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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

## POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 35      BEETON, ONT., NOV. 20. 1889.      WHOLE No. 243

### 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 for bid and charged accordingly.

#### EXCHANGE & MART.

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

#### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

We will always be glad to forward sample copies 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.

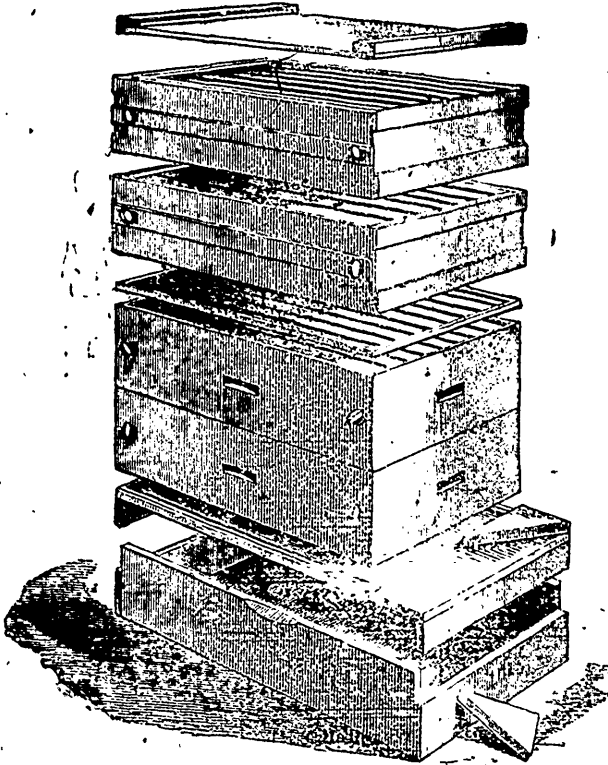
ERRORS.— We make them: so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want a ready opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

## CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " "The Bee-Hive".....	1.35
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Rates with the Poultry publications on application.



# 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, Balford 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.**

Through special arrangements we offer THIS PAPER in combination with

# THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

**BOTH ONE YEAR  
FOR ONLY \$2.00**

The American Agriculturist is a National Rural Magazine of 48 pages, with cover. A year's volume has not less than 576 pages and over 1,000 illustrations.

It is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to agriculture, and the oldest and most ably edited periodical of its class in the world.

**IN ADDITION WE WILL FORWARD**

**FREE** to every subscriber to the above combination sending 15 cents extra for mailing expenses a copy of

# The Farm and Household Cyclopaedia.

**544 PAGES - 249 ILLUSTRATIONS.**

This book is a complete ready reference library for farmers and housekeepers, being filled with useful facts, hints and suggestions upon all subjects pertaining to rural and domestic affairs, embracing the results of experiment and research by scientific and practical men and women in all civilized countries. It contains the cream and substance of more than twelve agricultural and household books, and is the only first class work of the kind ever sold at less than six dollars. It is a book to be consulted every day in any emergency, and to be read at all times with interest and profit. It is such a book as every farmer and housekeeper needs, and ought to have, supplying the universal wants of a reliable counsel on every topic relating to the farm and household. The work is profusely illustrated, and is divided into two main headings, viz., The Farm and The Household, each of which occupies half the book. These are again subdivided into a number of departments, as follows:

Rural Architecture, Fences and Gates, Field Crops, Fertilizers, The Garden, Orchard and Vineyard, Small Fruits, Live Stock, The Poultry Yard, The Dairy, The Apiary, Farm Implements, Around the Farm, Cooking Recipes, Toilet, The Laundry, Hints and Helps.

All of the above subjects are fully and ably treated in this valuable book. It is a vast storehouse of useful facts, hints and suggestions of the utmost value to farmers and housekeepers, and no man who has a home and an acre or more of land can afford to be without it. Remit by postal note, money or express order, check, draft, or by registered letter. Address all orders to

**D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON.**

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## Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

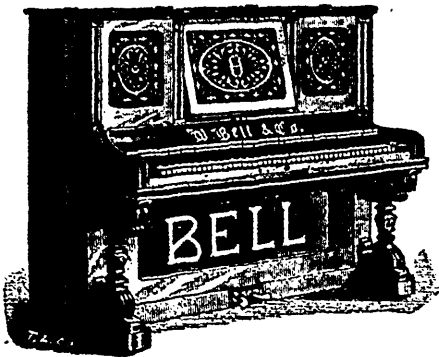
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In May and June, each.....	\$2 00
In July and August, each.....	1 80
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Money must be sent in advance. No guarantee on shipments by mail. Queens sent by express (weight at least), which do in transit will be replaced if returned in a letter

CHAS. BIANCONI, Bologna, Italy.

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

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

## THE BEE-KEEPER'S

# REVIEW.

A 50 cent Monthly that gives the cream of apiculture 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 patent. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

## 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, Woodworkers 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

## Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR—  
MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

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

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

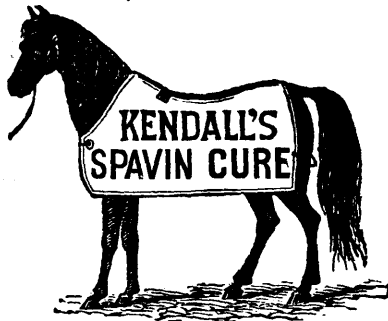
## BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. 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 beehives, 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, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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. SNEYDER,  
BREEDER OF  
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING 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, CHAS. A. SNEYDER.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 3, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL Co.

Dear Sirs: 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 Spavins, 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, WINTON 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.**

**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 speediest foundation faste or which does the best work for only 50c. A full line or supplies made and kept in stock. Send for price list.

W. A. OHRYSLER, Chatham, Ont. Box 450.

**BEES AND HONEY.**

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,  
Port Colborne, 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.

**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 fore-runner 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 excel 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 \$5 a bottle.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL WEEKLY.

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

Vol. V. No. 35

BEETON, ONT., NOV. 20, 1889.

WHOLE No. 243

## 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.

At the close of the year the Canadian Honey Producer will cease to exist. This we regret for friend Holtzman published a good live journal, and no item of interest in apiculture was allowed to pass unnoticed.

\* \* \*

Francis E. Merriman, of Boston, Massachusetts, is the latest inventive genius to secure a patent on "bee fixings." The ordinary one-entrance hive so retarded the workers in filling the sections, and such damage was done to the hatching bees in the brood chamber by the field force having to traverse the lower story during the honey harvest, that Mr. Merriman's fertile brain conceived the idea of having an entrance

to the second story. He does not claim a patent on such a hive but on a "bridge," which enables the bees to pass through the packing or chaff walls. Two strips nailed to cleats of sufficient kindness to allow a bee space between constitute this "bridge," which in one form or another must of necessity have been used by every amateur who has tried having an entrance to the second story of a chaff hive.

Another feature of this patent is a "reversible and removable alighting-board" for use at the second story entrance. The back piece is provided with headed pins which slip into elongated slots similar to those found in a common bedstead, and the alighting board can be placed "either way on" giving either an open entrance or closed against robbers or for winter.

The inventions are of too trivial a nature to be profitable to the patentee and of no practical value, unless the "reversible alighting-board" should be adopted by those queen raisers who will breed on the new lines recently laid down.

\* \* \*

Our old correspondent and subscriber Mr. C. Thielmann is suffering with a broken collar bone, the result of being thrown from his wagon by his team running away.

\* \* \*

With pain we chronicle the demise of Mrs. Mahala B. Chaddock. She succumbed to an attack of typhoid-pneumonia at her home Vermont, Ill., on the 10th inst.

\* \* \*

Every day we are receiving new subscriptions and many of our old subscribers are taking advantage of our offer of the Farm Journal and are sending us new subscriptions along with their own, but a good many neglect to specify the premium they want and we always have to write to ascertain. Please be particular to mention when remitting what premium is wanted. It will thus save us both time and postage.

\* \* \*

The Western Apiarian is now under the sole editorial management of Mr. F. E. McCallum, who seems determined to make the paper "go." The C. B.

J. readers might take a hint from these paragraphs from his pen.

Keep us well supplied with copy. Tell us, in plain, ordinary language, of your work in the apiary. Many think that because they are not professional book-makers they cannot write acceptably: such is far from being correct. We would much rather have a plain, straight practical article from a man who writes in his shirt sleeves, or who pens (or rather pencils) his article in the midst of his bees; and we are confident that such articles will interest bee-keepers more than any other.

Subscribe for the paper yourself, and get as many of your neighbor bee-keepers as possible to do likewise.

Advertise in it whenever you have any advertising to do.

#### Extracting Thick Honey.

A CORRESPONDENT in the C. B. J. of October 30th asked for information how to extract from sections and combs in which the honey had become very thick, and we gave him our plan at that time. In conversation with the foreman of our bee yards a day or two since, we mentioned the subject, and he at once gave us the experience gained by him last fall in this same matter.

He is possessed of some 35 or 40 colonies of his own, and being busy in our apiaries neglected his own colonies until very late. He found on examination when preparing them for winter quarters that he could take 800 or 1000 lbs. of honey off, and still leave sufficient for wintering purposes. He took out all the combs containing the stores and piled them up near the stove in a very hot room. He tried to extract them after allowing them to get thoroughly heated as he supposed, but found that he could get out very little, the honey being so thick. Casting around for ways and means to extract it, he tried the following experiment which worked with complete success, enabling him to extract the combs very clean.

He first set on the floor a second story, (the ordinary brood chamber body will do) and inside of this placed a large iron pot filled with hot water, he took a large piece of iron and heated it red hot. He filled another second story with the combs containing the

thick honey. When the iron was thoroughly heated he lifted it out of the fire and placed it in the pot of hot water, then quickly lifted the second story with combs into position on the first story and covered the whole with a coarse cloth, which allowed sufficient draft. He left the combs in this position for ten minutes, took them out and placed them in the extractor, with the results mentioned above.

It did not take him long to extract all the honey that he had and he was highly pleased with his success. We feel sure that this will work better even than the process we gave, and should there be any who have had experience in this matter and have found something as good or better than anything we have given, we should be glad to have a report from them giving full particulars.

A Model Premium List.

OUR Friend Hutchinson publishes in the November Review, what he conceives to be a model premium list. It is well gotten up, and shows that its author has studied the situation pretty thoroughly. It is one, however, which need never be submitted to any Canadian Fair management, for several reasons, chief among these being the fact that too much money is devoted to bees. You can't get Canadians to take several colonies of perhaps the bees they have in the yard, to a fair, and keep them on exhibition two weeks, for a good deal more than the prizes friend H. proposes to give. We give the list as he has it, and we will, for our next issue, prepare one which will be of a good deal more practical value at least to Canadians, in our estimation.

Exhibitors will not be allowed to remove honey from the exhibit during the fair, but may sell from a reserved supply.

Bees must be exhibited in such shape that each comb may be seen on both sides.

	1st	2d	3d
Most attractive display of comb honey.....	\$35	20	10
Specimen of comb honey not less than twenty pounds quality and manner of putting up for market to be considered.....	10	5	
Most attractive display of extracted honey.....	35	20	10
Specimen of extracted honey, not less than twenty pounds, quality and manner of putting up for market to be considered.....	10	5	

Most attractive display of beeswax	20	10
Specimen of beeswax, not less than ten pounds, soft, bright yellow wax to be given the preference.	6	3
Single-comb nucleus Italian bees.....	10	5
Single-comb nucleus black bees.....	10	5
Single-comb nucleus Syrian bees....	10	5
Single-comb nucleus Carniolan bees	10	5

SWEEPSTAKES ON BEES.

Display, in single-comb nuclei, of the greatest variety of the different races of bees.....	10	5
Collection of queen bees, of different varieties.....	10	8
Honey vinegar, not less than one gallon, shown in glass.....	6	3
Specimen of comb foundation for use in brood chamber.....	6	3
Specimen of comb foundation for use in section boxes.....	6	3
Comb foundation, for use in the brood-chamber, made on the grounds.....	20	10
Comb foundation, for use in section boxes, made on the grounds....	20	10

SWEEPSTAKES.

The largest, best, most interesting, attractive and instructive exhibition in this department, all things considered..... 35 20 10

In the first place, let's don't offer any premium on lying. Never compel the judge to take an exhibitor's word for anything. Let the article exhibited show for itself. Don't offer premiums on samples of different kinds of honey, when they can be so easily gotten up for the occasion by mixing. Don't put at the head of the list such requirements as: "Honey must be this season's crop." or "Must be the product of the exhibitor," when there is no way of knowing whether they are lived up to. For this same reason, we would offer no premiums on "honey candies," "pastry made with honey," or on "fruits preserved in honey." Deception in these matters is so easy and detection so difficult. In offering premiums on displays of honey and wax, we would omit the word "largest" using simply the word "attractive." We think this expresses all that is needed. Size would, of course, be one factor in making a display attractive, but a small display might be so skillfully arranged as to be more attractive than a larger one. The larger of two displays, equally attractive in other respects, would, of course, bear off the palm. We think bee-keepers would prefer to have "supplies" included in the premium list, but the managers of fairs have decided against offering premiums on implements, on account of the difficulty of securing satisfactory decisions, and will not allow hives, extractors, and the like, to be placed upon the list. The best we can do is to have a "sweepstakes" premium offered upon the largest and best exhibition; then supplies will count.



### International Notes.

#### SAMPLES OF HONEY REQUESTED.

**H**AVE been requested to suggest that those in attendance at the convention at Brantford bring with them samples of the different kinds of honey produced in their locality, both comb and extracted, having each package marked with the name and location of the producer and the kind of honey, and the wholesale and retail price of the same in their locality. Those not in attendance, and so desiring can send to the secretary, R. F. Holtermann at Brantford, Ont. Canada, but be sure all charges are prepaid. If the convention thinks best a committee can be appointed to examine and report on the samples, but the main object is to give an opportunity to see and examine the honey produced in different localities.

Anything new and of interest in our industry in the line of supplies might also be taken or sent.

A. B. MASON.

President, I. A. B. Association.

At the last meeting of the Brantford City Council a letter was read from Jas. R. Howell on behalf of International Bee-keepers Association for a suitable hall to hold meeting of some 300 delegates on Dec. 4th.

Moved by Ald. Read, seconded by Ald. Ott, that a committee consisting of the Mayor, Alds. Bunnell, Read and Ott, are hereby appointed to receive the delegates of the Bee-keepers' Association on the 4th December, and that the committee be also empowered to secure Wickliffe hall for the use of Association during their stay in the city, cost not to exceed the sum of twenty dollars.—Carried.

W. Z. Hutchinson, of the Bee-keepers Review announces his intention of being present.

First session will be at 2 p. m. on the 4th.

#### FROM THE BRANT ASSOCIATION.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Ernest Root, Dr. C. C. Miller and more of our American cousins are coming to our Canadian Convention at "Little Brantford" as they style it. We are doing all we can to have them enjoy themselves when they do come.

We have made arrangements with the city council for the Wickliffe Hall, an address of welcome from the mayor and have secured an instrument hoping some of our visitors will enliven the proceedings with a little music.

We admit Brantford is not as large as Buffalo,

nor as attractive as the Falls of Niagara, but never mind, come right along. You may see more than you expect. Be sure and come every body that is interested in bee-keeping and bring your friends. Let us have a large and interesting gathering of bee men such as we never had. What is the Falls of Niagara, or Buffalo, compared with a large gathering of, I am sure I may safely say, good looking and intelligent bee-keepers.

Arrangements have been made with the Kirby House, a \$8 a day hotel, for rates at \$1.50. The Commercial Hotel, a good respectable house, has reduced its terms to 75 cents, or 20 cents a meal. Other arrangements are being made.

Try and be with us, everybody that has bees, We may all expect to learn something. Do not disappoint us. Come and we will try and welcome you. Don't forget the dates December 4, 5, and 6.

BRANT BEE-KEEPERS.

D. Anguish Secretary.

You are going to be at Brantford are you not? Of course you will. Just think for a moment of the array of well-known American bee-keeping friends who are to be there. Among those already promised are Prof. Cook, Dr. Mason, Thos. G. Newman, the two Roots A.I. and Ernest, W. Z. Hutchinson, O. L. Hershiser, H. F. Hunt, H. D. Cutting, and others whose names we do not remember for the moment. Then Dr. Miller, James Heddon, G. M. Doolittle, and hosts of others of the bright lights of bee-keeping will be sure to be on hand. Remember, too, that we Canadians, are in duty bound to give our American friends a rousing welcome and show them by our numbers and enthusiasm, that we fully appreciate the holding of the International on Canadian soil. Aside from the social fellowship think of the information you will gain, and the benefit it will be to you in forming new acquaintances and associations. This chance comes but seldom, and we are sure that none will stay away who can possibly get there.

#### RAILROAD CERTIFICATES.

Applications for railroad certificates are coming in very fast promising a very large attendance. The United States Railways will not grant reduced rates by them therefore return tickets should be taken to nearest points on Canadian railways, the Grand Trunk railway and Canadian Pacific Railway. On these by having a railway certificate filled out when purchas-

a ticket for the meeting, the reduced rates can be secured. These certificates may be secured from me free of charge. Those traveling on C. P. R. must purchase tickets to Galt or Woodstock nearest points to Brantford, at these points the agents have instructions to furnish return tickets at one third single fare making the round trip one and-third fare from Woodstock or Galt. Brantford can be reached by G. T. R. at same rate and here another certificate will be required and this should be mentioned in the application to me. As to hotel rates the Kirby House a \$2 house will give rates to members \$1. per day. The Commercial, a good \$1 per day house, rates to members 75c. per day. Both are close to the City Hall, the place of meeting. There is a sample room to show supplies, honey, etc.

R. F. HOLTERMAN Secy.

Romney, Nov. 13th, '89.

#### PROGRAMME.

Bee-keeping an occupation for women.—Miss H. F. Buller, Campbellford, Ont.

Cellar vs. out-door wintering.—R. McKnight, Owen Sound, Ont.

Shipping queens.—F. H. Macpherson, Beaton, Ont.

Disposal of the honey crop, Thos. G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.

Cellar wintering.—S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.

Riding hobby horses, bee-keeping a recreation from other pursuits and an antidote for disease.—E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio.

Alimentary system or apparatus of the honey bee.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural Coll, Mich., U. S.

S. Corneil, Lindsay, Ont., has not yet given the subject of his address. Of course the prest. will give his annual address. Reduced rates—at least one and one third fare return trip—may be secured on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railway; for particulars apply to the secretary. Remember you must have a certificate to be filled out when purchasing your ticket for Brantford. Reduced hotel rates may be secured?

Canadian Pacific Ry. tickets may be purchased for Galt or Woodstock.

Romney, Ont. R. F. HOLTERMAN, Secy.

#### We Do Need Conventions.

It is true that many little things come to light at the conventions that would never have been written. Under the stimulus of a face to face debate, when the eyes flash and the cheeks kindle, thoughts come thick and fast; and in this friction of mind against mind, many a spark of wisdom flashes into view. Conventions bring

out and diffuse knowledge that would otherwise lie hidden, as it often happens that the possessor of an active brain and a nimble tongue may have fingers to which the pen is a stranger. We do think short, crisp, aggressive essays, as "discussion provokers," are needed at conventions. There should be no attempt to treat the subject exhaustively, but rather to say something that will make men feel like getting up, and talking. The Secretary ought to see to it that such essays, and none others, are secured. He should so inform the ones who are asked to write essays. A well-considered programme, with the best men available to lead in the discussion, either by essay or address, is a great step towards success; besides, a published programme is one of the best advertisements that a convention can have. But we cannot for one moment believe that an essay from a man is to be compared to having the man himself present at the meeting—the one is a love letter, the other the lover himself. We believe it is also true that apicultural literature is largely dependant upon conventions for its brightness, its "newswiness." In the October Review for 1888 we said: "We have always noticed that when the editor of a journal attended a convention the next number of his paper was greatly improved. There would be a freshness and sparkle, indescribable, but nevertheless very apparent." If conventions have such a beneficial effect upon editors, why shouldn't they be a benefit to subscribers? But, after all is said and done, we feel that it is the social feature that brings us together; it is the enjoyment of this personal magnetism between choice spirits that attract us. At the last meeting of the Northwestern, the editors of the A. B. J., Gleanings, and the Review, together with Dr. Miller and Mr. Heddon, attracted by a sort of affinity, clustered together in a cozy corner one evening as the crowd was dispersing, and talked, and talked, and talked, started once or twice to go to their rooms only to come back again; and it was only as the small hours approached that Bro. Newman went home and the others "paired off" and went to bed to "talk some more." Such hours are golden, and will ever linger as bright spots in the memory. As E. D. Keeney, of Arcade, N. Y., says in a private letter. "We need more play days and rest days, and at the conventions we can drop our business and cares, and can rest and learn, and feel better for it. We can go back to our work with renewed vigor and life." While it is true that the abundance of cheap and excellent literature has greatly lessened the necessity for conventions—has completely overshadowed them as a dissem-

inator of knowledge—it is equally true that conventions yet have, and always will have, a vast influence. We cannot spare them. To have a personal acquaintance with the best men engaged in the same occupation as ourselves is no small advantage; it gives us broader views; by them we can measure ourselves and see where we are lacking; it adds to our enjoyment and to our knowledge. Without conventions such acquaintanceships would be few and far between. Joined with the press, the convention becomes all-powerful—the words of wit and wisdom fall not only upon the ears of the assembled hundreds, but are seen by thousands of readers scattered all over this fair land. The convention and the press—we need them both. W. Z. HUTCHINSON in Review.

Friend H. strikes the key note of this convention business. We do need them and we need short essays at them. We have never attended a convention, where no essays were presented as a basis for discussion that was worth "sour apples" to those present—you can't hold their attention. The subject needs to be put before them, in a brief and to-the-point essay before they get sufficiently interested to go into a discussion—this at least is our experience.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Introducing Virgin Queens.

FROM time to time I have noted articles on this subject, and though it is well known that just hatched virgin queens can be readily introduced to queenless stocks it has been asserted that those that have been amongst bees, or are several days old, cannot be safely introduced; Mr. A. I. Root being one to make this assertion.

I have carefully studied this matter for years along with the introduction of fertile queens, and I have found that it is the queen that refuses to accept the bees and not the other way about.

The past summer I have sent out very many virgin queens of various races; of ages ranging between 4 and 15 days and only three reported failures, and in each case I learned the directions I sent two days ahead of queens had not been followed. The directions are a combination of my law and Pond's system.

#### INSTRUCTIONS.

In two days please expect your virgin Carniolan queens; on receipt of this prepare colonies to receive them as follows; take three or more combs with some food in, but no unsealed brood or eggs, and put them in a hive,

then shake into these combs, the bees of two combs at least from a good strong stock, taking care that the queen is not amongst them. Now remove this strong stock to a fresh stand, and set this new one in its place, which will receive most of the flying bees also.

I do not advise using any of the combs from the strong stock, on account of the risk of getting one with an egg or two in it.

You may prepare a colony for the queens in other ways, as long as no queen or means of rearing one is left, but I find the above the most convenient and satisfactory way of any. The bees must be queenless and have no means of rearing one for forty hours at least, or you will fail to introduce the queens we are sending you.

As soon as you receive the queens, drop them between the combs amongst the bees after dark, alone; on no account must they be caged scented, or daubed with honey. In two days, sealed brood may be given to them, but unsealed brood or eggs must not be given until the queens begin to lay, or they will be almost certainly "balled" at the entrance on returning from the bridal trip.

Let the queens be the mothers of the strongest possible stocks in time for winter, as twenty pounds of bees in one stock will eat no more food in winter than two pounds will, and the extra number of bees will keep themselves in spring, and avoid all needless forcing for the honey harvest. A. H. B. K.

#### Cross Bees.

IT is probably true that many bees are naturally cross, but I am of the opinion that the vast majority of the irascible colonies are made so by training. Careless handling will spoil the disposition of any bee that is worth having. A cover pried up with a snap, a frame dropped into place with a bang, a few bees rolled between the end of the frame and the hive wall or crushed under the honey-board and the colony will resent it for weeks. Humanity and good policy alike demand that the bee-keeper kill as few bees as possible in manipulating his hives. A few days ago in lifting a hive the bottom board adhered until I had raised it eighteen inches from the ground, and then fell with a crash. Probably a pint of bees went with it, and every individual bee of the lot felt called upon to resent such treatment. Such accidents are to be regretted for their effects are evident through the entire season.

A vigorous puff or two with the smoker should be sent across the entrance to demoralize the guards, otherwise they will be sure to attack you before you are through with your

work, for that is the duty to which they are appointed. Carefully loosen the cover with a "spud" or chisel, and through the crack thus mad send two or three strong puffs of smoke and wholly remove the cover. Unless the colony is one of the vicious kind you may now put the smoker down, for it will not be needed again. During the working season there are no quilts, or enameled cloths about my hives; consequently when the board cover is pried up the smoke finds its way directly among the bees. After opening the hive go about your work quickly and quietly, and don't smoke the poor little fellows unless they actually begin to light. Get through as quickly as you can, for every minute you keep the hive open is a minute lost from its field work. The main points are to subdue the bees thoroughly in the start and avoid unnecessary jars or annoying movements while at work. If you keep plying that smoker every minute or two while you are at work, I should be delighted to see you thoroughly smoked some day yourself, just to see how you would enjoy it—Z. T. Hawk in Exchange.

### The Best way to Winter Bees.

#### DIFFERENT SYSTEMS CONTRASTED.

**B**EES are natives of a warm climate, where they can fly nearly or quite every week of the year. In nature, bees can retain the fecal matter while in the hive, and never void their intestines except as they fly forth, says Professor A. J. Cook, in a recent number of the New York Tribune. As with well bred and trained cats and dogs, bees will not soil their domiciles. Thus, in case of long confinement, as is often necessary in our Northern climates, they become diseased. In their native home the only provision to insure safe wintering—barring accident—is enough good food. This is true in our Southern States and California and Oregon to-day. There bee-keepers are only watchful that their bees have sufficient good winter stores, and they are without anxiety as to the result. Most insects in our Northern climate pass the winter in a profound state of hibernation; they eat nothing, move not at all and are seemingly without life. Not so with honey bees. They are ever and anon moving about the hive and eating the little that their slight exercise makes necessary. Open a hive in dead of winter, and even though it rests all unprotected on the summer stand, we will find the bees move and show that they are not dead nor even sleeping. Thus we easily understand that with the naturally neat habits of bees with our long, cold winters, and their excep-

tional habits of activity and feeding, produced doubtless by their long existence in a warm climate, it becomes no easy matter to carry them safely through the winter. Two things are necessary to this end in our rigorous Northern climate: Twenty-five or thirty pounds of good food per hive, and such protection as will make the severe cold and long confinement endurable. Honey is a very indefinite term, as bees collect nectar—the source of honey—from many and widely different locations. That all honey is safe for winter is not true. The safest food is honey made from cane-sugar syrup. [Ed C. B. J]. Often honey is worth more in the market than is such sugar, at which times it will pay well to extract and sell the honey and feed syrup to the bees. This sugar must be only the best cane-sugar; glucose is not relished by the bees, and as has been proved often, is fatal as winter food. Usually, however, honey collected from flowers is safe to give the bees for winter. Some bee-keepers object to autumn honey for wintering. I have tried such repeatedly and with best success. I think the safe rule is this Give to bees any honey that you would relish on your table. Sometimes the bees gather nectar which is secreted by various insects, some of this is rank and unwholesome; it smells and tastes bad. Such honey is fit neither for table or bees, and if used for wintering will almost surely bring disaster. Such honey should always be sold for manufacturing purposes, where it often serves as well as any.

The matter of temperature is not so easily provided for. There are three ways to arrange our bees so that they may not succumb to our most severe winters. Messrs. Root, Holton and Poppleton advocate chaff hives. These are double-walled hives with four inches of chaff or dry sawdust between the walls. The objections to these are: They are expensive, heavy to handle and do not always save the bees. If they would always succeed, as their advocates claim will be the case when rightly managed, they would have much to recommend them. Messrs. Bingham and Southard have been signally successful by packing. They place a large box about the hive and fill it with chaff or sawdust, always arranging so that the bees can fly whenever weather permits. If so successful and I see no reason why it should not be, I should, on the ground of cheapness and convenience, prefer this to chaff hives. Mr. Bingham places six or eight hives close together and makes one box do for all. After trying all ways, I much prefer cellar wintering. I think the

large majority of Canadian and American beekeepers in our Northern States agree with me. The only requisites for a good cellar are: It should be dark, well-ventilated and should preserve a uniform temperature between 38 degrees and 45 degrees F. It would be best if the temperature could be kept uniformly at 45 degrees F. This keeps the bees very quiet, so that they expand and move but little and remain in good health even from October to April. If the cellar becomes too cold or too warm the bees stir more, eat more, and very likely become diarrhetic, and come out in the spring weak, if alive. It is easier, of course, to keep a cellar at the right temperature if wholly underground. If found troublesome to preserve the temperature at the proper point, as may be true in very cold or rather mild regions, we can secure this result by sub-earth ventilation, by artificial heat, or by having a large cistern in the cellar. I have no sub-earth ventilation. A long eight-inch pipe runs from the bottom of the cellar at least six feet underground for many rods before it comes to the surface. A chimney or flue runs from bottom of the cellar to some feet above the top of the house. By aid of fires in the house above this flue is kept warm. Thus the cellar is kept warm and well ventilated. The air drawn in through this sub-earth pipe comes into the cellar warmed, and our object is secured.

#### Do Bees Hear.

**R**EASON tells us they do hear. Remove a queen from a colony and see how peculiarly they buzz, and when she is returned see who peculiar hum sounds the good news, "mother has come."

Go near a hive after dark in warm weather so the bees get a scent of you, and notice how a few scatter over the front of a hive with a "zip, zip," and how a large number will hasten out. But to show that they hear other folks' noise, while I was trimming turnips in the cellar a few evenings ago, I threw them into a large tin boiler, and how a colony of bees hummed and boiled out of the hive! and to make sure, I held up a few moments and soon tried it again with the same result. The bees were six feet from the boiler, and I was very careful not to jar or molest them the least. Now this being a fact, we may save some loss by avoiding much noise near the bees while quiet in winter, for experience teaches me the let-alone plan is the best.

I want to say, since I set my hives up two and a half to three feet from the bottom of the cellar the bees winter much better, for the

dampest air is near the bottom. I use light packing in the cellar, and am quite sure it keeps the combs dryer as well at an even temperature. I am trying two colonies on frames 4 1/2 inches deep and the same length as the L frame. This frame was a success last season, what chance there was for a trial.—E. P. CHURCHILL, Maine, in Lewiston Journal.

A beekeeper who exhibited alleged honey, made of food given the bees and stored by them, at the Rhode Island fair, was awarded a "gratuity." Other apiarists who deal in legitimate products are indignant that the judge in the department, himself an apiarist, should thus encourage the perpetration of a fraud upon the public, by which the pure product is lowered in price and driven out of market by a "fed" product.—Michigan Farmer.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

### DISCOUNTS FOR GOODS WANTED FOR NEXT SEASON.

We will allow a discount off the prices of all goods as found in our catalogue, when it is stated that they are for next season's use, to the extent of 10 per cent. This, of course will not apply to tins, labels and such goods as may yet be used this season. We have a large stock of most everything on hand, and we can ship with promptness all orders. The object in giving this discount is to encourage winter trade, and it will last only during our pleasure.

### 60 POUND TINS AND STRONG HANDLES.

We find that our tinsmith, without our knowledge has been making the handles of these tins too light, much too slender for the weight which each one has to carry. One or two complaints reached us during the Fair at Toronto, and we have at once removed the defect. The handle as it has been put on, will lift all right if it is not wrenched or jerked, but it will not stand rough handling. We shall not likely have any more complaints from this date.

### CONVENTION NOTICES

The International Bee-keepers Association will meet in the court-house, at Brantford, Ont. on Dec. 4, 5, and 6, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend, and State and District bee-keepers societies are requested to appoint delegates to the convention. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in due time. Anyone desirous of becoming a member and receiving the last annual report bound, may do so by forwarding \$1. to the secretary.—R. F. HOTTERMANN, Sec. Romney, Ont. Canada.

There will be a special general meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association at Brantford on the 4th 5th and 6th of December in connection with and in the same place as the International Bee-keepers Association. All members are respectfully requested to attend. W. Couse, Sec., O. B. K. A.

# 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.

**Q** WEN Sound Poultry Association has decided to hold its annual exhibition as usual and proposes having a bench show in connection. The date is not yet decided upon.

As an evidence of the value of the "POULTRY WEEKLY" as an advertising medium, we have just heard from Mr. W. T. Tapscott, of Brampton, to the following effect.

I am well satisfied with my advertisement in the POULTRY WEEKLY. It has paid me well as I have got rid of nearly all my surplus stock already.

Mr. Tapscott's advertisement occupies a full page, and has only been running two months, and this commendation from him comes along with his remittance in settlement for the advertisement, which, by the way, we had not asked him for, and this gives still

more weight to the recommendation. Without a doubt advertisers should be able to make sales through our columns if the prices they ask are not prohibitory, as we have probably a larger circulation already than any other poultry magazine either published or circulated in Canada. We are glad to be able to say that the advertisers appreciate this fact, and we are receiving every week further additions to our advertising patronage, while our subscription list is also growing. We have added 33 subscribers the past ten days.

The prize list of the Dunnville exhibition is to hand. The list is full. Write the Secretary for one; his address is as follows, L. A. Congdon, Secretary D. P. & P. S. A. Dunnville, Ont. The first show held by this Association was a great success, and we have no doubt that this year will add to the popularity and well being of the Dunnville Exhibition.

Where do they come from?

**H**ENS are no good, they never lay more eggs than the average family use up for their own table and baking! Of course not. What's the use of keeping the lazy things? And yet we find men so utterly devoid of sense as to build warehouses for eggs, and by some mysterious process, the secret of which is jealously guarded, these ware-houses get full of hens eggs. No doubt the proprietors are in league with the circus artist who produces dozens of eggs from empty hats, and little tin cups. Of course if the hens don't lay them (and nearly every body says they don't lay enough to leave any surplus for market), why

they must be got from somewhere or else the wholesale egg warehouses would still be empty.

What will our readers think of one of the principal warehouses in the United Kingdom, at West Hartlepool, on the Northwest coast. "Last year there were imported at this place 12,000 tons of eggs, or about 201,000,000 of single eggs." A pretty good showing we think for that "pesky, contrary old hen that never lays a blessed egg." You will need to look and think over the above figures before you can estimate what it represents. And this is only one warehouse. Our private opinion is that the owners have sold themselves to the diel, because "I tell you there aint hens enough on the face of the earth to lay that many eggs". That is what a person said to whom we were reading the item a few days since, so it must be his Satanic Majesty, for folks used to sell themselves for such worldly considerations we have been told, in olden times, and this is no doubt the great secret agency that they employ to get thousands of tons of non-laying hen's eggs.

#### Fallacies in Dairying.

**A**T one of the Wisconsin institutes last winter Mr. A. F. Foster read a paper on this subject from which we take the following back-handed advice:

Don't get up early in the morning; it makes the day too long. Don't be annoyed if your wife tells you it is time to milk the cows, or neglect will cause them to dry up. Let them go dry; that is what you want. It don't pay to milk in winter when butter is only 30 cents a pound; besides women do not understand business anyway. If you follow your wife's advice you may get ahead in this world, and that is not what you desire. Feed the calves cold skimmed milk; it is less trouble than to warm it; and if they grow they may live to add to the number of poor dumb brutes to curse you next winter for your inhuman treatment and if they die you can attribute it to bad luck. Keep a few hogs; have the pigs come in May or June; keep them in a state of semi-starvation until they are 1 1/2 years old; they may then weigh 200 pounds and pay half the expense of keeping.

Don't waste time taking extra care of the milk, carding the cows or brushing dirt off their udders; let the dirt fall into the milk, it will strain out, or if it don't it will only add flavor

to the butter, which is highly essential. Set the milk in pans on an open shelf in the kitchen, where the fumes from cooking cabbage, onions and bacon can add to the flavor, already obtained from the stable. Don't skim the milk until a mould appears on the cream, then put the cream in a stone jar which has been used for pickles or sauerkraut, let it stand several days until it omits a strong odor and the milk settles to the bottom in variegated colors, then churn it. Test the temperature of the cream with your finger; it is correct enough and costs less than a thermometer. Churn until the butter is in a solid mass then remove it to a wooden bowl that has been used to chop hash in. Wash the butter slightly; too much washing might remove the buttermilk and some of the stable and onion odors; salt with barrel salt; it is cheaper than dairy salt, and cheapest is best always. Work the butter until it has a beautiful salty appearance; then make it into balls and wrap them in pieces of old cloth; be sure each cloth has a button-hole in a corner, as the buyer will then know it has been washed, if it is clean. This butter can only be sold at the corner grocery, where it will bring from 8 cents to 10 cents a pound, while your neighbor's butter brings from 25 cents to 30 cents; but he uses the modern appliances, feeds his cows well, and goes to lots of trouble, which costs lots of money.

If your wife wants cans and a tank for setting the milk don't get them, as they will cause her less work and improve the flavor of the butter. She may think the old dash-churn too much a back-breaker, but don't mind that; women are unreasonable creatures at best; your grandmother and mother both used a dash-churn and what was good enough for them is good enough for your wife; there will be plenty of women after she is dead, and some of them will be foolish enough to marry just such a farmer as you are.

Don't be annoyed if your neighbor gets twice as much for his butter as you get for yours; it isn't any better than yours; it is only a matter of prejudice on the part of the consumer, and you should let the world know that you will not cater to anybody's taste for 15 cents a pound extra on butter. As you don't believe in winter dairying you won't need to use butter color. Let the cows go a mile or so to some creek or slough to drink in winter; it makes them hardy and is fine exercise, and what you want is a regular rustler.

Avoid the use of all modern methods in the dairy, such things increase the fortunes of all who use them. Keep right in the old rut, and

don't thank any man for offering to help you into or beautify your home. Let the boys and girls go from home for that comfort and pleasure which you have always denied them. As the years go by and the old farm is sold to pay the mortgage, you may sit by a desolate hearth with your grey-haired wife and say: "Ma, this is hard luck."

The back-handed advice given above is worth a place in the columns of every stock journal. What is true there of the points on dairying is equally applicable to the poultry department of the farm. Even though people see with their own eyes that it is much better to advance with the times, and take advantage of all modern inventions they, in most cases, refuse to benefit by their observations. Only last Saturday we were at a market where poultry and eggs were being offered for sale, and while some parties could not find sale at all for some scraggy, half skinned, par-boiled fowls and ducks, others had no trouble to find purchasers for their plump and cleanly dressed birds and at good figures too. "Has Mrs. So and So brought in any eggs? I can depend upon her's being fresh", we heard one party say, and yet there stood plenty of people with eggs quite close to her, and "fresh" ones too if one could believe all they said. "Ah my dear, as fresh as the day is thim very eggs, for the blessed hins are all laying foine the year, the saints be praised," said one old lady, but the shiny, greasy looking shells were too much evidence against her words, and the lady left to seek her sure vendor of fresh eggs. Yet will the old lady still by force of words strive to find a ready market for stale eggs, instead of profiting by her last week's experience and bringing really fresh eggs to the market which she knows quite well will need no recommendation from her. Some will spend hours to dispose of their wares at small figures while others are long ago home again with the highest price in their pocket.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY.

#### Items of Interest.

Please accept my hearty congratulations on the Pigeons and Pets department.—George H. Carley.

Our esteemed friend Mr. J. W. Bartlett, of Lambeth, for some time on the editorial staff

of the Farmers' Advocate, London, has been put in charge of a North-west edition of that excellent journal. We extend to him our best wishes for complete success, and trust he will find his new home all that can be desired. Our occasional pleasant meetings are not likely to be so frequent. But our regrets must give place to congratulations as we believe the change will be to our friend's advantage. No doubt he will make the citizens of Winnipeg hostile onto his journal's list. "God speed!" old friend.

Mr. T. Baines, of Allandale, has some fine stock in Games, one hen all the way from the "auld sod." He is getting the "fever" we believe Games and Game Bantams being the form of complaint of which he is suffering. It is a bad sort we think, and takes the victims a long time to recover from an attack.

Mr. W. Patterson of Barrie has been turning his attention more to those pretty little pets the Pekin Bantams. He is going to do some fine breeding we think in Black B. R. G. Bants., next season.

Mr. F. Foreman, of Collingwood, is going to breed B. B. R. Games exclusively. The game fancy is looking up.

Mrs. A. Vaddell, of Angus, is another convert to the ranks of the thoroughbred fanciers. She says "all the mongrels must go." This lady is an earnest and practical bee-keeper, and thinks the S. C. W. Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes and L. Brahmas will fill her wants in the poultry line. We think so too.

Mr. T. Barrett of Angus has added to his fine stock a very handsome hen from the yards of Mr. J. L. Corcoran, the well known S. G. Dorking breeder. Mr. B. is well satisfied with his purchase and is already asking like 'Oliver' for 'more.'

Mr. J. W. Bell, of Banda, has been importing some fine Brobze Turkeys and we may look for something very extra in his stock next season, as it is already of high quality.

Mr. R. Elliott has purchased from Mr. Love, of Barrie, the S. C. B. Leghorn cockerel that headed the pen at Barrie show, winning the Kempenfeldt Association medal for best pen sweepstakes. Mr. Elliot thinks the S. C. B. Leghorns 'fill his bill,' and so it is with us all each having his or her fancy of the several breeds. Friend Elliott has chosen one of the best, and certainly one of the most beautiful varieties.

**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, 80 St. John St. Montreal.



For the Poultry Weekly.

### The Farmer's Fowl.

ONE of the most nonsensical questions to my mind is "does poultry pay?" I admit that with some possibly they may not, but the large number of frugal villagers and townspeople who keep hens is sufficient evidence that there is "something in it." The love of pets or the gratification of a hobby may prevail in a few cases but in the majority "its money they are after."

These villagers and townsmen have everything in the way of feed to buy, yet it is seldom this continual query "do hens pay?" is heard from one of this class. The farmer is the man who throws doubts on Biddy's ability to return a surplus above her board. Now Mr. Editor the average farmer is not the man to keep and feed anything on his place that does yield a profit. He is "on the make" all the time, no matter whether he is keeping hens or piling wood for the village purchaser. The fact of the matter is, the farmer does not know what he receives from his hens. No record is kept of the amount of groceries had 'in trade' for eggs, but what the chickens, geese, turkeys and ducks bring in the fall market is generally a considerable item.

In conversation with farmers I have come across some who admit that they make money from their hens. One man residing near Thompsonville in Tecumseth township told me this a short time past. He said: "I have eighty hens, mostly a Plymouth Rock crossed on common stock. I house them warmly and they have the run of the driving shed which is cleared of rigs for the winter. I feed them myself three times a day and give them wheat screenings, barley or oats, whichever comes handiest, but I seldom give them much grain that is marketable, except the oats. I have a big farm and the tailings of the wheat and the badly discolored barley will about carry the flock through the winter. They have all the water they can drink and occasionally, when I think of it, I throw in a turnip or a beet. Winter before last from New Year to Easter I sold \$42 worth of eggs, at from 22 to 25 cents a dozen. Last winter I had a broken leg and they were not attended to as well as might be."

The shiftless farmer who pays no attention whatever to his poultry may be reached by statements like the above. There is no convincing some men however. During the summer I called at the house of a Mariposa farmer and the conversation naturally drifted to hens. They didn't pay, there was no money in them,

and if was not that the women folk fussed with them nary hen would he have." Three months previous there had been a series of mission services held in the church and each family was asked to give an annual contribution to assist in "spreading the Light." This man's better half had donated the proceeds of "all the eggs laid on Sundays." At dinner, just after his denunciation of his Dorking flock, one of the first remarks made by his wife was, "how much do you think I gave the preacher to-day; what I got for my Sunday eggs you know?" "I don't know" growled John, "a dollar maybe." "Yes twelve of them, that's about a dollar a day since we began saving them apart." She didn't know how many hens she had, something like 140 she thought, and John agreed that if the poultry panned out as well for him as they seemed to be doing for the heathen there was more money in them than he had suspected, but he refused to admit that they "paid."

No, "poultry doesn't pay" cries the farmer, but this chronic grumbler does not find anything remunerative, if we are to believe his talk. "There is no money in wheat," "it does not pay to raise cattle," "it costs more to feed hogs than pork is worth" and so on, and yet they keep at it year after year, live and the majority actually manage to pay their debts. But Biddy ever on the scratch, generally ill-housed and often neglected, gets no credit for her share of the balance on the right side of the ledger.

Yours truly,

King township, Oct. 30.

A FARMER'S SON.

For the Poultry Weekly.

### Breeding for Shows.

CONTINUED.

WO. or if possible, three pens should be procured, and you are ready for a start.

One point more remains to be dealt with.

The best age of male and female respectively is undoubtedly 1 and 2 years, *i. e.* the male in his second year and the hen in her third; but since such mating produces a far higher number of cockerels than is desirable, most breeders prefer a male of two or three years mated with hens a year younger.

I should state here that if you wish to content yourself with fresh blood introduced from other yards, in place of yourself rearing separate strains, two houses will be sufficient with the addition of a sitting house, etc.

The record books should be so ruled as to keep a complete record of each family and each

member of the family. Some such arrangement as this will answer the purpose:

Devote a foolscap page to each pen and provide columns for (1) number of eggs laid by each hen; the daily record can be kept in a separate book and entered monthly or quarterly in stock book; (2) number of faulty birds hatched; (3) number of good birds. These two will be filled up when the chicks are over the first moult. (4) Percentage of birds in pen—this will not be needed till the second year when you are mating your own birds. The faults should be specified. C—faulty comb; F—bad feathers; W—weakly, bad condition; S—small undersized birds etc. The virtues should also be marked H—hardy; R—rapid growth etc., paying special attention to the points you wish to develop in your breed. Other points of which a record must be kept will doubtless be found by experience, but almost every breeder will require some modification of the stock book for his own use.

Now for mating. The first year there is of course no trouble. The 2nd year the pullets of the one pen may be given to the cock of the other pen (not a cockerel.) The third year the male birds of the first year's hatching may be mated with the pullets of the opposite pen, etc., always taking care of the following points. (1) Let the relationship between the male and females be as small as possible. For this purpose a good cockerel may be kept apart for two or three seasons and then brought into the yard again, when his relationship to that year's pullets will of course be very slight, and of course care must be taken in matching each year's pens, so as to lessen it as much as possible. (2) The cock must be almost perfect as regards color etc., and if he is exaggerated in any point, mate him with hens rather weak in that particular: *e. g.*, a cock too dark in color will get good stock mated with hens rather lighter than they should be. (3) The hens should be your best layers, best formed, hardest (though both sides should have good constitutions), your best sitters if you desire a sitting breed, your worst if you wish for non-sitters and so forth.

It is obviously impossible to lay down definite rules that so many pullets of A stock are to be mated with a cock of B and so forth—the most that can be done is to point out the principles on which to work, leaving each reader to use them with the same material the old painter used to mix his paints with: *i. e.* brains.

A system of nomenclature will help in keeping records *e. g.* number the pens 1, 2, 3, etc.,

and letter the fowls in each, *e. g.* 1A 1B, 2A 2B etc. Chickens could be distinguished by the use of a small letter, *e. g.*, brood 3cd would mean a brood hatched from eggs laid by hen c, in pen 3 and chicken "d" of that brood.

Another, perhaps better, plan is to give each fowl a name, making all the names in one pen begin with the same letter.

Chickens should always be as far as possible credited to the hen that laid the eggs, and for this purpose each egg for setting purposes must be marked with the name or number of the hen that laid it, and no sitter should be given the eggs of more than two or three hens. In this way only can the pedigree be actually traced and scientific work be done.

These broad principles will be found equally useful and reliable either in breeding for the shows or in trying to improve the bird either for table, laying, sitting or any other purpose. They are as applicable to the production of finely flavored birds as of birds of great size, and are intended chiefly for yards with only some 35 ft by 25 ft. of space.

Lombardy, Ont.

ROBT. W. RAYSON.

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#### Milton Poultry and Pet Stock Society.

THE annual meeting of the Milton Poultry and Pet Stock Society was held at the Wallace House on Wednesday evening, Oct. 30th, 1889, with a fair attendance of members, Mr. C. Hoff in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.—Hon. President, James Main; President, C. Hoff; Vice-President, B. Jones, Sec.-Treasurer, John Dewar. Directors—J. Peart, Wm. Anderson, H. S. McDonald, J. T. Moore, Riby Ellis, Wm. H. Patterson, Al. Henderson, John Stewart, E. F. Earl, Charles Jones, W. Clements. Justus Koedler, H. H. Freeman, J. G. Ford, Alt Waldie, Jas. Hume, M. E. Mitchell.

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#### Exercise a Necessity.

EARLY chicks bring the best price in the market. To secure them is a desideratum. Natural conditions *i. e.* those under which fowls produce the most eggs because they are in sound health and, machine-like, must operate, are found to obtain in mild temperature, with plenty of exercise and a variety of food. During a severe winter hens are usually dormant, but if a warm spell suddenly comes on they renew the normal functions. A properly constructed house being provided, exercise is the first requirement when the runs are closed up by snow and ice. The fowls should be separated into pens of about a dozen

hens to one male. This prevents fighting and disturbance injurious to reproduction. Green food, scraps, meat, etc., add variety to diet. But for exercise there is probably no device that gives more thorough satisfaction than the scattering of grain in litter on the floor. The fowls hunt for their food and scratch to their hearts content. This idea has been put into practical form by Mr. Christey, a breeder of large experience. His Automatic Feeder scatters the grain, avoiding waste, and keeps the birds busy without distributing too much feed. We are assured by reliable men that the Feeder is all that its inventor claims it to be.—American Ex.

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#### Bumble Foot.

**W**HICH is another name for sore foot, appears most frequently in Dorking or Asiatic breeds. The cause is not fully known, but it is supposed that the peculiar conformation of the Dorking foot may render it liable to injury that would result in a swelling which might or might not, develop into an abscess. When the former is the case, the sore must be opened to the seat of the difficulty and the bird kept as quiet as possible—on soft turf, and not allowed to roost. Lunar caustic or iodine applied to the surface, will hasten recovery. The great weight of the Asiatics may be one reason why their feet are also visited with tumors and swellings, causing more or less trouble. In jumping from perches or nests they strike some hard substance and an injury is the result, not unlike what we call a "stone bruise" on an active boy, who has imprudently leaped from some too great height and alighted with a force on which he had not calculated. In either case the swelling must be opened when "ripe," and the patient be kept as quiet as possible, the injury may prove serious. To avoid a danger of injury to your fowls, compel them occupy very low roosts, and prepare their nests upon the floor of the building where no provocation to "ground and lofty tumbling" can give aerial flights to their clumsy drumsticks American Poultry Yard.

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#### Scraps.

The shtrangest oidea in the wurruld to me,

That is taxin' me noddle at prisint,  
Is how can the poultryman make it to be  
That a chicken is drissed when it is n't.

Hens are kept busy finding the means for moving their crops.—Texas Siftings.

"De darkey's-hour am jes' befo' day," said Uncle Aaron, as he invaded his neighbor's chicken roost at 3 a. m.—Puck.

What an awful destruction there would be if some man should happen to kick a hen as hard as he usually kicks at her.—Terre Haute Express.

Don't fail to give plenty of fresh drinking water three or four times each day, or oftener if necessary. Poultry cannot thrive if neglected in this particular.

A poultry authority says that "chickens should have an ample range." It depends upon the number of chickens. A little chicken will broil pretty well over a very small stove.—New York Herald.

At some time or other every man has looked upon a hen as a stupid fowl, and sometime or other has been set back by seeing her dodge brick bats as long as he could throw.—Detroit Free Press.

Many eyes have seen the gobbler lose his cranium in the dark, a prehistoric turkey that came over in the ark, the boarders break their molars as they chew the patriarch, but their bills go marching on.—Lincoln Journal.

Gilkins writes us that the best way to preserve eggs to send them to his boarding house. He says his landlady has a secret way of keeping them out of sight that defies the ravages of hints and suggestions.

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## PIGEONS AND PETS.

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**W**ITH this number we begin a series of articles on different varieties of Fancy Pigeons, taking first the English Carrier.

Do not mind if your lofts are a little cool, so long as there are no draughts. They are all the better for being airy, it suits the nature of the birds better than artificial heat.

Feed as recommended in our last issue. A few grains of hempseed won't hurt, it brightens them up.

All male birds should now be parted from the hens, and not mated up before March at least.

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#### THE ENGLISH CARRIER.

This bird is by most fanciers considered worthy of the title of the "King of Pigeons, though some rivalry exists between it and the Pouter. It is now

pretty well known that this variety is not as its name would suggest, a message carrier, but is a fancy bird kept and bred solely for the show pen in fact. The wattles on the beak and around the eye render him incompetent for all flying purposes. Indeed it is with difficulty that they can mount even as high as a house.

Moore enumerates the principal points in the Carrier as follows:—The beak, its length, thickness and straightness. The beak wattle, its shortness from back to front, its breadth across the beak, and its being well filled up and tilted forward. The eye wattle, its breadth, evenness and its lying flat to the cheeks.

Perhaps the most important point and the one hardest to obtain is the beak wattle. In the first-place allow me to say that there are two different types of beak wattle, one called the peg top wattle from its resemblance to an ordinary peg top with the beak standing out in front for the peg. The second is termed the walnut wattle and is rounder and resembles a walnut in shape and pattern. There is, I believe no choice between them however, as regards value, both are equally hard to obtain in perfection.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### Scratching.

Have your nests so low that the hens can step in, instead of jumping in at the risk of breaking the egg some more industrious or earlier rising hen has left there. It is a good plan to make the bottom of the nest of clean sand with a little sulphur sprinkled in, with chaff or fine cut straw above.

Colds are often indicated by sneezing or coughing. The fowl suffering with a cold should be placed where it is warm, and fed warm soft food seasoned with pepper. Give in addition a teaspoonful of glycerine night and morning for a couple of days.—Fanciers Gazette.

Common sense is the first requisite of a successful poultry fancier. It will stand an amateur, to a great extent, in lieu of the other requisite—experience. You can buy choice birds now, at cheaper rates than you can next spring after the flock has been wintered. Do not keep your inferior fowls, and your cockerels any longer than is necessary to get them in good condition.

#### COMING SHOWS.

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

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. Schellentrager, Sec., Glenville.

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

#### NEW YORK.

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

The attention of all our readers is called to the unique and unparalleled offer which we make on page 757. Please go right to work, and see that each one of you, does your own share,—our list will then be doubled. Watch for our grand array of premiums in next issue.

#### The Four Courses of Chickens.

At first the chicken stuffed and roasted brown With apple sauce and fixings all complete, And then the fricassee, all covered o'er With thickened butter poured with lavish hand To hide the bones. And then what may be left

Is done up into pies, with pastry tops Just fitted to the dish. Last course of all Of this eventful bird is chicken soup— The general leavings and the scrapings-up Of wings, legs, tails, necks, bones and everything. —New York World.

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.

## 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 **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.: 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

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### Farm, Garden AND Household.

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

#### POULTRY AND BEES.

Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	1 50
Cooper's Game Fowls.....	5 00
Felch's Poultry Culture.....	1 50
Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper	50
Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding,	
etc.....Boards...	50
Profits in Poultry and their Profitable	
Management.....	1 00
A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C.	
Miller.....	75
A.B.C. in Bee Culture by A. I. Root.	
cloth.....	1 25
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, by L. C.	
Root, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Bee-keepers' Handy Book, by Henry	
Alley, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Production of Comb Honey, by W. Z.	
Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
Beal's Grasses of North America.....	2 50
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth	75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-	
Growing.....	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
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L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth...	2 00
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the proper definition of the special	
terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	
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

A SURE and profitable business can be done in keeping eggs by my process they can be kept one year. For terms address, with stamp, T. G. ASHMEAD, Wilkeson, N. Y.

MILL Creek Farm Poultry Yard—For sale, 40 Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from imported at ck. Light Brahmas, Silver Grey and White Dorkings, White Plymouth Rocks and Imperted Partridge Cochins. Eggs in season. Write for particulars. Address JOSEPH KINSEY, Doon, Ont.

100 BIRDS for sale bred from high scoring stock P. Cochins, P. Rocks, B. Langshans, S. G. Dorking, White and Laced Wyandottes, B. Spanish and B. Minorcas, H.B. Game, B. B. Bantams, Brown, White and Black Leghorns, G. Polish, G. Hamburg, S. S. Hamburgs. Write for prices, GEO. BENNETT, Charing Cross, Ont.

FOR SALE—single comb Brown Leghorn chicks and four pair Black Spanish chicks, choice birds and from good layers. Per pair \$2.00, Cockerel and 3 pullets \$1.00. 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. LD. Boston.

FOR SALE—1 pen 4 G. Wyandottes, \$8; Pair Chicks, \$3. G. Polands, 2 Trios \$5 per trio; scored by Felch and Bicknell. Langshans \$3 per pair; Cock, 92¢, 23 C. FISELLE, Guelph

FOR SALE—A few Pekin Drakes, young and old, bred from prize winners, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Also a few Light Brahma fowl. Write, describing wants to T. COCKBURN, Jr., 64 Canada St., Hamilton, Ont.

GOLDEN Wyandottes, from McKeen's stock, young birds, from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per pair, also a few Silver Wyandotte cockerels; these are Hawkin's strain and can't be beat. JOHN A. NORRIS, Norval, 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 yearlings, \$5. These are exceedingly beautiful and a good chance to get prime stock. As I am needing room to make improvements at once will sell or exchange for honey at above price. Also a few F. Rock Hens left one dollar each. W. C. G. Peter, St. George P. Yards, Angus, Ont.

### MISCELLANEOUS

BIRDS, Parrots, Dogs, Ferrets, Cats, Monkeys, Rabbits, Bird Eyes, Goldfish, Song Rentor, 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 organs. Cost altogether over twenty-five dollars will sell for \$10.00 or exchange as above. Address T. BAINES Allandale Ont.

FOR SALE.—Five bushels of coffee chicory, all large clean roots for \$3.50 or I will exchange for offers in extracted honey. Address R. J. TAYLOR box 702 Brantford, Ont.

## CHEAP!

LIGHT Brahmas, cockerels and pullets bred from 1st cook at Toronto and Hamilton; P. Rocks, Cochins, Leghorns, Blk. Javas, G. Polands, Langshans Game, 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.

### 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, Minoring, Ont.

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

FOR SALE—1500 lbs. of choice extracted honey. Laiden and clover at 10c, in 60 lb. cans. Cans extra. Also 800 lbs buckwheat for which I want offers. W. E. MORRISON, Alvinston, Ont.

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

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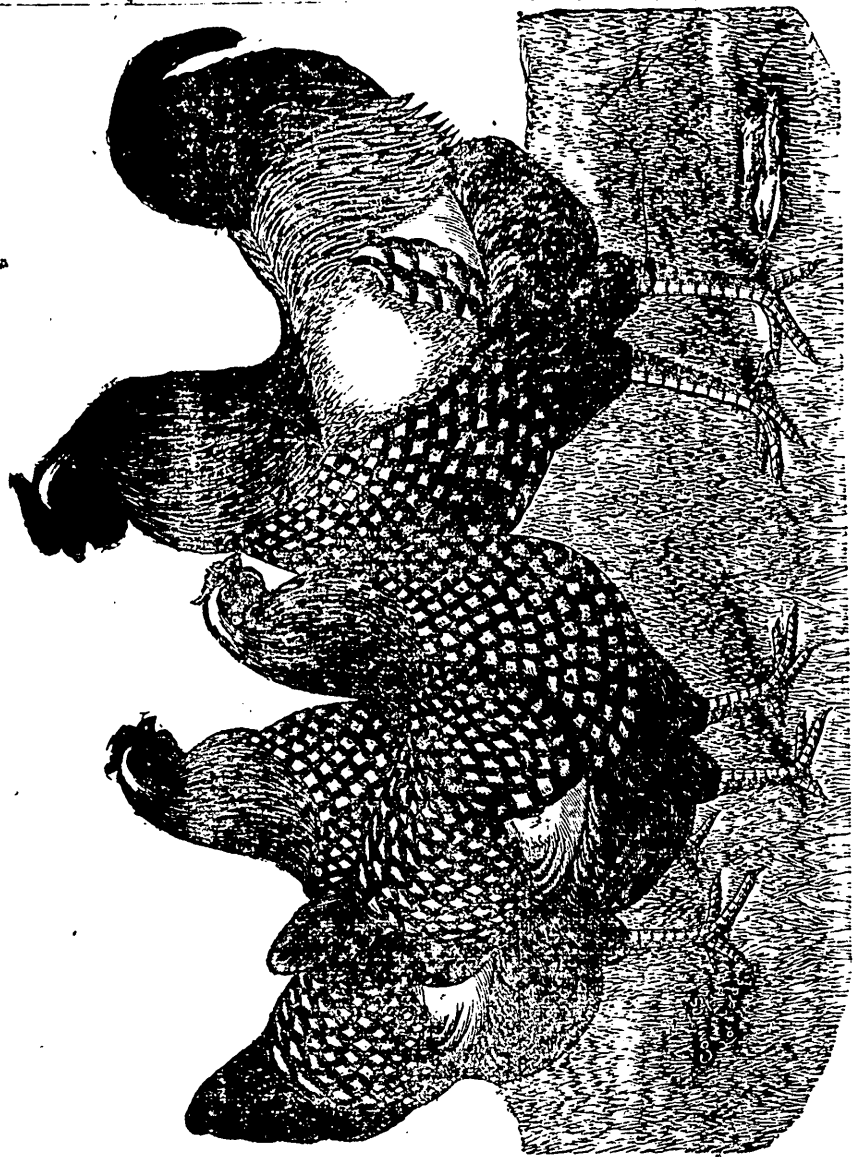
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