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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

## POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

Vol. V. No. 37

BEETON, ONT., DEC. 4, 1889.

WHOLE No. 245

### THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

#### TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil of which there are twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

#### STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$6.00
One inch.....	4.00	6.00	10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.00	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight inches—1 Col.....	15.00	25.00	40.00
Sixteen inches—1 page....	25.00	40.00	75.00

#### STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

#### EXCHANGE & MART.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion—not to exceed five lines—and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else they will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is 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 advt.

#### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY 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 extra per annum.

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

Communications on any subject of interest to the Beekeepers and poultrymen are always welcome, and are solicited.

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

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

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

## CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

And "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " "The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
" " "Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
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Rates with the Poultry publications on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

Offers Greater Inducements to Settlers Than any other State in the Union.

She wants vegetable and fruit farmers, Cattle and Poultry breeders, Grain and Grass growers, Wood-workers and Manufacturers. Its timber and mineral resources are unsurpassed, its climate the finest in the world. This land of almost perpetual flowers excels in Bee-keeping, in Poultry raising, and in fruit culture. For full particulars send for specimen copy of **OUR SOUTHERN HOME** a monthly Magazine, Published by

M. H. PRIDE,  
MOUNT HOLLY,  
Gaston, County, North Carolina

**BEES AND HONEY.**

TO ALL that are interested in Bees and honey, send for our Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apiana Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON,  
Port Colborne, Ont.

**Muth's Honey Extractor.**

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

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

**SAVE YOUR BEES**

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

**MY NEW CHAFF HIVES.**

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

W. A. CHRYSLER, Chatham, Ont. Box 430

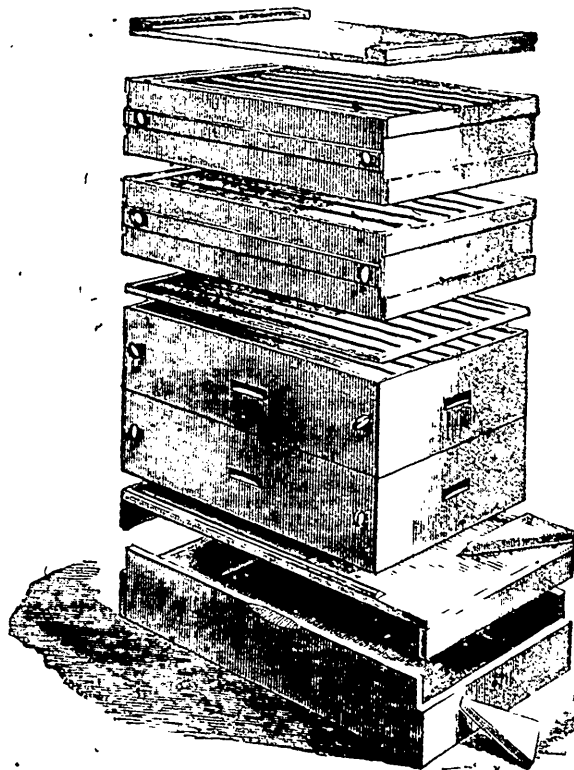
**Prof. Loissette's**

**MEMORY**

**DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD**

In spite of adulterated imitations which miss the theory, and practical results of the Original, in spite of the grossest misrepresentations by envious would-be competitors, and in spite of "base attempts to rob" him of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the undoubted superiority and popularity of his teaching), Prof. Loissette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized to-day in both Hemispheres as marking an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free) gives opinions of people in all parts of the globe who have actually studied his System by correspondence, showing that his System is used only while being studied, not afterwards; that any book can be learned in a single reading, mind-wandering cured, &c. For Prospectus, Terms and Testimonials address

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.



**HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE:**

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

**INDIVIDUAL OR TERRITORIAL RIGHTS**

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

**JAMES HEDDON,**  
DOWAGIAC, MICH.

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### IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each .....

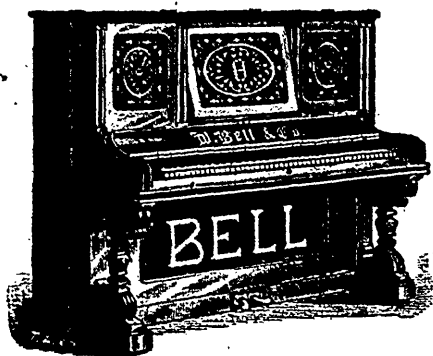
In July and August, each .....

In September and October, each .....

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

CHAS. BIANCONCII, Bolgna, Italy.

# BELL PIANOS.



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

**W. BELL & CO.,**  
GUELPH, Ont

### PRICES CURRENT

Beeton Dec. 4, 1889

#### BEESWAX

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

#### FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....	500
" over 50 lbs. " ".....	480
Section " in sheets per pound.....	550
Section Foundation cut to fit 3 3/4x4 1/2 and 4 1/2x4 1/2, per lb. 500	500
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....	480

#### 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

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

## 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**

FRIENDS, IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

### BEES 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 journals and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly  
A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

## Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR—  
MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

This thirteenth 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

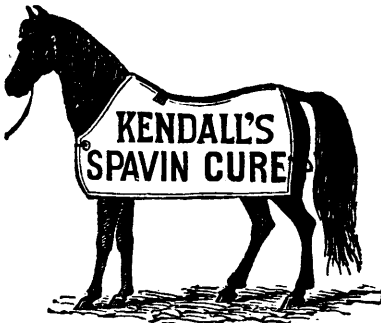
Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—“We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap, 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of bee-hives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will.” Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 344 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.



# Doolittle's New Book

"Scientific Queen Rearing."

Containing 170 pages, tells how to rear queens in full colonies having a laying queen, how to get queens fertilized in such colonies, so that queens can be reared, fertilized, and kept in reserve without any colony ever being queenless, how to safely introduce any queen, all about forming and multiplying nuclei or colonies, all about the different races of bees, candy for queens and bees, cages for queens and queen-cells, etc., etc. In short it gives much information of great value, never before given to the public. Should you want such a book, dear reader, send \$1 to G.M. DOOLITTLE, Borodino, Onon. Co., N. Y.



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

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER,  
BREEDER OF  
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTER BREED HORSES.  
ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles. I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.

Yours truly, CHAR. A. SNYDER.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 8, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sir: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavine, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly, A. H. GILBERT,  
Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT, WYNTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.

Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER,  
Horse Doctor.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

## 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.

## Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known, as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in returns of my old complaint." — Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy

## For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults." — Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life." — Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and, after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever." — Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



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

VOL. V. No. 37

BÉETON, ONT., DEC. 4 1889.

WHOLE No. 245

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**

We have completed arrangements with the publishers of the *Farm Journal*, a first class agricultural monthly, published in Philadelphia, whereby we can make the following unparalleled offers :

1—To every present subscriber who will get us a new subscription, for one year at \$1.00, we will send the *Farm Journal* FREE, and the new subscriber, whose name is sent will also receive it free of all charge.

2—For 30 cents, we will send the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY, the balance of the year (1889) and the *Farm Journal* right through 1890.

This splendid offer enables all our subscribers to get for themselves an excellent agricultural paper, *absolutely free of charge* and we hope to see hundreds of our patrons take advantage of it. Please lose no time in attending to this matter. All subscriptions received with \$1.00, will be entered as expiring January 1st 1891, so that the new subscribers will receive each paper 15 months. Come now, and help us.

**Our Leading Premium.**

To BEE-KEEPERS.—A beautiful virgin queen, for delivery in the spring of 1890 will form the leading premium in this department of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY. The price of these when sold singly is 60 cents, but we will send one by mail, prepaid, to all those who send direct to this office \$1.00 as a years subscription either new, or for a renewal of one full year. We also give choice of other premiums, and subscribers are at liberty to choose which they will have.

**EDITORIAL.**

THE Mayor of the city of Belleville has kindly placed the city hall at the disposal of the O. B. K. A. for the holding of their annual meeting on the 8th and 9th of January. For railroad certificates for reduced fares write the secretary, W. Couse, Streetsville.

\* \* \*

We hope to come home from the International Association meeting, which will be going on while this issue is wending its way to subscribers, filled with new ideas and our readers will get all we can give them of the good things, which come in our way.

You can make money with little effort by taking advantage of our special offers and inducing neighbors to subscribe.

### Sending Bees by the Pound by Mail.

**D**OT two months ago we were the recipients of some most beautifully pathetic language at the hands of the railway mail clerks on our local line of railway. And their language was plentifully seasoned with "cuss-words" too. Do you all want to hear why? Simply because a half dozen little bees escaped out of a broken queen cage, sent from this office, and walked over the backs of the hands of the mail clerks, with their hot little feet, just half a dozen! But the edict went forth that if such a thing occurred again the heads of the Post Office Department should hear of it and we all know about what we would have to look for then. Think, then, for a moment of our chances if a whole pound should get loose and roll out of a sack, and turn in and help distribute the mail. Our advice is "don't fool with edged tools," and discourage the practice in others every possible chance.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### The Man or the Hive, Which?

**F**ROM the numerous questions asked, and the hosts which are clamoring for the best hive, it would seem that all one had to do was to get one of Langstroth's, Jones', Root's, Heddon's, Shuck's, or some other good hive, to meet with certain success in apiculture. No matter how poorly attended to, if we only have a good hive we certainly have honey. From the many failures in the bee business, and the shipwreck ending in disaster of so many that started out joyously when embarking in the business, it will seem as if they depended more on using, or having their bees in good hives than they did on anything else. While a good hive has much to do with the results of beekeeping, the man has much more to do with a success or failure. Do men buy choice stock of any kind and then let them take care of themselves, expecting a profit from them? No, they spare no pains to have them properly cared for, and give them every chance in their power that tends towards success. Yet those same men will expect a large income from bees if they only have them in good hives, if they do not do anything for them once in six months. The idea that "bees work for nothing and board themselves" must be banished from our thoughts before we secure much benefit from them. Successful bee-keeping means work for man with

brains enough to know that he must leave no stone unturned that tends towards success. A good hive in the hands of such a man is a power which rolls up tons of honey and shows to the mass of people that there is money in the business. Such a man will have his bees in readiness for the honey harvest when it comes, and do things in just the right time to secure the best results. I am often asked, "what advantage has a movable frame hive over a box hive?" Much, every way, in the hands of a skillful apiarist, but none whatever with the man who never handles the frames to take advantage of the benefits to be derived from them, such as spreading the brood in the spring, making the strong help the weak, giving stores to the needy, taken from those having an abundance, cutting out queen cells to keep from ruinous over-swarming, etc., etc. What are the movable frames good for if not for the above purposes, and yet we have those all over the country that do not take a frame out of a hive once a year, who call themselves bee-keepers, and wonder why they don't succeed as Mr. A. does. They have the same hives they are sure. We come along some morning and say, "Good morning, friend B., how do the bees prosper?" "Pretty well, I guess, I have lifted the hives and they are all quite heavy. See here, lift this one. [We lift.] There, is not that a good one? I'll get lots of honey from that one this season." We step to the entrance and there is scarcely a bee flying. We ask, "how many square inches of brood is there in this hive?" "Oh I don't know. I have not had the frames out since the bees were put in the hive. I do not believe in fussing with bees as Mr. A. does." Thus we find plenty of bee-keepers, or those calling themselves such, all over the land. Is it any wonder that we have plenty of candidates for blasted hives? Mr. D. does not seem to realize that it is just this "fussing" as he calls it, of Mr. A., which makes his success so much greater than his own. I do not want it understood that a person is to keep continually overhauling his bees to make bee keeping successful, for we have some that go nearly as much to this extreme as Mr. B. does in letting his entirely alone. No, not that. What I mean is, that when a gain is to be made by looking inside of a bee-hive, do it, and at just the time when it is needed, not some other time when more harm than good will be the result of the manipulation. Spread the brood at just the right time, strengthen weak colonies at such a time as it will benefit them, without in any way interfering with the work of the stronger from which you take the brood, put on the sections when there is honey

coming in to be stored in them and put them on colonies which are in the right condition to receive them, not before or afterward; and so on with all of the work of the apiary, keeping an eye-out for the time of blossoming of the flowers which give the surplus crop of honey, so that all of this work may be done with reference to them. Do not keep more colonies than you can care for and have everything done in good order. Better results can be secured with fifty colonies properly attended to than with one hundred partially or entirely neglected. What I want to impress on the minds of the readers of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is this, that a thorough practical apiarist will succeed with almost any of the frame hives now before the public, while a careless slipshod man will not pay his way with the best hive ever invented. In other words, the man has more to do with success than all other things about apiculture combined.

G. M. DOOLITTLE,

Borodino, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

The above valuable article covers so much ground and has so many valuable hints that one might write a score of articles on the various points touched. We are glad that friend Doolittle has put it so strongly as we think that there is too much stress placed on hives and too little on management. An experienced man is cheaper at fifty dollars a month in the honey season than an inexperienced one who works for nothing. We know this from experience ourselves, and we think anyone starting in bee-keeping who wishes to learn the business quickly and thoroughly, instead of pottering on and trying to educate himself, if he would just hire an experienced bee-keeper for one season, (that is, provided he had enough of colonies to keep them at work or had any other work suitable, connected with apiculture which would enable him to earn his wages) he would be getting his experience for nothing and making money at the same time. But in paying a high salary for a thoroughly practical man they should have from 50 to a 100 colonies if the expert is to devote his whole time to the work. Books and journals are invaluable as educators, yet it is difficult to manage successfully a large apiary with mere book experience. One good season's practical work in a well conducted apiary is worth a dozen years of such but both combined make the successful bee-keeper.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### A Cheap Package for Extracted Honey.

I HAVE often seen letters in the transatlantic bee papers, asking for a cheap package to put up small packages of extracted honey, and in Gleanings, I have seen many ingenious, but far fetched notions, to meet the want, but all on the base of wasting 5 cents worth of powder to kill a one cent bird.

Does any one who reads the JOURNAL know what sausages are? They are meat chopped very fine and put in skins, which skins are, the membrane stripped off the intestines of pigs, sheep, bullocks, &c., they are very thin and light, much more so than the thinnest writing paper. When properly prepared there is nothing offensive about them. About here, I note the confectioners are selling them to the youngsters filled with candy, made to look like sausages, and it seems to me that honey could be very well filled in them too, when they could then be tied up into "links" and sold either in liquid or candied state, even in cent packages.

The skins, ready prepared can be got from the killing yards in Chicago and Cincinnati put up in tins, if local butchers cannot prepare them. I should say that a lb of skins will hold 500 lbs of honey, but I can't be sure about it. Any way, when a skin is twisted together it only makes a very thin string. If properly filled in and tied, and then allowed to candy, the honey could be sold in the smallest lots, and would keep for ever, as it would be air tight in the skins, and could not be objectionable on the score of stickiness, as the outside of the skins would always be clean to handle.

I may frankly say that I have never seen or heard tell of honey so put up,—we have no need of small packages of honey yet—but I have seen tons of candy done that way which is put in hot, so if sugar candy, why not honey, if need be? It seems to me calculated to be of service, 1st, for samples; 2nd, to educate the young generation to eat honey; 3rd, a very cheap and simple mode of making up small packages.

I have given the idea for those to develop who are interested in this sort of thing for fairs, &c., exactly my position in connection with it, so that there may be no dispute.

To fill the skins, I think all that is necessary will be a pipe on underside of tin can, which may have a tap in it, the skins are pushed on the pipe—one three inches long will hold a skin which is the length of a sheep's intestine—the end should be tied up fast, and the honey made thin with heat to make it run, the hand held on the pipe to hold the skin on, the tap turned on,



and the skin allowed to come off the pipe as filled. In filling in sausage meat a plunger is worked in to force the meat through the pipe, with honey made thin. I think this will be unnecessary for small quantities, if I had to put up a big lot I should prefer to use a plunger and have the honey on the point of candying.

A HALLAMSHIRE BEE-KEEPER.

The idea is certainly new to us, and we have no doubt that honey could be put up in that way and allowed to granulate. Whether it would be considered to add to its attractiveness would depend very much on the way in which it was done. There is a very tough, strong paper made which we think would be more appetizing to use than the casings but it would perhaps lack the transparency. When the skins are carefully prepared there ought not to be any objection to them. The novelty would have a good deal to do with the sale. For some years we have been experimenting more or less with paper packages and we believe that where the honey is allowed to granulate that a cheaper package may be made of paper than of any other material. Small, round or square packages can be made very cheaply, but there is always more or less loss in shipping, unless the packages are thoroughly cased in strong boxes, and unless the honey is allowed to thoroughly granulate before it is moved. The bee-keeper having a lot of shelving in a dry room where he could fill the packages with liquid honey and allow them to stand until they were thoroughly granulated, could then fold the top of the paper down and make a very nice package of it. The sausage system spoken of by our Hallamshire friend has the advantage of being able to be used while honey is liquid, yet it would not take much to break the skin thus allowing the honey to escape, but if it were granulated the skin could be peeled off the honey the same as it is off the sausage. An ordinary rubber stamp could be used to put the name and the address of the producer on every link of the sausage honey.

It is certainly an experiment worthy a trial, and we shall try our hands at it. We would also like others to experiment in the same direction and report results, not only in putting up the honey but in the placing it on the market. The great drawback to the scheme, in

our minds, is the thought of having honey put up in a sausage casing, but if our English friends, who are usually very fastidious, will buy candy put up in the way mentioned by H.B.K. surely it is worth the trial. Of a verity it would solve the 5 cent package system for extracted honey.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.  
Bee Stings.

A STING WHICH TRAVELLED AFTER ENTERING THE  
EYE-LID.

HAVING read an article in your JOURNAL of October 16th, page 690, by A. J. Cook on bee stings, the thought arose in my mind that my experience the past season and the suffering endured by being stung on the eyelid might be of interest to the bee-keeping fraternity, it having been my intention to give it publicity at an earlier date. A. J. Cook's theory and my experience differ somewhat as will be seen. About the 1st of August I was stung on the left eyelid about one quarter of an inch above the eyelash and about the centre. At the time I was engaged handling frames in a very wicked hive. Replacing the frame as quickly and as gently as possible, I extracted the sting as I thought, but only broke off the poison bag and attachments, the sting and sheath remaining. There was no swelling or inconvenience for two weeks when suddenly I felt a very sharp cutting sensation as if a piece of steel or some sharp instrument had entered my eye. I had it examined, nothing could be seen, suffered excruciating pain for one week. Had it examined again with about the same result. I cleansed the eye and got a wash, took two small particles off the upper side of pupil remarking it would be all right in two days. By this time inflammation had taken hold to an alarming extent. Another week of suffering. At last I thought of being stung on that eyelid about four weeks previous. At this time I was a believer in A. J. Cook's theory and thought stings did not travel but now believe to the contrary. Bee stings do travel and quite a distance sometimes. A third examination proved that it was a bee sting right through the eyelid and moving upwards. It was with great difficulty the lid could be turned over sufficiently to allow of its being removed. In conversation with the specialist who removed it, nothing could be detected with the naked eye but under the glass a white spot could be seen and in cutting there lay the sting. He said it had travelled quite a distance. Small

and fine as a sting is I thought it too large for the place it occupied and it took two to remove it. I have it laid carefully by as a trophy and will in the future see that all stings are removed, especially those about the eyes.

JOHN McARTHUR.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1889.

Friend McArthur you must have had a very painful operation performed. I never knew of a bee sting to travel. Of the thousands of stings I have had during my life, not one has had any serious effect. I have frequently been stung and known others to be, in places where the sting could travel but never knew them to. I can only account for this extraordinary occurrence by the fact that the eye must have been closed at the time the bee stung it. Then the constant winking, or opening and closing of the eye, might have the effect of pushing it further in the lid, while the barbs in the sides of the sting prevented it from working back. There is perhaps no other place that you could have been stung where such a grand opportunity presented itself for testing what appears to be a fact that the sting pushed into the eyelid. The proper slope, then the opening and closing of the eye, constantly crowding the sting further up, it may be easily seen how it travelled or worked up. We have all heard of needles appearing in a totally different part of the body after being in the anatomy for years but this is the first on record of a similar occurrence with a sting. I doubt whether the sting could have travelled without pressure from behind.

#### The World's Fair.

I HAVE thought a good deal in regard to the fizzle of the apiarian exhibit from the United States at Paris, and had come to the conclusion in my own mind that we must make the grandest display, or exhibit, of the bee industry at the World's Exposition in this country in 1892 (wherever it may be held) that was ever made in the world; and to do this we must begin in time. With that in mind, and thinking that, as president of our national Association, I might properly be considered the representative of American bee-keepers, I wrote those in charge of the proposed exposition in Chicago, and also to the Mayor of New York suggesting that, when the proper time arrives for arranging matters, we be given the

proper inducements and space to make such an exhibit as will be a credit to us and an honor to the country.

The president of the Chicago organization replied, saying, "The suggestion you make is a good one, and will be laid before the proper authority for such action as may be required should the fair be located, as we expect, in Chicago."

I have not yet heard from New York, and shall write to Washington as soon as I learn the name of some one engaged in trying to get the exposition located there, so as to be on hand at whichever place it may be located.

I expect to say something about it in the President's annual address at the Convention at Brantford. It may, to some, seem a little early to "set the ball rolling;" but if we wait till next year we may be too late; but just as soon as Congress settles the matter of location, the plan of the exposition will at once be laid out; and unless we are on hand, we shall get left out.—  
A. B. MASON in Gleanings.

#### Forestry and Beekeeping.

EVERY beekeeper is interested in forestry, whether he knows it or not. The presence of trees, whether large or small protects the surface of the earth from the intense and scorching rays of the sun in summer, prevents the evaporation of moisture occasioned by rainfall, and also prevents the rapid absorption of moisture at the root and rootlets of trees, obstructing the descent of water, and causing it to be held so that it precolates through the soil and rocks, storing it for use in streams, as well as for evaporation in the atmosphere. Much of the nectar gathered by the bees comes from the bloom of trees and shrubs. The oak, sycamore, locust, willow, bluegum, acacia and manzanita are all good honey producers; while the sages are best of all. But other trees that produce no nectar-bearing bloom, are useful in tempering the atmosphere, creating that humidity, that is essential to the secreting of nectar in flowers whether growing on trees or plants. Besides trees are wind-breaks, sheltering from the sweeping blasts that come down from the north, lapping up the moisture in the earth when unmolested, and increasing in velocity as they drive over barren mountain sides, valleys and plains.

Then let the beekeeper plant trees, being assured that he gathers wealth from each swaying branch, and every sturdy trunk and root of the trees that ornament and beautify our landscape.

This is the season of the year to prepare the ground and plant most sorts of forest trees. And since the copious rains of the last month have been followed by such charming sunshine and warmth, there is an assurance that the trees will establish themselves before the heated turn of the summer commences, so that they will not require so much attention as if they are planted later on. The seed of the bluegum planted in boxes now will give plants fit to set out in forest form in April or May, and where a little water is given them they will make an astonishing growth. The bluegum gives a bloom commencing in December and continuing until June, when it is in forest form, that is very rich in nectar and of good quality, possessing it is affirmed, valuable medicinal qualities.

The various sorts of acacia give a bloom from December until June that furnishes both pollen and nectar, but is especially valuable to the bees for its profusion of pollen, coming at a time when the bees commence rearing the young. The seed of the acacia grows readily if scalded well before it is planted, and will commence blooming the second year from the seed, it requires no more care and attention than corn, in fact not so much, for if it gets a start it holds its own even through a dry season. The timber it produces is of about the same value for any purpose as willow, but no sprouts spring from the stump or root of the acacia as does from the willow. There is no doubt a great number of trees that have not been grown in California that are good as nectar producers. It is said that there are over a hundred varieties of eucalyptus, natives of Australia, all of which produce a bloom that bees frequent. Some of these have been experimented with at the State University of Berkeley, but not with a view to determine their value as nectar producers. The Hon. Abbot Kinney has established a propagating station at Santa Monica, where he is producing plants in the interest of forestry. It is a private enterprise, but we understand that Maj. Kinney will sell any surplus plants he may have at cost price to parties interested in forestry. The beekeeper can, by a little care prevent forest or mountain fires by excluding hunters, campers and tramps from ground belonging to him, as the laws in relation to the preservation of forests from fire in California are ample if enforced. Let us enforce them.—C. N. Wilson, in the Rural Californian for December.

The farmer and bee-keeper can make no more profitable investment in Canada than by tree planting. The rapid depletion of our forests calls for action

in this matter, and though Canadian honey yielding shrubs and trees may be few in number compared with those indigenous to California yet the idea treated in the article above is well worthy the Canuck's serious consideration. It is a subject referred to previously in the C.B.J. and one which should be kept constantly before the general public.

#### Bee Battles.

AT a recent meeting of the Dublin Philosophical Society, Mr. J. M. Gillies read an interesting paper on "Bee Battles," of which the following is a condensation, in the Country Gentleman: Standing in front of a bee-hive on a summer afternoon, when the flow of honey has been somewhat checked by the advance of the season, one observes several bees waiting about the entrance. On the arrival of a would-be entrant, one of them steps forward and extends his tongue. The new-comer in reply extends its tongue with a little honey taken from its honey-sac, and the sample being found satisfactory, it passes in. Should, however, the new arrival refuse the countersign, one may assume it to be a robber, and in such a case the sentries will immediately attack it with an angry, determined buzz. Should the intruder be alone, the conflict will be short, and the operation of throwing the carcass of a dead bee from the edge of the flight board will soon be witnessed. If, as most likely to be the case, the attack be preconcerted the position will have been carefully reconnoitered, and advantage will immediately be taken of the confusion by a strong force of bees, which will endeavor to affect an entrance at another part of the opening. The first sign of warfare will bring down the whole force of the hive, and unless this be inadequate to resist the attacking party, the result indicated before will be repeated on a larger scale. The outcome of the battle will not altogether depend upon the relative sizes of the contending parties. Defensive arrangements have a good deal to say in the matter. A hive open across its whole width would be completely at the mercy of a superior force, but as the entrance is narrowed the strategic advantage tends to the defenders until a point is reached where in the words of Macaulay, "a thousand may well be stopped by three" When the skilled bee-keeper observes war in progress, he stands close to the hive with a flour dredger in his hand. The bees are too much excited to notice his presence, and he quietly dusts them as they pass in and out. This enables him

to trace the attacking party to its stronghold, and a few puffs of smoke administered in the enemy's camp frightens the bees within doors and keeps them there in a state of alarm, which is communicated to each returning marauder until the whole colony is at home in a state of terror. The entrance of the beleaguered hive is then narrowed down, or it may be absolutely closed with a piece of perforated zinc. When this has been done a piece of cloth saturated with carbolic acid hung an inch or two from the entrance will prevent renewal of hostilities. The bees dislike the smell of carbolic acid. The regular inhabitants of the hive will pass it, because they must do so to reach their home, but the strangers associate the odor with danger and retire when they smell it. Observations on the weather and the nectaries of plants will generally enable the bee-keeper to anticipate these attacks or their renewal.

As to the tactics of the bees in warfare it is somewhat difficult to speak, on account of their rapid movements, but the plan seems to be, when possible, to detach two bees to deal with each one of the opposing force. An intruding bee when attacked by only one other bee seldom assumes the offensive. His one object seems to be to get into the hive, and when he gathers up his abdomen into a small compass as to prevent his being stung between the rings of his body, the joints being apparently his only vulnerable points. By coiling him and following him about into various contortions, the defenders, especially if they be two to one, eventually manage to discover an unprotected spot and then he is very rapidly stung to death. One bee is able to sting another bee and withdraw the sting, which it is seldom able to do when it stings a man. To sting a man the extremity of the body, and frequently the entrails, are left along with the sting by the unfortunate insect. The combat, like honey gathering, is invariably conducted by the worker bees. In the event of the attacking party proving successful in achieving an entrance by force, they then assume the offensive and slaughter the inhabitants. Apparently in order to save themselves from this fate when the hive has been overcome, the remaining inmates will make common cause with the assailants and even display vigor in carrying off stores to the enemy's hive, which they permanently join. The attacked hive, unless very light, will take one or two days to clear, excepting indeed, as frequently occurs, the robbers are joined by other hives who wish to share plunder, and then the stores disappear with greater rapidity.

Reference has been made to the rapidity of the bee's movements in what may be called hand-to-hand encounters. This exceeding activity is intimately associated with the formation of the sting. It has a series of barbs, there being about nine pockets formed by these on each side. The serration on one side comes opposite the barb point on the other in such a way that although a bee is unable to withdraw its sting, by means of a direct motion, it is able, by making nine turns to screw the sting out, and thus free itself. This supposes the sting to have been driven in up to the hilt, which is not usually the case. Numerous other questions intimately associated with this fighting occur, but they would gradually involve the entire economy of the bee and its surroundings.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A COLONY WHICH DID WONDERS AFTER STANDING OUT ALL WINTER.

CHARLES W. DICKSON.—I am wintering my hive on the summer stand. Yesterday, (Nov. 22) the weather was so very mild that the thermometer stood at 65° outside, the bees were out flying about just like a day in midsummer. I fed about one pound of honey to them out of a feeder similar to Schuk's at the entrance. They are also flying about to-day, it certainly is very remarkable weather. One of my neighbors who keeps a few hives of bees, wintered them outside without either chaff cushions or outside box last winter in the old box hive without moveable comb frames, and strange to say in the spring his colonies were all strong and healthy and in good condition. One colony swarmed as early as the 3rd of June. I am certain it was large enough to fill a bushel measure. At the close of the season this colony had given off eight swarms, and also made about twenty eight pounds of honey in the top box. Can you account for such early swarming when no attention was paid to his hives whatever? Others here who gave more attention to the comfort of their bees had not the same luck. I am more in favor of out door wintering than in a cellar. My colony so far is very strong and vigorous.

Stelarton, N. S. Nov. 23, 1889.

It is not an unusual occurrence for a colony wintered on its summer stand without any protection whatever to give great results. In early spring the sun's rays seem to warm them up rapidly and they frequently commence brooding earlier than those packed in chaff or other packing. Then if the weather is favorable enough to allow them to continue their brooding successfully, and they have plenty of stores, they can carry on brooding so rapidly that by the time the swarming season arrives

they will have the honey nearly all consumed, and their combs filled with brood. With all the combs in the hive filled with sealed brood so early, what is to hinder the colony from casting large swarms. But please remember this is ~~no argument in favor~~ of leaving your colonies outside without any packing whatever. There is some special point in connection with that particular colony. It was probably in a very sheltered position, and had abundance of stores, or was arranged in some way so that it was equally as well off as if the usual care had been taken in its preparation for winter. Such success might not follow that same hive another winter,—in fact, it is safe to say that not one colony out of a dozen, left out as that one was and under ordinary circumstances, would come through as that one did. Don't you decide to leave yours out, my friend.

#### EIGHT OR NINE FRAME COMBINATION HIVES.

JOHN S. DENT.—In using Combination hives fitted for extracting which size do you think I will find the most economical?

We would advise you to take the nine frame Combination hive. The difference in cost over the eight frame is very little and they are better for both comb and extracted and somewhat better for wintering.

#### FULL SHEETS OR STARTERS.

Will it be cheaper in the end for me to use full sheets of brood foundation or starters?

If you can afford it it will pay you better to have full sheets of foundation. You can easily understand the reason for this, that the more foundation you give the bees the quicker they can draw out the comb and the sooner they will be able to get to work to fill them with honey.

#### AMOUNT OF FOUNDATION FOR SIX HIVES.

How many pounds of foundation will be required to fill the frames of six hives, both stories?

There will be about six full sheets, Combination size, to a pound. If you fill all the frames in each hive you will therefore need about 3 lbs each or 18 lbs for six hives for both upper and lower stories.

#### D. W. CHAFF HIVES WITH COMBINATION FRAMES.

Is it better to have a few double-walled chaff es for wintering and do you make them to d the frames of Combination hives?

We do not use double walled chaff hives and we sell very few of them. You can make a case in which to winter them and fill it with saw dust for a great deal less than the difference in the cost of the two styles of hives.

#### BUYING NUCLEI OR BEES BY THE LB.

Which will be cheaper in the end to buy nuclei or bees by the lb?

If you have not already combs on which to put the bees it will be better for you to buy nuclei than bees by the pound. Under any circumstances you should have a few combs so that you might put one or two into each hive along with foundation. This will encourage the bees and will give them a good start.

Does a pound of bees include a queen?

Unless specially mentioned dealers in bees by the pound do not include queens and when they do it is at an extra cost which is generally the price of a single queen.

#### CARNIOLANS OR ITALIANS.

Do you think the Carniolan bees are more profitable than Italians for extracted honey.

Cowansville, Que., Nov., 18th., '89.

We cannot say that Carniolan bees are more profitable than Italians. For extracted honey purposes, we are using Italian—Carniolan crosses which we find are better than either of the pure races for all purposes.

#### CONVENTION NOTICES

The next annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers Association will be held in the city of Belleville on the second Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th, of January 1890. All members are respectfully requested to be present. There will be a good programme prepared.

Railroad certificates for reduced rates will be sent to any persons desiring to attend the meetings if they will apply for them. W. COUSE, secretary, Streetsville.

Prof. Loissette's Memory System is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus free as advertised in another column.

#### 12 CENTS PER POUND FOR EXTRACTED.

For No. 1 extracted honey, put up and shipped us in 60 pound tins—we will pay 12c. per lb, delivered at Beeton, payment to be made in any kind of supplies wanted at prices marked in our catalogue. This is the most we have offered for honey in a wholesale way for years.

# 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.*

## Our Leading Premium.

TO POULTRYMEN:—Christie's Automatic Feeder is the leading premium in this department of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY. The price of the feeder itself is 50c., but we will send it, prepaid, to all those who send to this office, \$1 as a year's subscription, either new or for a renewal of one full year. We also give choice of other premiums, and subscribers are at liberty to choose which they will have.

BRO. Hamilton, of Danielsonville, Conn., intends to make the New England Fancier one of the "tip toppers" among the poultry journal. The November number is just brimful of good things.

Another addition to our local fanciers is Mr. W. Waldruff who is making a beginning with the ever popular L. Brahmas.

Mr. W. L. Mitchell, of Tollendal, is intending to keep Leghorns exclusively and has recently purchased some first class Blacks, to add to his fine stock of Browns. Still he is not contented, but is seeking for a breeder of Dominique Leghorns. If any of our readers can inform us where the latter can be procured we shall be obliged for the information.

Mr. John Nunn is importing from Abbot Bros., Eng., for Allen McLean Howard, Esq., Toronto, one pair Amherst pheasants, also two white pheasant hens, two Reeve pheasant hens and one pair of white Malays and one pair of White Swans. These are for a gentleman for his farm at Niagara. Also four Red Cap hens and two Indian Game pullets.

## Show Birds.

THE show season is now directly upon us. Fanciers will be getting their birds into condition, and the amateur fancier will be doing his best at the same business. Our object in this short article is to put the novice on his guard as to a few points that may mislead him, and instead of "landing" his birds in the pink of condition, only prove a failure.

The first mistake a novice makes is generally in getting his show birds too fat, the bigger and fatter they are the more pride he feels in them as a rule. The result is, in the heavy breeds, so many cuts for being out of condition. They want to be heavy with solid flesh but not sagging down with fat. And remember that once a bird of heavy breed is made too fat, nine times out of ten it is forever spoilt in symmetry. One of the handsomest Light Brahmas I ever saw was spoilt for show, from excessive feeding just as she was maturing, "being got ready for show" by an amateur.

The sprightly light breeds are not inclined to get fat, but will, if given too much fat producing feed, get sluggish in their movements, and in the

limited area of the show coop mope, and sleep away the time, and by their drowsy appearance get cut for condition. This means to losing the coveted prize very often, for every point or even half a point tells on the "outs" of the score card.

Keep the pens extra well littered and for heavy breeds make up beds, instead of giving a perch, or a very low perch with lots of litter under it. This, with lots of exercise, good sound wheat, an occasional feed of lean meat, oats, a little linseed to gloss the plumage, will bring them through in good shape. If going far, put corn in the coops, so that the birds will get warmth from it and besides every peck they give gives them a large mouthful, for in the coops they have very little room to search for small grains.

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### Selling Turkeys.

**A**S the season approaches when the majority of turkey raisers sell their young stock, I wish to advise them to keep at least a few birds until the latter end of March next, when pick dry and clean and send them to a commission merchant in Toronto. To illustrate last year I had two gobblers which were unfit for breeding purposes, (one had crooked toes, the other was hurt,) which weighed, Dec. 15th, 22 pounds each. They would dress 40 pounds the pair and the price here at that time was 7c. per pound. I kept those same birds until March and sent them to Toronto and got 14c. per pound, and they dressed 48 pounds. So I had \$6 for them after paying commission and express, that leaves \$3.20 plus manure for their feed for three months. I could not conveniently keep on account of their feed but I am satisfied I had \$1 clear profit on each bird. Methinks I hear the reader exclaim "Oh! they ate that and more," for this is one of the many wrong impressions on the popular mind with regard to turkeys. Expressions like the following are frequently heard. "They eat their heads off", "My what a lot it must take to feed this flock", "they are so hard to raise", "you can't keep them at home", etc.

Now as to their eating qualities I have Dark Brahmas and bird for bird they can down the turkeys every time. I think I can safely say that there is neither bird nor beast on which you can make meat so cheaply as on turkeys and it always brings a higher price in the mar-

ket. In the foregoing remarks I have made no reference to breed but favor the Bronze as being hardier, larger and handsomer than any other with which I am acquainted. In this connection I would offer my humble thanks to the Industrial Exhibition Association for the large and well lighted poultry house erected last year. It requires just such a building to show the brilliant color of the Bronze to perfection. Although my birds were not in a condition to show at this exhibition I was pleased to see some that I have bred acquit themselves honorably under other hands. If this letter does not fill the waste basket I will send another giving my method of feeding and results.

W. J. BELL.

Banda, Ont.

Letters like the above never go to fill the waste basket they are too interesting. We shall be pleased to have your methods of feeding, etc.

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### The Poultry House on the Farm.

**O**NE of the most attractive features on a farm is a comely poultry house. The fine barns and sheds for horses and cattle, seem out of place without a good fowl house. The broad lawns look lonesome without a few fowls of some choice breed to run on them, and there is a sort of dullness which makes a man, yes and the women folks, homesick if they can't hear the grand crow of the majestic cock, and the happy cackle of the hen. It will help to drive off a fit of melancholy to see the wee chicks in a race for grasshoppers, or pulling at either end of a worm. The accommodation for fowls, such as houses and yards can be made and arranged in such a way as will give the owner a feeling of pride every time he looks upon them, or shows a friend. They can be warm, dry, clean, well ventilated, healthy and comfortable and at little expense. They can be built pleasing to the eye, with but little if any extra expense, and in this may be a source of pleasure to the owner. No other building on the farm is so poorly built, and so greatly neglected as the fowl house. Allow the same negligence to prevail with the horses, cows, and hogs and where will you be,—over the hills to the poor house. If the fowls have the care and attention paid to them that the rest of the stock have, they will pay you much better in the end.

G. H. SAFFORD.

Troy, Nov. 20, 1889.

"Yea verily! Brother Safford thou speakest the word of truth in this matter.

### How to run a Poultry Show.

**W**AE clip the following from the Oct. number of the New England Fancier. Some of the remarks are so necessary that they will bear a second reading, especially those referring to drinking cups for the birds and keeping the passage ways clean for the convenience of the ladies and children.

Without too much seeming presumption on my part, I wish to place before the readers of your Fancier a few facts on the above subject. I will endeavor to confine myself to facts and not theories, experience and not imagination.

But it might not be amiss to state how and why I have this experience, and therefore without seeking to give my horn a single little toot, I will begin. I have been secretary of four large and well regulated poultry shows. I have been judge for five years and an exhibitor for eight years. During that time I have attended the best poultry shows and fairs in New York and New England.

All will agree with me that very much of the success of a show depends upon the secretary. For weeks before and after the show he must have all kinds of questions propounded to him, he must listen to all kinds of compliments (which by the way are few) and all varieties of complaints. In fact he must be a bureau of information from first to last, from the question 'When does the last train go to——,' to 'when will my White Andalusians be scored.' And with all this he must keep his temper and a smile to all. And if he has any swearing to do he must do it after the questioners go out or to himself. He must be square and honest. Must treat all alike, be he friend or foe, rich or poor. He must know that all the arrangements are perfected before the show, and too often is heaped upon the secretary the work that others should do and through negligence have not done.

When a society can get such a man for secretary they had better keep him and pay him a good salary. Every minute detail must be seen to before the day of the show. Have a good, pleasant, honest but firm man at the door. Better have the same one through the show. Have a man for superintendent that is equal to the occasion, a smart one that is not afraid to work or of getting a little hen manure on his hands. At a large show he needs two helpers. All three should know what to feed, how to feed and how to care for birds. Too often do we find trouble here. Some shows and fairs employ men or boys to do the feeding and watering, that know nothing about it. Many

fanciers if they knew the usage their birds got would keep them at home. There should be whole corn and oats for the large fowls, cracked corn, wheat and oats for the Bantams and Pigeons. Societies must look after this important part. I have seen whole corn thrown to Bantams in handfuls until the little gluttons had stuffed themselves nearly to bursting.

The water cups should be rinsed or washed with a sponge each time the watering is done. The cups should be kept outside the coops so the fowls cannot tip them over. Many times have I seen lazy, ignorant attendants fill up the drinking cups with water when the cups are from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  full of water shavings and manure. No true fancier wishes to leave his best birds to the care of such ignoramuses. Another thing that would be appreciated by fanciers and also by the fowls, to have a barrel of cabbage or other green food, and once during the show say the morning of the last day give the birds some oyster shells, onions or a little carbolic acid in the water would be quite beneficial in warding off disease and in keeping fowls healthy while at the show.

The aisles between the rows of coops should be kept clean so ladies and children would not soil their clothes.

Have good responsible judges and as many as can do the judging during the first two days.

Have a clerk for each judge. A young man that is quick, a good writer, and if he owns no birds and knows nothing about the hen business so much the better. I have had men clerks for me that I know did not put down what I told them and it got me into trouble. Have the judge hand in the score cards as soon as the variety is scored. Have two men add up the score cards (the secretary may be one) both going over each card to avoid mistakes.

Don't, I beg you, wait until night to do this as it will have a tendency to make exhibitors suspicious. Let no one know who won until the cards are tacked on the coops. Then there will be no chance to change the score card.

Thirty minutes is long enough to record the scores and have the premium cards ready to tack on the coops.

Right here, it would be proper to say that if a protest is made by an exhibitor respect it, and the maker. Too many times does it happen that a man that sees something wrong and protests, is wrongfully dubbed a kicker. It is a right he is entitled to. Nothing puts a judge so on his pins and makes him render an honest judgment like a good honest, hearty kicker. When a protest is received, call the executive committee together. Have the birds in question brought in by their owners. Take the score card and



have the judge go over the birds before the owners and executive committee, and if anything is wrong it will show itself. Then have the judge and exhibitor vacate, and the committee decide the question without fear or favor, neither favoring judge or exhibitor. By this manner of dealing with protests you will get better judging and less protests. And you will have the good will of the exhibitors and will show them that you are square.

Let the officers of a show remember this. All exhibitors want what belongs to them. They want their birds scored as soon as possible after the show opens. So if their birds win they may get the benefit of it.

On the last day pay all cash premiums in full to exhibitors then present. It can be done as well as not, and the exhibitor goes home pleased and not with that uncertainty that some one will juggle with the returns and he have to take a percentage. When the show ends the superintendent should know where each exhibitor's shipping coops are and reship the birds as they came. He should have marks on them with a blue pencil to distinguish them.

And lastly if societies will remember the good old adage, which has been handed down for ages, "do to others as you would have them do to you," it will do much toward crowning your efforts with success. Remember that without exhibitors you have no show, so if you keep exhibitors pleased and treat them well they will come again.

Yours, H. A. JONES.

#### Importing Eggs and Fowls.

IN August number of Poultry World H. S. Babcock gives his experience with imported eggs, and says he is done with it, "except as experiment."

I have imported many fowls and eggs in the last ten years, and while neither have been satisfactory, there has been something that has led me to repeat the experiment many times. Among the birds I have imported a few have been satisfactory in themselves and have bred a small percentage of fine specimens, while the majority of the produce have been very inferior. With eggs one season, from 48 I raised 21 chicks, two extra fine specimens, and 19 only fit to kill. Another season, from 36 eggs I got 9 chicks, one fine pullet and eight scrubs to kill. Another season, from 36 eggs I raised three chicks, one choice pullet, and one pullet and one cockerel worthless. The eggs have apparently been carefully packed in strong boxes with cover

nails strong enough for iron castings in spite of my instructions to use no nails. The more particular I have been to instruct about packing, the less attention has been paid to my suggestions. My object in importing eggs was to learn if English stock breeds only an occasional good specimen to a large lot of bad ones, or to learn if possible, if I might by chance get a better bird in the egg than they would send when matured. Thinking possibly that they have better birds than they will send to America, I have never imported a male bird except in the egg, but have imported lots of females, and by crossing them and other females that I have raised from imported eggs with my own males have had good results, and on the whole, have been benefited by importing, although it has been quite expensive, and the chance of winning a good bird from imported eggs is about as good as the chances in the Louisiana Lottery.

From personal experience and observation I am satisfied that English breeders follow a different plan from us in breeding, probably they mate especially for each sex, for I have never known even the best imported pens to produce as good as themselves of both sexes, and rarely of either, while I think it is the aim of most American breeders to establish their stock to produce their best specimens both male and female from the same matings which is the only true system. As to the advisability of buying or selling eggs, each must decide for himself. I have sent eggs to Texas, California and Oregon that have hatched well, and others that have not, the same has been the case when sent shorter distances. One party in Ohio reports 13 chicks from 14 eggs this season, while my own at home have not done as well as that.

If a customer raises a trio of good birds from a setting of eggs, he gets them cheap. If he gets nothing he loses but little, yet every breeder, no doubt, is glad to learn of good results from eggs he sells, and on the whole, the buyer of eggs from good stock get the best of the bargain. This has been a most favorable season, and next winter will show more and better birds than we have ever seen before, I think.—H. A. MANSFIELD, Waltham, Mass., in Fancier's Gazette.

#### Luck.

WE often hear the expression, "I have had good luck with my poultry this season," or *vice versa*, "I had poor luck with my chicks this year." As to whether there is such a thing as luck, is a mooted question, to which I have concluded

with the old German coin inscription, "*Gluck kommt von Gott ist wahr*," or "Luck comes from God is true." Surely He helps those who help themselves.

One may have the luck to lose a horse from colic after feeding with whole corn while the animal was warm. Yet his neighbor is in luck because he is careful to avoid such treatment and does not have to suffer such losses.

Another lays it luck when his fences are down and cattle are stray, while the more industrious farmer has the luck or good sense to keep his fences in good repair, never expecting luck to do this for him.

That person is "a little off," who trusts luck to rear his chickens for him, when luck has little or nothing to do with it, unless good luck is to know enough to give them good care, clean, dry quarters, good food, plenty of it, and pure water; if this is true, poor luck must come from the opposite.

No one has good luck unless they comply with the requisites of success. A breeder showing birds of his breeding that win in good company has given them a good share of his time and attention from the shell up. Nice birds are not reared by chance, even if a mating of that kind has bred them. To think one's self lucky to win on ordinarys, where we have little or no competition, is to learn in time that the victory was worth about as much as it cost, no more. To be sure, there is much that deceives and humbugs our people, yet trace these swindlers and you will not find them "swimming in luck," as you may suppose, but receiving their just dues for their villainy.

As the shows draw near it is well to bear in mind that those who show their birds in the best condition are the most likely to have the winners. The condition of a bird may decide its place as the highest or lowest in its class. Good condition means a bright, attractive appearance, clean feathers, head and legs. In poor condition the specimen does not get credit for its real standard merit. Luck without care and attention to details will not do this for us. So we must attend to it ourselves. We often think of the good advice of a war leader whose name we cannot at present recall, viz., "Put your trust in God, my boys and keep your powder dry." D. J. LAMBERT, in *New England Fancier*.

Poultrymen should note the fact that the JOURNAL is 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.

### How to Manage Chickens in the Brooder.

THE greatest mistake usually made by those who attempt to raise chickens in the brooder is from insufficient heat.

Heat is more essential than food. When the chicks come into the world the temperature from whence it developed is not less than 108 degrees. To suddenly subject it to a change of thirty or 40 degrees lower is quite a difference for a little thing so young and so tender.

Young birds of all kinds require careful brooding and nursing. It is well known when a brood of chicks is coming out under a hen she sits very close to the nest, and endeavors to keep them warm and comfortable. Not the slightest current of air is allowed to reach them.

When she leads them off the nest she carefully keeps them near her, in order that they may run in and out to warm themselves. It is a very easy matter to regulate a brooder by observing the actions of a hen, when she is caring for her chicks. Knowing this, those who hatch their chickens in incubators, should place them in a brooder so constructed as to prevent them from wandering too far from the brooder for the first few days.

The first week with young chicks is the most important. By keeping the brooder at 100 degrees, or not less than 90, and not allowing the chicks more than a foot or two around the brooder as a yard there will be no danger of chilling, for reason that they can easily reach the source of heat. If not given a small yard at first, they are liable to become chilled before they reach the brooder. Should they stray off too far, and become benumbed before they can return, they often perish.

Hence, no matter how the chicks may be fed the most important thing is never to allow the brooder to become too cool. Not less than 90° are required for them and it is better to have the brooder too hot rather than too cool, as the chicks can remove to a cool place when too warm. But if the brooder is too cool, they will crowd and crush each other.—FRED FLITCHERIN *Fanciers Gazette*.

### Pickings.

There is one product at least in which we beat "all creation." Yankee turkeys have a world-wide reputation. Broods of them are sent every year to Europe, Asia and Oceanica. They have spread all over the United States. Two mammoth young turkeys were sent last week from Mr. Whaley's farm to President John Hoey of the Adams express company in New York,

who has forwarded them per steamer to a friend in Europe. Their weight was said to be about twenty-five pounds each. There is no way of getting the exact weight of the turkeys that will be slaughtered in New England this week. It will probably not fall far short of 500 tons, and yielding to the farmers upwards of \$200,000. The killing will be completed by Saturday night. By that time Westerly, R. J., the great shipping point for the section, will be piled high with stacks of pink turkeys awaiting exportation to market, and extra and regular trains will be packed and crammed full of their carcasses up to Thanksgiving day morn.—Troy Times.

Badger (mad and excited): "Say, your dog ate seven of my hens last night. What are you going to do about it?" McGall. "Well, if it don't make the dog sick, I won't do anything about it."—Troy Budget.

#### EGGS 75¢ PER DOZEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"What are our hens doing," enquired Simon Liester of a reporter yesterday. The reporter admitted his ignorance of poultry movements, and asked the energetic wholesaler what was the matter. "Well, our hens must be regular morsbacks," replied S. L., "for within the past three months I have brought in over 40,000 dozen eggs from Ontario, and what is more sold them. British Columbia hens must be a lazy lot or they would never permit that sort of thing. Why, fresh eggs are being retailed at 75¢ per dozen, and hard to get at that, and it seems to me that there must be money in poultry raising." The man of news thought so, too, and was also of the opinion, that the fowls were not to blame, but that there must be a lack of enterprise on the part of the farmers.—Victoria, B. C., Colonist.

## QUERY DEPARTMENT.

### DOMINIQUE LEGHORNS.

W. L. MITCHELL.—Can you let me know where I can procure the Dominique Leghorn S. Comb. Also you can give me the name of some fanciers in Leghorn, Italy, or can I get just as good stock at home, but I want it good. I have my fowls all put away for winter, every thing complete and the stock looking fine too. My heart is with poultry no matter where I go I like to have them about me.

Tollandal, Ont.

We cannot inform you as to where you can get the Dominique Leghorn. It is very rarely bred now. Nor can we give you the name of a breeder in Leghorn, Italy. You might apply to Chas. Bianconci, Bolgna, Italy, to kindly forward you the names of a few

breeders, if possible. You will see his advertisement in the bee department of the JOURNAL. But we have no doubt that you can do at least as well at home if willing to pay the price. The cost of importation is considerable. The style of the breed in Italy may not suit our tastes here, and if for show this would act against you. Besides there is the risk of acclimating the birds. The change from the sunny skies of Italy to the snows of Canada is very great and the risk is heavy. We are glad to know you are in good shape for winter, and stock looking so well.

T. KEMP— Would it be best for me to buy Silver Laced Wyandottes now or in the spring. I intend going in for them and would a two year old cockerel be better for one year pullets.

Hawkesbury.

It would be better to buy now as you will get your birds for less money. If you wait till spring you will have to chance being able to procure them at all, many breeders will not sell them. If money is no object, if you wait you will escape the trouble of feeding and care of winter. Personally we would prefer to buy now, as breeders have enough stock in most cases to choose well for you.

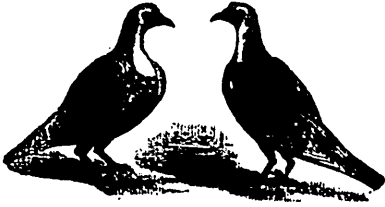
### HOUDANS AS BROILERS

J. A. V.—Many thanks for your patience in replying so fully to my questions. In conversation with a friend I was told that the Houdan fowl would make the best broiler, because it is of a heavier breed, and good flavor, as well. Please state your opinion of this. If I get a 200 egg incubator, would it be safe to put in only 100 eggs, or less. Would they do as well?

Bradford,

The Houdan is we think too long in body to make the best, that is plumpest broiler to weigh a pound and a half and not over. The larger varieties grow too much frame, as it is necessary they should, and when of broiler weight viz. 1½ to 1¾ lbs. each. They are not so plump as the medium weight birds, of course the weight may be as good, but it is flesh we are after and small bone. We have had no experience with the Houdan, but from our observation of the experience of others think what we state is correct. You can put as few eggs as you like in the incubator and the chances of the hatch are quite as good as to the per centage.

For bee-keepers printing send to this office.



## PIGEONS AND PETS,

Conducted by E. F. Doty, 47 Wellington Place, Toronto, to whom all queries and communications concerning this department should be addressed.

### The Carrier.

*Continued.*

**T**HE next point under consideration is the beak itself which should be straight, both the mandibles of equal thickness and we need hardly say that both should be as thick as possible. Thickness and straightness are of far more value than mere length as a beak may measure long and still be spindled and look short to the eye. In such spindle beaks the length is generally artificial, i. e., the breeder has a bird in the nest which he thinks will have a curved beak. He presses it together with his fingers which lengthens, it, but of such a shape, that it is depressed in the centre. This also causes the beak wattle to have a hollow on its surface. The beak should be white in color though many have a brown spot on the upper mandible. This is not objected to and though an altogether black beak is, it should not be the means of throwing a good bird out the show pen.

The eye wattle should be as even all round as possible and lie close to the cheeks. About the proper diameter is from one inch to an inch and an eighth. When an eye wattle is of the proper texture and even it looks far larger than it really is by actual measurement. There are two classes of eye-wattles in Carriers, but the best by far is that known as a laced wattle. This is built in pretty rings one above another like the petals of a flower; it is hard in texture and should stand up above the level of the skull. This kind of wattle is far less liable to go spout-eyed than the one we are about to mention. We refer to the fleshy eye-wattle which as a rule is of larger growth

than the former and has a smooth surface. It is thicker and makes the head look more chubby. This is a wattle that matures more quickly than the laced and is sometimes valuable to cross with birds which have become small or mean-eyed.

*To be Continued.*

WM. MILNER.—I am well pleased with the paper. It is a great advantage to poultry breeders.

Malton, Nov. 8th., 1889.

### COMING SHOWS.

Poultry Association of Ontario, St. Catharines, Ont., January 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1890. (R. Hamill, Secretary, J. C. Rykert. M. P. President.

Eureka Poultry Association Chatham Jan. 20 to 23rd, S. Butterfield judge, C. M. Baskerville, secretary, Chatham.

Milton, December 30 and 31, 1889, and Jan 1, 1890. Judges, Bicknell and Smel. John Dewar, secretary.

Bowmanville, December 31st, 1889, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 1890. S. Butterfield, judge. J. M. Hern, Secretary.

OHIO.

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

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

Fayette Association, at Washington C. H., January 14th to 19th, 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 13th, 1889. H. M. Fales, Sec., La Salle, N.Y.

**TO THE DEAF.**—A person cured of deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 39 St. John St. Montreal.

The attention of all our readers is called to the unique and unparalleled offer which we make on page 880. Please go right to work, and see that each one of you, does your own share,—our list will then be doubled.

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

Read our special premium offer and go to work.

### To Our Subscribers.

**W**HE special announcement which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. J. B. KENDALL CO., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the horse and his diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address to B. J. Kendall Co. (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover, of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases afflicting this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, make it standard authority. Mention this paper when writing for "Treatise."

## 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 **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.: pay 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.

**THE D. A. JONES CO. Ltd., Boston.**

## GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

### Farm, Garden AND Household.

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

#### POULTRY AND BEES.

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EXCHANGE AND MART

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

#### POULTRY

**FOR SALE**, single comb Brown Leghorn chicks and four pair Black Spanish chicks choice birds and from good layers. Per pair \$2.00. Co. kernel and 3 pullets \$3.00. Will ship in light crates. Geo. A. GUMMER, Colborne, Ont.

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

**H. V. N. Dimmick**, Hubbardville, N. Y., proprietor of the Chenungo Valley Poultry Farm, makes the breeding of high class Red Caps a speciality. Some very fine birds for sale both fowls and chicks, in pairs or trios only, prices reasonable.

**FOR SALE**—First-class A 1, 15 W. P. Rock hens, 1 cock, \$30. 9 L. Brahma hens, 1 cock \$15, p. digood, all yearling birds, to anyone taking the lot \$30. Going out of business and must sell, no humbug. Address, A. H. BENNET, Barrie, Ont.

**FOR SALE**, cheap, to make room—1 Golden Wyandotte cockerel for \$150 and 5 Wyandotte pullets, \$1.50 each. White Leghorns, 12 hens and pullets \$1 to \$1.50 each 4 cockerels—exhibition birds—\$2 and \$3 each, all the above are splendid value. Speak quick if you want bargains. A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

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

#### MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

### CHEAP!

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

A. G. H. LUXTON,  
Hamilton P.O., Ont.

## Galvanized Twisted Wire Poultry Netting & Fencing.

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

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

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1/2 sq. ft. THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.  
Beeton, Ont.

#### BEES

**3000** POUNDS of well ripened Extracted Honey for sale. Correspondence solicited. State price that can be given, quantity and in what shape desired. Also a few colonies of bees. THOS. STOKES, Minesing, Ont.

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

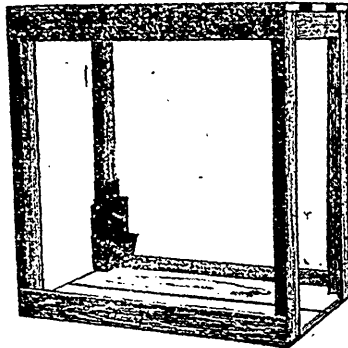
**FOR SALE**—3500 lbs. of choice extracted honey, Linden an clover at 10c in 60 lb. cans. 1 can extra. Also 800 lbs buckwheat for which I want offers. W. E. MORRISON, Alvington, Ont.

**SEND** your address on a postal card for samples of Dadant's foundation and specimen cages of "The Hive and Honey-bee," revised by Dadant & Son, edition of '89. Dadant's foundation is kept for sale in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford Ontario CHAS. DADANT & SON,  
Hamilton Hancock Co Illinois.

## MONEY FOR ALL

**WANTED**—A good energetic man or men, to sell our Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamentals, etc. Permanent employment. Write at once for terms, and secure choice of territory. We sell only first-class stock, hands, ma, outfit free.

**MAY BROTHERS,**  
Nurserymen, Rochester N. Y.



## SHIPPING COOPS

**For Exhibition And Sale  
Purposes.**

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

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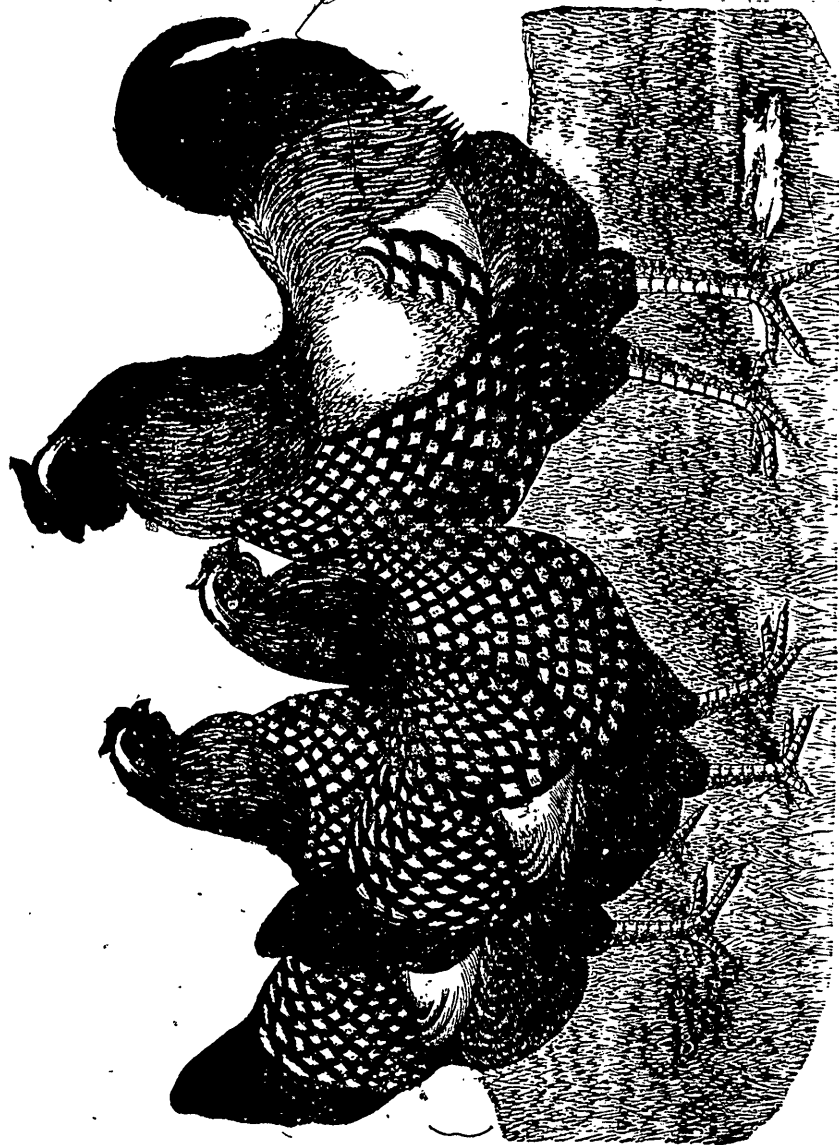
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