feet deep orange, the breast deep; the abdomen of old birds when fat almost touches the ground. They have been known at eight months old to weigh as high as sixteen pounds. Twenty pounds, however, is a fair average weight for adult birds, though many of the English prize birds have reached thirty pounds, and the old Birmingham prize ganders have reached thirty-two and a half pounds. Of course such weights are rare and must not be taken as a criterion for the ordinary weight of the breed. The flesh of the Embden is far superior to that of the common breed. Domestication, care and feeding have improved its quality, texture and succulence. It does not partake of that dry character when cooked and does not shrink in the cooking. Epicures of good flesh pronounce it excellent and as far as our judgment goes we always found it toothsome, and could, like Oliver Twist, "cry for more."—Joseph Wallace in *Poultry and Pets*.

Poultry on the Farm.

WHAT is it that you will not raise all the fowls and eggs that you can use and sell enough to pay a larger per cent on the amount of capital invested than any other stock you have on the farm? I'll tell you—because you have been led to believe that chicken raising is beneath your calling, and that you must be a mule dealer or a cotton planter and chickens properly belong to the women and children, and that you will be laughed at by your neighbors. It is one of those Southern falacies, or false prides that have been inculcated in you and you need a little of the Yankee progressiveness worked into you, to make you take up diversified farming and raise a little of everything that non-producers would buy, and every month in the year have something to sell. If every farmer in this country were to raise poultry and eggs for sale, we could not supply the demand. If you are disposed to think this too small a business for you, investigate for yourself and you will find by the statistics that the poultry and egg product of the United States exceed any crop. More than the entire cotton and corn crop—or the dairy and wheat crop. You are ready to say—how shall I go about it. Well! buy you Light Brahma cocks and White Leghorn hens and cross them for a general purpose fowl. The Brahma will give the size and flesh producing qualities, and the Leghorn the eggs, then build you good warm houses that can be ventilated in the warmer months, but bore no air holes, or lattice work to produce colds, roup, and all the diseases that fowls are heir to, but have them as tight and warm as possible; these houses need not necessarily be expensive. With cull lumber five dollars will build a house that will accommodate twenty chickens, and by keeping them out of the rain, snow and all bad weathers, and have a rye patch for them to run on in fall, winter and spring, they will shell out the eggs at a surprisingly rapid rate. Keep the houses scrupulously clean, give them red pepper, onions and other condiments, together with fresh, pure water, slightly warmed in cold weather, and success is yours. You need never have cholera if you will dissolve one pound of copperas in two gallons of warm water and add one ounce of sulphuric acid to it, and about two or three times a week give them a teaspoonful to each quart of water. This is what is known by chicken fanciers as "Douglas Mixture," and is a sure preventive. A few days since a gentleman came to me and asked me what was the matter with the chickens. He said they had

swollen heads, eyes closed, and a rattling in their throats. I told him of course they had roup. He immediately asked me the cause. I told him his chicken house must have a crack in it or too much ventilation. Why, said he, they roost in the trees. I told him the first prescription I would recommend was, to open his heart and build the poor things a comfortable abode, and after that consult me again and I would talk with him. Now the idea of a man with the slightest degree of humanity keeping fowls, expecting them to thrive, produce flesh and eggs, after such treatment as this. Why his soul is smaller than the little end of nothing whittled down to a point.

Now as to feed. In the early morning at daylight, if possible, make a hot mush of coarse corn meal one part, of wheat bran two parts, nicely seasoned with a little salt and pepper, feed on a clean board or trough; give them barley, oats or wheat at twelve o'clock and corn at night. If you want to gratify your fancy and indulge in pure-breed fowls, all right, go to your nearest poultry fancier of known integrity and get what you want. If your fancy is for a large fowl get the Light Brahma, as they will produce more flesh in a given length of time than any breed; but if eggs alone are desired, take the brown, white or black Leghorns, but if you want one that rather combines both, none will fill the place better than the Plymouth Rocks. Now, ladies, farmers' wives, if your husbands will not take this matter in hand, you go at it, and my word for it next Christmas you will thank me for these suggestions and have considerable pin-money besides.

—JOSH. G. BAILEY Columbia, Tenn. 17 Am. Farmer.

Special Announcement.

WE have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.—T. F.

QUERY * DEPARTMENT.

MAKING SHED INTO POULTRY HOUSE

W.L.M.—Would you kindly answer these for me in your next week's C.B.J. & P.W. Give me a good cheap way of making a shed into a poultry house.

As you do not describe the shed that is to be made into a poultry house, I can only suppose that it is a plain shed, and not over large. Would advise to put tar-paper on the inside boards, and board up again, and if not already done, batten the outside well; put in plenty of light facing south—don't put in a lot of small windows, but let the light enter in a flood, it is more cheery, as winter is the season we consider when building. Plenty of light should enter into our plans and always, if at all practicable, facing south. Put shutters on the inside to prevent the great radiation from the glass and consequent lower temperature in the house in very cold weather. Have the perches about two feet high for heavy, and three for light breeds; let the perches be movable, for facility in cleaning both them and the house, as you can get the work done much quicker when there is plenty of room to work in. Be sure to put dropping boards under the perches, made of half-inch stuff, and all in one piece and to rest on cleats. These boards catch the droppings and can be cleaned off once or twice a week in winter in a very short time, and keep the floor very clean. These afford an easy way of placing the nests, which we find the best yet tried. For description of this see WEEKLY of June 12th. You will see also, remarks on the best floor for a poultry house, in same issue, under heading "Malays; Dropping Boards, Etc." If you can get it done, Mr. Rayson's description of floor is fine. Have feeding boards or troughs to feed soft food, and boxes for gravel and such things hung upon the wall so they will not get dirty. See issue of June 26 for illustration and also remarks on same. This will help you a little.

WIRE NETTING.

Where can I get wire fencing for poultry yards?

You can get wire netting for fencing yards, at almost every hardware merchants, if in a town, or any seed merchant could procure it for you, or write to the D. A. Jones Co., Beeton, Ont.

The cost is about as follows: In rolls 150 feet long, 24 inches wide, \$3.25; 36 inches wide, about \$5.00; as near as possible, but you can apply as above for prices.

WHERE TO PROCURE BUFF COCHINS.

Where can I get a pair of Buff Cochin birds at a reasonable price, also Guinea Fowls?

You can see in our advertising columns that Mr. Hare, of Whitby, has some fine birds in Buff Cochins for sale. You can write to him for birds cheaper than these, but those advertised would give you fine stock. It is poor policy to buy this variety too cheap—they are always sure to be worthless. The price asked for these trios is very small for the quality. I cannot tell you where to get guinea fowl. Can some of our readers inform the inquirer?

CONCERNING INCUBATORS.

Where can I get a good incubator? Are they manufactured in Canada? I am only an amateur at the poultry business and these few hints would be quite a help to me.

You can get several good incubators. The Gerred incubator is reliable. There was a Bessy incubator, but I have lost track of it lately—it was considered good. Yes, there are several besides these manufactured in Canada. We believe from reports of friends that the Eureka, manufactured by J. L. Campbell, Alleghany Co., Pa. is very good; the "Monarch" and the "Monitor" are both well proved machines and give satisfaction.

BOILED FISH FOR FOWL.

Are boiled fish good for poultry, as I have plenty of them?
Painswick, P.O.

Boiled fish is good in limited quantities, but should not be fed for at least a week before killing birds for market, as its continued use imparts an unpleasant flavor to the flesh. You will not find the eggs taste strong, unless you feed too freely, and it is a good feed for egg production if carefully used as to the quantity.

An excellent mode, says an exchange, of giving milk to fowl is to add it to the food, should it be composed of ground grain, instead of water, and if desired it may be given as curds, or placed in an earthenware dish where they can always reach it. If the weather is cold enough to freeze milk, it should be given in the food. Bear in mind that as much profit can be made on skimmed milk when it is fed to poultry as when it is fed to pigs.

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., Beeton,

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 & Household.

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

POULTRY AND BEES.

Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	1 50
Cooper's Game Fowls.....	5 00
Felch's Poultry Culture.....	1 50
Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, etc.....Boards...	50
Profits in Poultry and their Profitable Management.....	1 00
A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	75
A.B.C. in Bee Culture by A. I. Root. cloth, \$1.25, paper.....	1 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Bee-keepers' Handy Book, by Henry Alley, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Production of Comb Honey, by W. Z. Hutchinson. Paper.....	25
The Hive and Honey Bee, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth...	2 00
A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping, by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	25
Success in Bee Culture, paper cover...	50
Cook's Bee-keepers' Guide in cloth...	1 25
Foul Brood, its Management and Cure by D. A. Jones, price by mail.....	11
A. B. C. in Carp Culture, by A. I. Root, in paper.....	50
Queens, And How to Introduce Them	10
Bee-Houses And How to Build Them	15
Wintering, And Preparations Therefor	15
Bee-keepers' Dictionary, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	25
Standard of Excellence in Poultry....	1 00
Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised...	50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper....	1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00

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 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

GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.

A. R. MCKINLAY,

Breeder and Importer of High-Class

POULTRY.

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

SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURGS.

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

BOX 18,

DEER PARK, ONT.

W. C. G. PETER,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

WYANDOTTES

Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb, White & Brown Leghorns,

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

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

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS,

ANGUS, ONT.



W. L. SOULES.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

SILVER LACED

—AND—

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

ADDRESS :

HIGHGATE, ONT.

THOS. BARRETT,

Norfolk Poultry Yards,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

LANGSHANS.

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

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

ANGUS

ONTARIO.

SID. CONGER,

Flat Rock, Ind.

BREEDS PRIZE-WINNERS OF

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

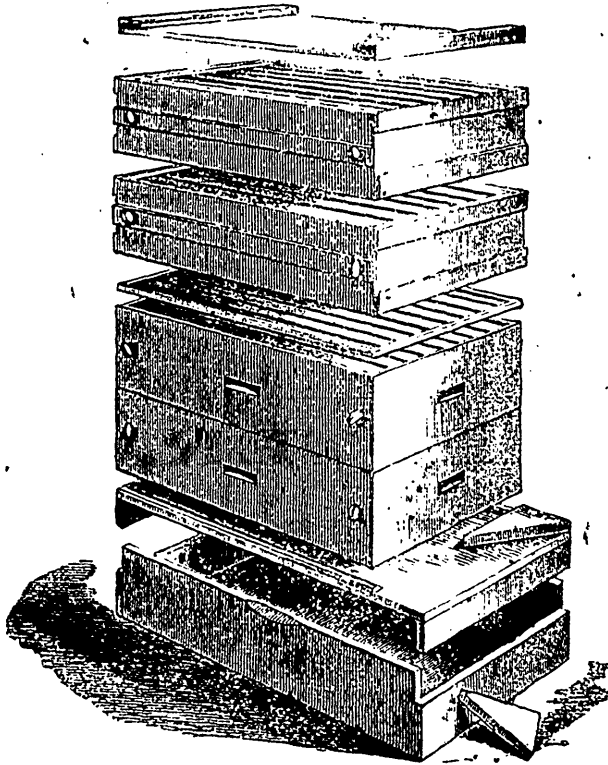
—AND—

GOLD & SILVER 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.

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

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 Nine frame... 12½ in. 13½ in. 12½ in.
 Eight frame... 10½ " 13½ " 12½ "
 The frame measures 12½ " 10½ "

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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 10	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 4¼x4¼x1½ sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80	75	
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either L rests or skeleton crates. (L rests take 27 4¼x4¼x1½ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4¼x4¼x1½ sections) specify which—made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80	75	
No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up	75	83	80	78	75
No. 42—No. 41 in flat	65	62	60	55	
No. 43—Second stories, including frames only, made up.....	70	75	63	60	55
No. 44—No. 43 in flat	55	52	50	45	

EIGHT FRAME HIVES

No. 45—Same as No. 33, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 35	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 00
No. 46—No. 45 in flat	1 00	95	90	80	
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3½x4¼x1½ sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	83
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	83
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	

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Price each in lots of.....	1	5	10	20	50
No. 55—Without perforated metal, made up.....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 56—No. 55 in flat.....	22	21	20	19	17
No. 57—With perf'd metal made up.....	30	29	27	26	25
No. 58—No. 57 in flat.....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 59—Reversers made up	15	14	13	12	12
No. 60—No. 59 in flat.....	13	12	11	10	10

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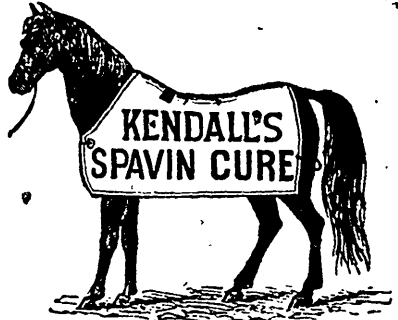
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