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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POUULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 36 BEETON, ONT., NOV. 27 1889. WHOLE No. 244

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POUULTRY 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 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 POUULTRY 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 an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

### CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POUULTRY WEEKLY,

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
" " Beekeepers Review".....	1.40
" " Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.

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, 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

**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

**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, handsome, outfit free.

MAY BROTHERS,  
Nurserymen, Rochester N. Y.

**SAVE YOUR BEES**

From dying in winter, spring dwindling and fall 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 apary 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 50¢. A full line of supplies made and kept in stock. Send for price list.

W. A. CHRYSLER, Chatham, Ont. Box 470

**Prof. Loisettes**

**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. Loisettes Art of Never Forgetting is recognized today 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 *and a writer 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.

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 Cyclopedia.**

**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 counsellor upon every topic relating to the farm and household. The work is profusely illustrated, and is divided into two chief 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

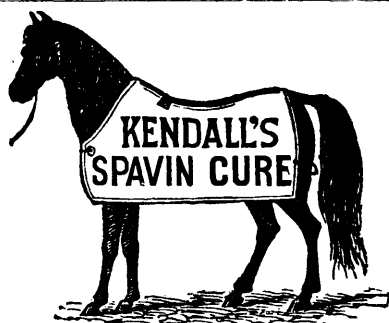
**D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON.**



# 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 BRED HORSES.  
ELMWOOD, ILL., NOV. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sir: 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, 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.**

# 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.

## Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of **Ayer's Pills**. Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from **Ayer's Pills**. Five years ago I was taken so ill with

## Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of **Ayer's Pills** and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills." Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"**Ayer's Pills** have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afford greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried." — T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used **Ayer's Pills** for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house." — R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of **Ayer's Pills** cured me of severe

## Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer. — Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, **Ayer's Pills** set me right again." — A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"**Ayer's Pills** are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction." — Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.

# Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

THE CANADIAN  
BEE JOURNAL  
WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 36

BEETON, ONT., NOV. 27, 1889.

WHOLE No. 244

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 World's Fair.

SHALL IT BE AT CHICAGO OR NEW YORK ?

WHERE is a good deal of talk at the present time about beekeepers having a representative at the World's Fair which is to be held at some place in the States in 1892. At the present time it is not decided whether it will be held in New York or Chicago, and it will be a pretty close race as to which of these cities get it. From what we can glean from the dailies up to the present time Chicago seems to stand rather the best chance.

The Canadian delegates who have just returned from the annual meeting of the National Association of fair

managers, just concluded at Milwaukee, Wis., state that Chicago is undoubtedly going to capture it.

We do not think that any one will for a moment dispute the advisability of the appointment of a delegate to look after the bee keeping interests at the World's Fair no matter where it may be held. But, are we not premature in discussing who that delegate will be, until it has first been decided where the World's Fair will be held. It appears to us that the first thing to be considered in the appointment of such a delegate is his proximity to the city in which it is decided to hold the exhibition. If we can find in either of the cities named a man having the requisite influence and ability we should by all means appoint him our delegate.

No better person could be found than Thos. G. Newman the editor of *The A. B. J.* should the fair be held at Chicago. We are sure that such an appointment would meet with the unanimous approval of the whole bee keeping fraternity, and, if friend Newman can be induced to accept the position, all may rest assured that our interests will be well looked after.

We observe that *Gleanings* has suggested that Dr. Mason receive the appointment. While the Dr.'s ability can not be doubted, and while we consider that he would be able to give a first class account of his work after the fair was over, yet does not the distance at which he resides from either New York or Chicago practically debar his appointment.

If we understand the duty of the delegate, it will be quite necessary that he shall live near, or in, either of the cities named. We do not mention this through any desire to question the Dr.'s ability, but as we understand it the International Bee Keepers' Association will, in all probability, be responsible for the expenses of such delegate, and it is a matter of the first moment that the railway and other expenses be as light as possible.

Send five cents for samples of our lithographed and other honey labels. It pays to have our packages bear your name and address. Honey tastily labelled finds ready sale

### Judging Apiarian Exhibits.

**T**HE system of employing but one man to pass judgment on the apiarian exhibits at fairs is a wrong one and should be dispensed with. It is far from satisfactory. The single judge may have personal friends among the exhibitors and know which exhibits are owned by him; maybe "approached" by parties desirous of securing certain awards for commercial reasons, and he may lack in knowledge concerning, or fail to notice, some or many of the finer points necessary in giving a close decision.

Honey is a difficult article to judge, there is no standard by which to make the award and many points such as texture, color and flavor have to be considered. We doubt if there is another article shown at our fairs as difficult to decide upon as honey. Butter is probably next on the list and on this commodity we have never known less than two judges to be appointed. Yet it is customary for our American friends to appoint one man as sole judge of honey. With a number of samples to taste and examine, this one judge must of a verity be an expert if his decision is correct, which we venture to assert it rarely is. Especially is this the case where tasting is omitted and the opinion formed on appearance alone.

Awarding premiums to personal friends is an evil which can flourish under the single judge system, but would meet its death blow under our almost general Canadian plan of employing three. We do not say that it is customary for the judge to thus prostitute his office, but we know of instances where it has been done, and repeat that it is an evil which can only exist under the one judge system.

The value of the award is lessened where judgment has been passed upon the exhibits by one individual only. The honor of winning the coveted premium is enhanced when it is known that the article has successfully passed the critical scrutiny of three judges. Unless the superlative qualities of an exhibit are strongly apparent it is rare indeed that three men will at once agree on which to place the 'red ticket.' Discussion follows, the points of the

article each has selected are stated and compared, and the most meritorious secures the award. To our mind it seems an injustice to the apiarist to have but one judge; the origin of this has probably been the small exhibits made in former years by the knights of the extractor, and the directors did not feel warranted in incurring the expense of three judges, but now that the apiarian displays at our principal fairs have attained such massive dimensions it is but just that at least three competent men award the premiums.

#### International Notes.

Lest there should be any misunderstanding as to reduced fares on the various railways, we are asked by the Secretary to explain as fully as possible that reduced fares are allowed over the G. T. R. and C. P. R. in the Dominion only. As the C. P. R. does not run into the city of Brantford (that place being reached by the G. T. R. only) it will be necessary for all those who have to go over the two lines, to ask the secretary for two certificates, and to have a certificate filled out for each line over which they travel.

We learn from the secretary that quite a large number of ladies will be present at the convention, more than have ever been known to attend before. Every day brings many applications for railway certificates, as many as 15 being received by the Secretary in one day. In a private letter received to-day (23rd) we are given to understand that from the indications up to the present we will probably have the largest meeting known in the history of the association. If we could have an attendance of 300 at the meeting, all of whom travel over the railway we will be able to get tickets at single fare. The secretary advises us that he has forwarded railway certificates to all secretaries of associations, affiliated with the O. B. K. A., and if there are any who do not decide in time to write the secretary at Romney, they will be able to obtain certificates from the secretary of their local association. Do not however ask the secretary for the certificates if there is time to get them from Mr. Holterman, as the supply held by each is limited.

We shall be glad if this meeting

eclipses in every way the meeting held at Toronto in 1883, when the senior editor of this JOURNAL was president of the International, and we feel safe in saying that the prospects are looking that way.

#### PROGRAMME.

FIRST SESSION, 1.30 P. M., DEC. 4TH.

Call to order by the president.—Dr. A. B. Mason, Aurburndale, Ohio, U. S.

Calling the roll of officers and members.

Reception of new members and collection of annual dues.

Secretary's report.

Treasurer's report.

Report of standing committee.

Question drawer.

SECOND SESSION, 7.30 P. M., DEC. 4TH.

Addresses of welcome and responses.

President's address.

Election of officers.

Selection of time and place for holding of next convention.

Miscellaneous business.

THIRD SESSION, 8.30 A. M., DEC. 5TH.

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

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

Question drawer.

FOURTH SESSION, 1.30 P. M., DEC. 5TH.

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

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

Question drawer.

FIFTH SESSION, 1.30 P. M., DEC. 5TH.

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.

Question drawer.

SIXTH SESSION, 8.30 A. M., DEC. 6TH.

Warm hives, how best attained.—S. Corneil, Lindsay, Ont.

Question drawer.

SEVENTH SESSION, 7.30 P. M., DEC. 6TH.

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

Question drawer.

EIGHTH SESSION, 7.30 P. M., DEC. 6TH.

Question drawer.

Installation of officers.

Adjournment.

Apply to Secretary for railroad certificates to enable you to get round trip tickets on C. P. R.



to Woodstock or Galt, or Grand Trunk R'y to Brantford, at one and one third fare. The Kirby House, \$2.00 per day will take members at \$1.50 per day. The Commercial, a \$1.00 per day house will board members for 75cts. per day, both close to Wycliffe Hall.

The executive committee will take up the question drawer and submit to the members in convention such questions as they deem of sufficient general interest and importance. The balance will be submitted to a committee to answer, and questions and replies read by the secretary.

The programme in its order may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Hybernation and Mr. Heddon.

ON page 353 is a reprint of an article of mine in the Journal of Horticulture, in which I make use of the expression, "what struck me was, that all those who admitted having suffered from dysentery, and favored the pollen theory, reared their queens by modern methods; that is in some way or other they strove to rear them as cheaply and in as large numbers as possible."

But instead of waiting until I explain and deal with the question as promised, Mr Heddon on page 402, rushes in to say I don't know what I am talking about, as he has reared nearly all the queens he has produced by the natural method in full colonies under the swarming instinct; and then holds me up to public scorn as being "careless."

Mr. Heddon will find, when he has time to read carefully what I have to say on the matter, that I have at my "finger ends," everything that he has had to say about rearing queens, and he will find that I was particularly referring to himself when I said "they strove to rear them (the queens) as cheaply as possible. What value he puts on a queen, may be seen by reference to the American Bee Journal for March 12th, 1884, page 164, where he places her value as capital in the hive at "two cents."

He says he has often stocked apiaries with bees, from his own hives, which lived while his died. If he sent swarms headed with old queens that had lived successfully through the winter, and re-queened the hives he took the swarms from with two-cent queens, he may well have his to die. I always thought, an American would prefer to swim a river on a colt that had been across before in preference to one that had not.

However he will find all explained and the reason for everything too.

On page 354 you suggest my sending queens specially bred to several people you name I shall be glad to send queens for bona fide experiment to anyone who can be trusted to give a candid and unprejudiced report; but I cannot send them to anyone who simply wants to get a good queen for nothing; nor to one who simply wants one so as to give a bad report of her; one of the parties you name is not qualified in my opinion, to give a report anyway. I have reared and sent out this summer a large number of virgin queens, all of which were introduced safely, though a week old, when the directions were strictly followed. These are going into winter quarters as the mothers of strong stocks, and if my faith is worth anything they will truly hibernate and come out in spring as strong as when packed up in the fall, with the same amount of stores too. Thus my theory is to be tested in a practical manner.

I do not see how virgin queens could be sent by mail to the American continent, as they would be rather too old for mating by the time of their arrival, but still I might send mated ones very easily; but I could not hope to supply everyone who wanted queens, guaranteed to safely winter.

A HALLAMSHIRE BEE-KEEPER.

#### Judging Honey-Honey Bottles.

THE products of another year have been gathered in, and the labors of the bee-keeper for the season are nearly ended.

With us in Ontario the result on the whole is satisfactory. The yield of honey has been fair, while increase in stock has been abnormally large; moreover the demand for honey has been unusually brisk and prices good. Year after year we hear complaints of the season's yield not being up to the average. We are told by some people that this year's honey crop is below the standard. What an average crop is I have yet to learn. If my report as above made be correct, let us accept this season's results as an average, or standard by which we may compare future harvests—call it average, I am satisfied to have it settled as such and think my brother bee-keepers have no good reason to dissent.

Not only is the harvest ended, but the public exhibitions of the season's products are also past. The B.B.J. furnishes us with full reports of these shows on your side the Atlantic, and from these we learn that your method of conducting them differs somewhat from ours.

You have systematised the work to a degree, while the most marked feature of ours is their magnitude. A pound of honey with you is represented by about a hundred pounds with us. We think it not matter for surprise for an exhibitor to display from one to three tons, your system may ensure fuller justice to the exhibitor, but is not as good a means of advertising as ours. You have formulated an elaborate scale of points by which honey is judged—we have no very arbitrary rules to guide the judges to a decision. The basis upon which awards are made at our shows is mainly confined to three points. For extracted or run honey these are,—flavour, color and consistency. For comb—finish, color, and cleanliness. Some of the distinctions you make in run honey are so nice and delicate that I fear we would have difficulty in deciding upon, or even distinguishing between them. I find you embrace among these 'consistency' and 'density', also 'flavour' and 'aroma'. I am not well qualified to be hypercritical. To my thinking, the relative density of honeys can only be correctly ascertained by instrumental tests, and I doubt, if this is ever done at shows. Consistency is the medium through which its density is determined. With us, at any rate, this is the case. When bottled its density changes but little, while a higher or lower temperature will rapidly change its consistency. Under like conditions, however, the consistency will remain relatively the same. In the scale of marks Mr. Gibbons gives aroma two and flavour one, while Mr. Chenevix gives flavour five and aroma one. Aroma is perhaps the best test in determining the class of flowers from whence the honey was gathered, and therefore the best in classifying it, but flavour is more important in fixing its commercial value. Moreover, aroma is fleeting in its nature, while flavour remains a permanent quality. Therefore, I think flavour is much the more important quality, and should be rated higher than aroma. I do not presume to fix a scale of points by which the product of the British bee-keeper shall be judged, but the subject is so interesting to me that the perusal of 2312 and 2313 in the B.B.J. called up the foregoing thoughts. I fully endorse Mr. Chenevix's statement that 'attractive appearance is of extreme importance in making the commodity marketable.' Its force must be felt in the pocket of every man who produces honey and puts it on the market. It is recognized by all classes of business men as essential to success that the goods they offer for sale be presentable in appearance and neat in their 'get-up.' This brings me to the consideration of honey bottles

I am glad your correspondents are taking this matter up. We have not yet got just what we require and what we ought to have, viz. bottles at once pleasing in form, correct as to their capacity, and safe to ship to outside points when filled. You are much ahead of us in their design and quality, but you have not yet an entirely satisfactory range of honey glasses. I speak of them from experience, for of late years I have used some thousands of your English honey pots. Probably there is not a style of honey-glass made or used in England I have not tried. I have used English and French glass exclusively during the last three years, and few, if any of them, fully fill the bill in my trade. I ship most of my honey to distant points on this continent; some of my regular customers live 1500 to 2000 miles apart and I require glass pots at once neat, safe, serviceable. Your pots are divided into two classes,—screw-tops and tie-overs—both are defective in one or more particulars. The greatest defect in most of the screw-tops is not so much that they leak at the top when turned bottom up but that the honey oozes through the glass itself, making the bottles unsightly and disagreeable to handle. I have found this defect greater in the French than in the English bottles. They appear to be too thin just where the body of the bottle springs from its bottom. I have not found it to exist in the English tie-overs. The tin cover of the English screw-top is too coarse, and not well finished. The French bottle is much better in this respect. I think if thin rubber rings were substituted for cork wads in all screw-tops, it would effectually prevent leaking. I cannot make a satisfactory finish on tie-overs without using capsules, when these are employed together with corks and parchment it increases the cost and the labour as well. With me all three are essential to a safe and satisfactory finish.—R. MCKNIGHT in British Bee Journal.

#### Winter Care of Bees.

HERE is but little opportunity during the winter to give bees attention, and the proper time to put them in shape is during the autumn months. Feeding should all be done before cold weather sets in, and they should be settled in their winter quarters before real winter is at hand. It often occurs that winter overtakes us with colonies that lack food. In such cases we cannot possibly use syrup for food, as the weather is too cold for the bees to seal it over, and unsealed stores will not serve properly for winter. The moisture which al-

ways arises from the bees in cold weather enters the unsealed honey and dilutes it, making it very unwholesome. Our only resort, therefore, for feeding in cold weather is to make candy and use it. This is a very good and healthful food if properly made and administered. It is made from granulated sugar by melting it, adding a little water—no more than will thoroughly melt the sugar—when it is boiled a few minutes and poured out into cakes or slates of three or four pounds each. When cool this becomes very hard, almost like rock candy. In feeding this it is placed on frames just over the cluster of bees where they can have access to it at all times. When in this position it receives the heat arising from the bees and they remain on it all the time. It is so hard that it will last them a long while. This candy may be given bees at intervals during winter, and colonies may be brought through in good shape that would have otherwise perished. This, or any other work that is necessary to do with bees in winter, should be done on warm days. It will not do to molest them on a cold day, but it should always be done on days when the bees are flying.—  
American Agriculturist for December.

#### The Width and Thickness of Top-Bars.

THEIR RELATION AS AFFECTING THE BUILDING OR THE PREVENTION OF BUILDING BURR-COMBS.

**W**ITHIN the last few months there has been considerable said about the prevention of burr-combs above and between top-bars by means of having the top-bars of unusual thickness up and down. The first that I remember of hearing of anything of the kind was at the national convention at Toronto, when that bright Canuck, J. B. Hall, of Woodstock, Ontario, showed me his top-bars, which were, if I remember rightly, one inch square. I did not feel particularly interested in the matter at the time, because I had on hand a large number of frames, and I would not change anything of the kind without very strong reasons. Besides, I had no trouble with burr-combs, for I used the Heddon slat honey-board, which kept the bottoms of sections placed over the brood-frames entirely clean. I have always valued highly this slat honey-board; but within the past three years it has gradually failed to be effective, and the present year I have had bad work with combs and honey filled in between the slat honey-board and the bottoms of the sections. In former years every section was entirely clean from burr-combs. Why the difference? The only explanation I can think

of is this: In former years, before putting on the honey-board I scraped off clean the tops of all the brood-frames, and cleaned off the honey-board at the close of the honey-harvest. Lately I said the bees would only have extra work to fill again these spaces, so I left all the burr-combs on. You may be sure I shall clean them off next year. So if you use the honey-board, profit by my experience, and, before putting it on next summer, make a thorough job of cleaning of all propolis and wax above the upper surface of the top-bars. Perhaps I may do well to tell you how I have done it.

I take a common garden-hoe, and while an assistant blows over the top-bars just enough smoke to keep the bees down out of the way, I hoe off every thing, leaving the top bars clean. The hoe also makes rapid work in cleaning off the honey-boards. Lay them down inside a shallow box, or in some way so they are held firm; and after you have hoed them off, clean out the space between the slats by means of a flat garden-trowel, which may be used, indeed, for the whole of the cleaning. If the honey-boards are cleaned off immediately upon taking from the hives, you will have a sticky mess, and may have trouble with robbers. To avoid this, loosen up each honey-board a day or a week before taking off. Pry it up at different points, so that you are sure you have broken loose all attachments, and then leave it closed up as before, and in 24 hours no honey will be found on the honey-board.

But, to come back to my starting-point. I am quite anxious to know whether thick top-bars will allow me to dispense with honey-boards entirely; for notwithstanding the high value I have set upon them, there is no denying the fact that they are decidedly in the way when you want to lift out frames; and from my experience I think they must be taken off and cleaned at least once a year, which is no little trouble. I think the editor made the objection to thick top-bars, that he didn't want to use any unnecessary wood, but, pray, isn't there any extra wood in the honey boards? Besides, thick top-bars are less expensive and more substantial, and surely there is less machinery about them. I should really like to know why a honey-board prevents the building of brace-combs. Some claim that it is the break-joint principle. This year have given considerable attention to this point; have had many cases in which there was no break-joint, but the space between the top-bars corresponded with the spaces of the honey-board, and I could not see that the break-joint was any better than the continuous passage. I wonder if it is not the simple matter of distance.

that prevents the bees from starting brace-combs. In my hives, the top-bars are  $\frac{3}{4}$  thick then a space of  $\frac{3}{4}$  between top-bars and honey board, and another  $\frac{3}{4}$  space between honey board and the bottom of the section. Now, this upper space is so far from the brood-comb that the bees may not care to fill up so small a space; but after the space between the top-bar and honey-board is all filled up with comb and honey, the bees may next turn their attention to filling up the upper space, which is now only one-third as far above filled comb as it was at first. Now, if the matter of distance be all that is needed to prevent building, then the thicker top-bar may better be used than the honey-board, with no danger of its becoming inoperative. If any have tried the thick top-bar, and found it a failure, I should like to see it reported.

#### WIDTH OF TOP-BARS.

My top-bars are one inch wide; and if I should make any change in thickness, I might also change the width, if  $\frac{3}{4}$  be a better width. I should like to know just in what way  $\frac{3}{4}$  is better than one inch. I am a little afraid that, in hauling without fastening, the narrow top-bars might not hold so securely in place.—C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill., in *Gleanings*.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I heard Heddon and Hutchinson say they never clean off their top-bars, and yet have no trouble. That leaves me all at sea again.

#### Bee-Keeping for Boys.

**W**E make the following extract from an article on the above topic, which appears in a recent issue of the *Country Gentleman*:

There are many boys in the United States who find pleasure and profit in bee-keeping. In some boys' apiaries, the product of honey may be small, but whether there be much or little honey a good result is reached, for the study of bee-keeping is hopeful, mentally and physically, to any one.

One of the benefits of bee-keeping is the stimulus given to handicraft, to facility and ingenuity in the use of carpenter's or joiner's tools, and the boy or man who is "handy" with tools may be always his own entertainer, and save many odd dollars. Certainly one of the pleasures of youth is found in "making things."

Christmas is not far away, and if "any body's boy" has a few sharp-edged playthings no present will stand by so long as a chest of tools to be found at the hardware dealers, of various sizes and prices. A good set, good enough for a beginner, may be bought for five dollars.

Whether a boy keep rabbits, pigeons or bees, there is satisfaction in saying, "I made this coop (or hive) myself." It is easy enough to buy things, if money be present, but not every man can make for himself. The art of carpentry "fits into" bee-keeping admirably. Everything used in bee-keeping may be bought, and it is true that many things may be bought

cheaper than they can be made, if the maker count his time. But who ever heard of a boy's charging up wages against himself for time spent in anything? If even men should do this, they would be hopelessly in debt, and unable to settle or to compromise with themselves at one per cent.

#### SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A. BRCHTEL.—I commenced the season of 1889 with 21 colonies, all in good condition, mostly strong in bees. Increased to 46, sold two, doubled up four, putting 42 into winter quarters. I extracted 3040 lbs, and took 130 lbs. of sections. The bees are hard to get up in the sections of the Jones hive; I think they are too deep. I sold all my honey, mostly at ten cents. A thousand pounds I shipped to Breslau at 9c, and if I had three or four times as much it would all have been sold as there is a great demand for honey down country, scarcity of fruit being the cause. If I had kept my honey until now I could have had better prices. Those who think Golden-rod yields no honey should come here in the fall when it is in bloom and see the bees work on it. They would soon be converted. Golden-rod is the main source of our fall honey. We have acres upon acres here on the low lands along the lake. I am convinced it yields honey here when the weather is favorable.

Port Elgin, Nov. 13, 1889.

JAS. WATERS.—I have found found great satisfaction in reading the *Journal* during the past year a great deal of information being given therein. I am only a beginner at the bee business and have not as yet done very well but hope to have greater success next year.

Quebec, Nov. 15th, 1889.

GEORGE MORRIS.—My bees have done fairly well this summer. More than doubled and given us about 800 lbs of honey. I have clamped about 40 colonies and have doubled up five. I lost ten swarms from spring dwindling which left 16 fair swarms and two that did no more than build up for winter. I sold comb honey at 12 cts and extracted at 10 cts per pound.

Stoney Point, Nov. 11th, 1889.

You sold your comb honey far too cheap, friend Morris. Might just as well have had 18 or 20c per lb for it. Think of it, that we pay that price for extracted honey.

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

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.

In an article headed 'Extension of Bee-keeping,' Engineer Wolman, in *Nordlinger Bienenzeitung*, mentions how bee-keeping may be largely extended by a mode which has been acted upon by a small number of benevolent bee-keepers in the Black Forest for the last few years. He says as follows:—'In order to encourage bee-keeping generally, to check the import of foreign honey by producing native honey in larger quantities, and at the same time to procure the kindly aim of providing a source of earning money for families that are not in affluent circumstances, as well as to have an occasional honey-comb to delight their children, but more especially to draw fathers of families from the public-house, a few bee-keepers, after a good look around, have commenced the experiment of supplying sometimes to a mechanic, postman, man on the railway, or to an agricultural laborer, good swarms with sufficient comb and honey, on condition of their undertaking to provide suitable hives for the bees. A stock thus presented to anyone becomes his property when the number of colonies have been raised to three, and on the undertaking that the fourth swarm shall be presented by him on similar conditions to another beginner in bee-keeping, who shall be named by the Society or the chief of the district.

Mrs. W. J. Pickard, of Richland Center, last spring started in with 160 hives or colonies of bees, increasing the number to 250 before the summer ended. During that time she has harvested 21,000 pounds of honey, and as honey sells at 10 cents a pound, it can be easily figured out what the lady's summer work realized. Mr. Pickard last week shipped a car-load to Cincinnati, weighing 19,000 pounds, for which he received \$1,500.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Although the publishers have not yet made any announcement of it the orders for the Christmas number of the *Montreal Star*, both from dealers and private citizens, are larger than ever before at the same time of the year. The Christmas Star this year is said to be the loveliest Holiday Pictorial ever issued from the press. The publishers have requested dealers to exercise the greatest care in seeing that all the beautiful supplements are delivered with each and every number, and to report any cases where vendors sell the supplements separately. The orders booked for the *Montreal Christmas Star* this year augur an immense demand.

The total value of honey imported into the United Kingdom during the month of October amounted to £1976 or \$9,800.

Have you taken advantage of our premium offers. If not, do not delay, as our offers will soon be withdrawn.

## 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.

### 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.

### 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. HOLTERMANN, Sec. Rompey, 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. Cousse, Sec., O. B. K. A.

The next annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers 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.

The place of meeting in the city is not known yet but there will be timely notice given.

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

# 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.

MR. Bell, of Banda, writes us that one of the turkeys mentioned in our issue of the 13th Nov., as being sent to Messrs. Abbott Bros., England, was bred by him, and he considers it a beauty. It is only another evidence of the quality of his stock.

The northern fanciers are to lose an enthusiastic member from their ranks in the person of Rev. W. H. Barnes, of Barrie, who intends leaving shortly to take up his new ministry in Belleville. We heartily wish him success. He is still however in the fancy and as feverish as usual. We are sure it is chronic now.

Mr. Bartlett, of Lambeth, writes that he has satisfactorily disposed of his

stock through his little one dollar "ad" in the exchange column. Try it.

Don't forget that the Dunnville poultry-show is the pioneer of the season, and is backed up by a good record from last year. By their list they will make things "hum" on the 3, 4 and 5th of December.

The prospect of the Poultry Association of Ontario is to hand. The Government grant, good officers and popular judges, ensure a successful show.

## Ventilation Etc.

THE summer weather is gone, and the warm nights of early fall will not trouble us again this year. And now, before the extreme cold is upon us, is the time to fix up the several places that served to ventilate the poultry house in warm weather. In this part of Canada no open placés are needed for ventilation in mid-winter, the great trouble is to get the house free of cold; on the few days that we shall have an opportunity to air the house, it can be effectually done by dropping down the top sash of a window here and there. You can make your sashes drop easily by cutting off a portion of the lower side-supports, put a screw in the piece taken off, and when the window requires to be shut up, all you have to do is to screw the piece in again. It can be done from the inside; be careful to place your small pieces where you can get them in a moment, if you leave them lying around to get covered with straw you will have to lose many precious minutes hunting for them. Now is

your time to pound your crockery, get your gravel in, and do those little "chores" that are so cold on the fingers when the mercury has gone into the "sweet by and by." Give the poultry house one thorough good overhauling before winter closes down in earnest, and you will save time in spring by having no trouble with vermin. If you can't afford to get tarred paper, put some coal-tar into your whitewash. It will be almost as good as the paper, it is healthful, and keeps the mites away. Clean out every corner of the house, turn out the nests and sprinkle them with insect powder or brush them with coal oil, and touch them off with a match, a long way from the building for fear of fire. Be sure to move the perches and clean and brush off the rests, and apply the tar wash, or coal oil. Be sure to do the under part of the perches, it is there the vermin will collect in small bunches, and in cracks &c. It is the habit of every kind of "dirty vermin" to hide itself as effectually as possible, to get a good chance for existence. You may think some of the little patches are only dry manure or even a dab of earth, but if you pour the coal oil, or a small quantity of carbolic acid solution upon the innocent looking little patch, you will very often find it begin to teem with life, and often you will need to look very close to see it at all, they will swarm over and over each other so that you can scarcely see them moving, they are so small, but as the poet says, "they get there."

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#### Keep Good Fowls.

**M**ANY persons of limited experience who seem to think that pure-bred poultry is only desired for the gratification of fanciers to possess handsome birds, and not for any consideration of general utility. Now this is a great error, and strangely at variance with common sense. Fanciers of poultry more than others, have turned their attention earnestly to improving the fowl stock of this country, and have striven to obtain and breed the very best attainable in order to work out the most beneficial result for the public good. And this result has been brought about by the earnest endeavors of fanciers and breeders, and the increasing interest in prime poultry stock that is felt all over the land. In every poultry

yard and upon the farms, in a greater or lesser degree, of every agriculturist in this country, raising good fowls pays well. It is no longer a matter of doubt. It costs no more to keep and feed a flock of improved fowls than it does the common sorts. It is a waste of time and money to breed poor stock, and it is the poorest economy to buy cheap trash because it is cheap. Those who have turned their attention to manipulating the improved breeds have already satisfied themselves of the value and importance of good stock, and now know the higher the quality of domestic fowls, the better the results. With this fact before us, we maintain that to the fanciers and breeders of this country all are indebted for the manifest improvement and advancement of poultry culture.

The poultry novice who thinks he can run the poultry business, year after year, without heeding the timely advice of older and more experienced breeders, is a misguided and doomed person. We are aware there are many new beginners and amateurs, who think poultry culture is but a simple pastime, requiring neither skill, intelligence nor judgment in pursuing it. Those who think so will find out, before they are long in the business, that they will have to face a series of drawbacks, disappointments and losses at the expense of their self-conceit. **E. B. Weaver**, in *Dakota Ruralist*.

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#### It Paid Well.

**M**Y flock of 115 Plymouth Rocks were hatched between April 7 and June 1, and confined in three large pens. Their feed for the first few days was bread soaked in milk; afterwards meal sifted from cracked corn, vegetables, with free access to earth and gravel until grass came. They were then put in box coops in detachments of 25 each with one hen to 4 coop, and fed all the cracked corn and wheat they could eat. The cockerels were shipped alive to Boston when they would weigh about 2 lbs. each. The pullets were transferred in the fall to their pens and fed particularly for eggs. In the morning they had a mash of two qts. of middlings, 1 qt. of ground beef scraps, 1 pt. of fine ground bone meal, a small handful of sulphur in fine weather, a handful of salt and a dash of red pepper, mixed with hot water and fed warm. Their grain was two parts corn and one part wheat fed in self-feeding boxes and a small ration of barley mixed with chaff and hay seed, thrown in every morning to keep them busy. They were well supplied with vegetables, the pens frequently cleaned

and each pen furnished with the materials for a dust bath. They also had fresh water twice a day and a constant supply of pounded clam shells. The grain fed was the best quality, but the corn was old, which I consider an important fact. Kerosene is freely used on the roosts, and the house is disinfected freely with carbolic acid. I have never been troubled with lice or disease. My hens began laying in August and by Dec. 1 I was getting over 50 eggs a day. From Nov. 18 to March 18, I sold 425 dozen eggs. After paying all bills and making no account of unsalable eggs and manure, I find a profit of \$150.—D. S., in Southern Farmer.

This is good management, and will do well for winter keeping except the sulphur. [Ed.]

For the Poultry Weekly.

### Eggs in Winter.

AND REMARKS ON OTHER MATTERS.

**F**VERY farmer, fancier or householder who keeps a flock of poultry naturally desires to secure a stock of fresh eggs during the winter months when the price of "hen currency" is highest.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AS WINTER LAYERS.

My choice of breed for egg production in winter is the Banded Plymouth Rock. Those egg machines, the Leghorns, in my hands, have not been as prolific as the Rock. Early hatched pullets commenced laying in the beginning of October, but ceased on approach of zero weather towards December, and did not contribute anything more towards my household expenses until the end of February. My Plymouth Rock pullets usually open the ball early in November and lay satisfactorily all winter. The only fault I have to find with the Rock is its tendency to lay on fat, and a fat hen will not lay. This can be counteracted by feeding oats, moistening or parching the grain as an occasional change.

Activity is an absolute necessity to securing returns in winter, and as the publishers of the WEEKLY say in their advertisement,

KEEP THEM BUSY.

An inch of out straw on the floor and a Christy Feeder overhead will keep biddy, like a man with the itch, on the continual scratch. I have one of these feeders and while it comes as a boom and a blessing to hens, the poultry man who wished to feed his proteges early on winter mornings can spend an extra hour in bed and know that his hens have something to occupy their attention until he can give them a warm breakfast. Another essential thing is to

HAVE THE POULTRY HOUSE WARM.

I erected a new house for my few hens on Thanksgiving day. I must admit being a tryo at carpentry, and the house is not as snug and warm as I could wish. But I am endeavoring to make it frost proof by battening the cracks and avoiding all possible drafts. On very cold days and nights I shall adopt a plan given in the BEE JOURNAL last winter by Mr. J. F. Dunn, of Ridgeway, and which worked nicely.

HOW TO DO IT.

His plan is this:—Take two lengths of stove pipe, have three solid legs rivetted on so that the pipe stands half an inch from the floor. Cover the top with a piece of perforated iron. Have the legs made so solidly that there is no danger of its being upset. A lamp placed inside this cheap arrangement will raise the temperature to a comfortable warmth and supply the place of the stove used in large henneries.

The articles of Mr. Rayson and Mr. Safford are always read with interest by me, being practical, and the outcome of experience. I will join hands with Agricola of Guelph if he (or she) desires to "lay out" the Farmer's Advocate man on the "best cross" idea.

C. W. LAWTON.

### Poultry Breeding for Money.

**I**N this business, as in all others, you will find failures and plenty of places to lose money, unless managed right. But in the cases of those who do fail you can trace their failure to carelessness, and you will find that they will fail in most anything they undertake. Once in a while you find one of those persons who go at business of this kind in a careless way who makes it pay, but then it is an exception.

A man just entering the poultry business should not make his investment in fowls, houses and runs too large too commence with, but add gradually to his stock as the demand increases. About the first thing to be done is to build proper houses and runs. Do not build too expensive ones, but build as cheaply as possible, so that they are convenient and large enough to accommodate the required number of fowls. After the building of houses and runs you will commence to look around for some breed or breeds of fowls. Now, it is in this matter that the greatest care is required, if you do not wish to lose money. You will ask: "Which is the best breed?" This depends altogether on what you wish to breed for. If you wish to breed alone for eggs, select one or more of the breeds that will lay the greatest number of eggs under all circumstances, and if your market demands



a dark colored egg select the fowl that lays that kind, and vice versa. If you wish to raise the fowls for market see whether your market demands fowls with a light skin and light legs or a fowl with a yellow skin and yellow legs. Always cater to the demand of the market, as you will get better prices, and always try to get your fowls on the market in good condition and when prices are best. But if you wish to breed for fancy points select the breeds that are in the greatest demand. Do not be led off by big advertisements of some new breed, but take some of the old and tried as in most cases they will be found to be the best. Care should also be taken in the purchase of feed. Purchase in large quantities, as by so doing you can save money. Then again, in feeding you should give your fowls a variety, and not so much that they will waste part of it. Get your chicks hatched as early as possible, so as to get the pullets laying early in the fall so that you can get eggs in the winter when prices are highest, and just as soon as you can tell the culls from the better ones dispose of them so as to give more room and save feed.—Farmers' Home Journal.

#### Clover for Fowls.

**T**HE great desideratum in winter is green food and it is very hard to procure. A good substitute can be had in clover.

This is steeped over night in hot water, and by morning it will be swollen and soft. A decoction will also have been made by steeping the clover in the water, and this is likewise valuable, as it contains that portion of the clover most easily extracted. The clover should first be passed through a hay cutter and cut into very short lengths, as short as half an inch, if possible. To take a view of the matter of feeding we may well consider the purposes in view. Eggs, of course, are what we are striving for, and we must feed for them. Corn will not do as it is too fattening, and hens cannot lay on feed rich in carbon but deficient in nitrogen and phosphates. It is an utter impossibility for hens to lay when fed corn and nothing else. True, they do lay on most farms, more or less, on corn diet, but they pick up food by foraging. What is intended here to imply is that fowls, if deprived of liberty, and fed on corn alone, cannot produce eggs, because complete egg material will not be present. Even when running at large they do not lay well on corn, nor will they give satisfaction. An egg contains quite a quantity of carbon, which is stored up in the yolk but the white is composed almost exclusively of albumen, a nitrogenous compound, also

there is stored in the egg phosphorus in the shape of phosphate, acid, and other combinations, all of which materials serve to furnish flesh, bone and feathers for the chick, should it undergo the process of incubation. As corn furnishes the material for the yolk, an excess of such food produces fat, and this interferes with laying qualities by inducing disease of the organs of reproduction. To obviate this we should give a variety of food, and nothing is so conducive to health and laying as clover. Clover is rich in nitrogen, in the shape of vegetable albumen and it is almost necessary in winter. To return however, to the preparation of food in winter. First, we have the clover in its decoction. For every dozen hens there should be added to the clover tea a handful of linseed meal, which is an addition of nitrogen, (already in the clover) a teaspoonful of red pepper, half a cup of powdered charcoal, and enough salt to season. The whole should be thickened with a mixture of one part bran and two parts corn meal until thick enough to throw to the fowls. If we will look over the ingredients we will notice that the lime, salt and charcoal are very cheap substances, considering the small quantity of each used, and, outside of giving a little trouble, make a good food at a small cost. It is a complete food because it contains all that is wanted to induce laying. This food should be fed early in the morning, and the fowl will relish it. Nothing else should be given until late in the evening, when the food should be whole grains, such as a mixture of two parts wheat, or good screenings, one part oats and one part corn.—Ex.

#### The Orpingtons—A New Breed of Fowls.

**T**HE breed is made up of a mixture of Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca, and Langshan, with a view of combining the good points of each. In form the Orpington is a symmetrical, upstanding bird, with a fine, graceful carriage, the plumage black throughout, with green reflections. The legs are free from feathers, dark strong and of medium length, four toes on each foot with white toe-nails. The face is red; comb single, not large, and less liable to freeze than those of the Mediterranean breeds. The breast is broad, deep, and full, with long straight breast-bone. The skin is white, thin, and fine in texture. The standard weight of the cocks, fully matured, is about nine pounds, of the hen, seven pounds. The chicks are hardy, and feather and mature early. The object of Mr. William Cook in forming this new breed was, to combine abundance of eggs with superior

flesh for the table; hardness of constitution; rapid growth, and fine form and plumage. To effect this he selected the Black Minorca because it is a great layer, the Plymouth Rock for its general good qualities, and the color of its eggs; the Langshan for its large size, laying qualities, and excellent flesh. These three breeds he crossed together, and after seven years of thus experimenting, he contends that his Orpington breed of fowls for general purposes, are the best in existence. He has sold specimens of them to all quarters of the globe and they have given universal satisfaction.—American Agriculturist for December.

#### Scratchings.

Spring wheat is the best of all grain for making eggs plenty.

The best of all yards on which to establish a poultry-yard is gravel or sand, resting on a substratum of gravel.

Boil a potful of potatoes daily for growing chickens. Mash them and mix with sour milk, put into troughs and let the chicks eat when they want to. It will make them grow and keep them healthy.

No doubt, if the truth were known, success in poultry keeping is due more to good management than to particular breeds of fowls. Many who give first-rate care to their birds attribute to the breed what is due to their care. There is no breed so valuable that it will "do wonders" under bad treatment.

We wish that we could persuade farmers in general to raise a greater number of turkeys than they at present do. In all the qualities that render an animal pleasant to look upon, the turkey is far superior to the common hen. It reaches a much greater weight, and yet preserves an elegance of contour that hardly the game fowl can vie with, while the superb glossy plumage—and in the male bird the magnificent spread of tail—call the beholder's attention away from every other bird in the run. The remains of their primitive wildness only adds to their attractions by giving them alertness of movement and quickness of glance that make the common fowl seem stupid in comparison.

In the attempt to change grain into meat by raising poultry, it is necessary to keep alive the first pound of flesh gained by a bird while the second pound is being accumulated. We say keep alive, because animal tissue cannot exist a moment in a fixed state, but is constantly undergoing waste and repair, and every day and hour that this first pound is supported it is done at the expense of a certain amount of food. When the second has been gained, two pound,

must be kept alive while the third pound is growing, and so on. Now, this maintenance of the animal machinery is no considerable amount of the whole cost of feeding an animal, no matter whether it be a calf, lamb, chicken, or duck, until it is old enough for the table. Consequently, the faster the creature grows, the less time and cost is necessary to support the first few pounds of flesh acquired, while the animal is reaching a desired weight. In other words, early maturity is essential to economical raising of table fowls.—American Poultry Yard.

#### Selection of Next Year's Breeders.

VERY much of the success attained by the young breeder of fine fowls will be creditable to proper selection of the birds kept for his next year's breeding stock, for the sooner he recognizes the fact that no odds how fine the breeding pen may be from which he has been raising chicks all summer, and how good the care may have been, the choice birds, those really fit to keep to perpetuate their kind, are few indeed, the sooner will that beginner reach a high place among the successful breeders of his variety. We know it is hard to throw out half or more than half of the year's work as worthless for breeding purposes, but how much better to do that, and each year lessen the number of culls than to treat the flock lightly and soon have a whole flock of birds of low merit. Cull closely, cull hard and spare not. Keep ever before your mind that the best is poor enough, or if that seems too hard, change the wording and not the sense, and it will read: "The best is none too good."

When we first began breeding Brown Leghorns we determined to have a flock which none might excel. We did not care to exhibit our fowls, not having the money to spare for properly doing so, but just for our own pleasure we wished to raise the standard of our flock until the minimum score should be well up in ninety. But it took close, hard culling, as well as rare tact in mating. In culling our rule was to throw out every bird in which we could find a defect. It was a hard lesson to read, and many fine birds were sacrificed to the pot and frying pan; birds which many men would have been glad to own, ere our flock became the ideal one it finally was. But then the satisfaction we had, when, after so many year's work, we had reached the coveted place, more than repaid us for our time and trouble. What combs, color, form and ear-lobes, and what laying qualities combined with all these fancy exterior qualities! We had well learned our first important lesson, and in due time reaped our reward.

Look first for deformities of every kind. Weed these out thoroughly. Never use a fowl with any sort of physical weakness, for if this fowl is good in all fancy points, so much reason for eliminating the flock of its presence, for many of its progeny may not show the fault and be used or sold for breeding purposes, and after generations much trouble and vexation caused by the result of each seasons breeding. We once used a finely marked S. L. Wyandotte hen that had a slightly wry tail. We wished to obtain the very fine form and correct marking possessed by her, and hoped by careful culling to get rid of the wry tail should it crop out. But we suppose we had to sacrifice a dozen of the finest of the chicks of several years' breeding just on account of this one hen, and it is very doubtful if it ever pays any one to attempt to get anything good from a deformed fowl. We mean natural deformities.

It is a good plan to note any defects shown by the growing chicks which they would be likely to outgrow to some extent, so that when we come to make up our breeding pen we may not be deceived by their apparent fine appearance. A chick that is extremely slow feathering we would not use. It may show in numerous of its progeny and be a fruitful cause of roup, dwindling and dwarfishness, and the most economical way will be to stop the difficulty at once by marketing all such chicks.

Such defects as show up the most glaring are usually the ones to be dealt with the most summarily, which is all right if we look only to the present appearance of our flock, but often those seemingly little faults, which are by many unnoticed are the ones which should be handled without gloves. They are often the ones to be the most stubborn to be got rid of, appearing season after season in a most aggravating manner. Learn what these defects are in your particular flock of fowls and deal unsparingly with them.

In selecting your next season's breeding stock, take into study the fact of newness of blood being a very essential part of true breeding, and do not mate closely related fowls year after year until the chicks thrown become so weak and lacking in stamina that few survive the vicissitudes of the first month or two of their lives. It is better under ordinary circumstances to too often infuse new blood than to permit the flock to run down through incestuous breeding.—G. and P. ENTRY in Fanciers' Gazette.

Read our special premium offer and go to work.

### The Toronto Bantam, Pigeon and Pet Stock Club.

ON Tuesday, Nov. 19th, this club held its usual monthly meeting at Richmond Hall, the president in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A communication was read from Mr Donovan stating that owing to alterations he was obliged to remove from his former premises, and that we should have to find accommodation elsewhere as his present office was not commodious enough. It was proposed and carried that we drop the show question for the present. There was a motion to have the competition for the special prizes in February, which was carried. There was competition in Game Bantam cockerels, any variety pigeons, except carriers, Poaters, S. F. Tumblers and Barbs; and smooth coated Cavies. The prizes were awarded, viz., Bantams, 1st E. F. Doty, Black Red. 2nd and 3rd, J. Miles, Black Reds, Pigeons, 1st and 2nd, W. Fox, Black Jacobin and Red Antwerp. Cavies 1st and 2nd W. Fox. After the roll call the meeting adjourned. Receipts \$1.60

E. F. Doty, Sec'y.

Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1889.

### Variety and Frequency in Feeding.

GREEN onion tops and garlic, chopped fine and mixed with their food, is highly relished by both chickens and turkeys, and will be found conducive to the health and growth of young poultry of all kinds. In fact, there is scarcely a vegetable used upon the farmer's table but may also be used to advantage in the food of poultry. Thick sour milk and curds of milk make an excellent food for young chickens, and cannot be used too freely, a variety of food being absolutely essential to the highest state of health and the most rapid growth.

Another very essential feature is, frequent feeding. When poultry are provided with a good range they ate feeding constantly, from morning to night, and a constant addition to the supply of food in the crop appears to be one of the laws of good digestion. When confined to close quarters, so that they can get no food except what is furnished them, this law of their nature should not be forgotten by those who expect to be successful in raising poultry.—The Homestead.

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.

### Guinea Fowls.

It is generally supposed that the guinea fowl is a delicate bird and difficult to rear, and through fear of creating too much trouble people deprive themselves of the nicest dish it is possible to put on the table.

The rearing of guinea fowls does not offer more difficulty than that of the most hardy chickens. Young turkeys, even, require in the first stages after incubation, certain precautions and special food, which are absolutely useless for guinea fowls. In a state of liberty, free to roam in a large park, from which they never attempt to escape, they hatch out their young and provide for them without the help of man. If confined in a run or in a poultry yard with other fowls they never sit, but, on the other hand, they lay an abundance of eggs, which can be given to a broody hen or put into an artificial incubator. For the first days the young are fed exactly like young chickens, viz., hard-boiled egg with bread crumbs, chopped salad, with a little bruised hempseed, mixed up together in a paste; millet, boiled rice and lots of green food. Ants' eggs would be a treat, and have an excellent effect, but are not absolutely necessary. As with the rearing of all inhabitants of the poultry yard, they require from time to time a small quantity of finely-minced meat, which gives vigor to the young and a most robust constitution. Young guinea fowls reach the adult period earlier than chickens and consequently give less trouble in rearing. At a month old they can do without the natural or artificial mother and manage for themselves.—L'Aviculteur.

### Mongrels.

CONSIDERING the small item of expense necessary to secure the best stock it certainly seems poor economy to continue breeding and raising common dung hill fowls. Even if nothing but a thoroughbred male is secured it will add that much to the value of those you already have, and this improvement can with good management be kept up each year.—Fanciers Journal.

The attention of all our readers is called to the unique and unparalleled offer which we make on page 856. Please go right to work, and see that each one of you, does your own share,—our list will then be doubled.

The importation of eggs into the British isles, until comparatively recently from France alone, now aggregates the enormous annual total of 1,033,579,440 eggs. The supply comes from Italy, Austria, Holland, Hungary, Russia and Germany. It is reported that in 1869 Russia exported 7½ millions of eggs; in 1875, 36,200,000; in 1880, 77,500,000; in 1885, 239,000,000; and in 1886 the number reached 380,000. Nearly all these were sent to 332 Germany, Austria and England; only a small part, viz: 1,600,000, going to Finland or over Asia; representing a value of nearly \$4,300,000. The English journals complain bitterly of "the lethargy and want of enterprise" among farmers and poultrymen which allow the sending abroad of so much money. During the past two years eggs have been imported into England from Serajivo, in Austria Hungary. The eggs from this country are said to contain very little fatty matter, and are therefore peculiarly adapted for exportation. The quantity exported during the year 1888 was 650 cases, each containing twelve gross, or a total of 1,123,200 eggs. American poultrymen cannot sneer at their English brothers, because vast numbers of eggs are likewise imported into our own country.—A. P. J.

### 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 19th, 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, 30 St. John St. Montreal.

**To Our Subscribers.**

**THE** 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.....	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
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.....	
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

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

POULTRY

FOR SALE—Several pairs of Partridge Ceehin fowls and chicks; one pair of Bull chickens first class birds. Price low to makers m. A. FLAWN, London, 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. Minorca, B. 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 1 or pair Black Spanish chicks choice birds and from good layers. Per pair \$2.00. Cockerel and 3 pullets \$3.00. Will ship in light crates. Geo. A. GUMMER, Colborne, Ont.

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

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, 923, \$3.5. C. EISELE, Guelph.

GOLDEN Wyandottes, from McKeen's stock, young birds, from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per pair, also a few silver Wyandotte cockerels; these are Hawkitt's strain and can't be beat. JOHN A. NOBLE Noval, 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 pairlings, \$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. Yard, Angus, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

WANTED—To exchange for honey or anything that is useful, some choice Canaries with extra good breeding and singing voices. 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, Bk. 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.

BEEES

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, Mining, Ont.

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

FOR SALE—1500 lbs., of choice extracted honey, Linden and clover at 10c, in 6 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-See," revised by Dadant & Son, edition of '93. Dadant's foundation is kept for sale in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Bradford Ontario

CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton Hancock Co Illinois.

NEW ENGLAND FANCIER FOR DECEMBER.

Will contain an illustrated article on the Leghorn, by J. Henry Lee, the artist. The Standard points of each variety will be discussed in full, the cuts showing imperfections in prominent points, with an instructive talk on these defects. To the Leghorn breeder it will be a most valuable paper, teaching the theory and science of breeding and at the same time how to judge them. The Fancier for December will also contain several contributions on the Breeding Pen Question, A New Vermin Destroyer, Winter Diet for Poultry, Portrait and Sketch of Honest Dan Lambert, with variety of articles on all the interesting topics of the day connected with poultry breeding. The Kennel pages will be more interesting than usual. Every fancier should read the New England Fancier for December. 50 cents a year. Single copies 5 cents. Address at once,

WM. H. HAMILTON Pub., Danielsonville, Conn.

SHIPPING COOPS

For Exhibition And Sale Purposes.

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

We keep in stock one size, only 20 in x 13 in. x 20 in. for pairs or light trios. PRICES MADE UP.

Skeletons, only,	Each	10'	25	100
With Canvas,	30	4.75	6.25	22.50
	40	3.75	8.00	30.00

PRICE IN PLAT.

Skeletons, only,	25	2.50	5.00	18.00
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Name and address printed on canvas 5c. each extra \$3.00 per 100

For Exhibition purposes, where coops are not furnished by the Fair Associations, strips are supplied, which are tacked on one side of coop, at 5c per coop.

OTHER SIZES.

We make coops in any size desired, and shall, at all times, be prepared to quote prices. In asking for estimates please give size and number wanted.

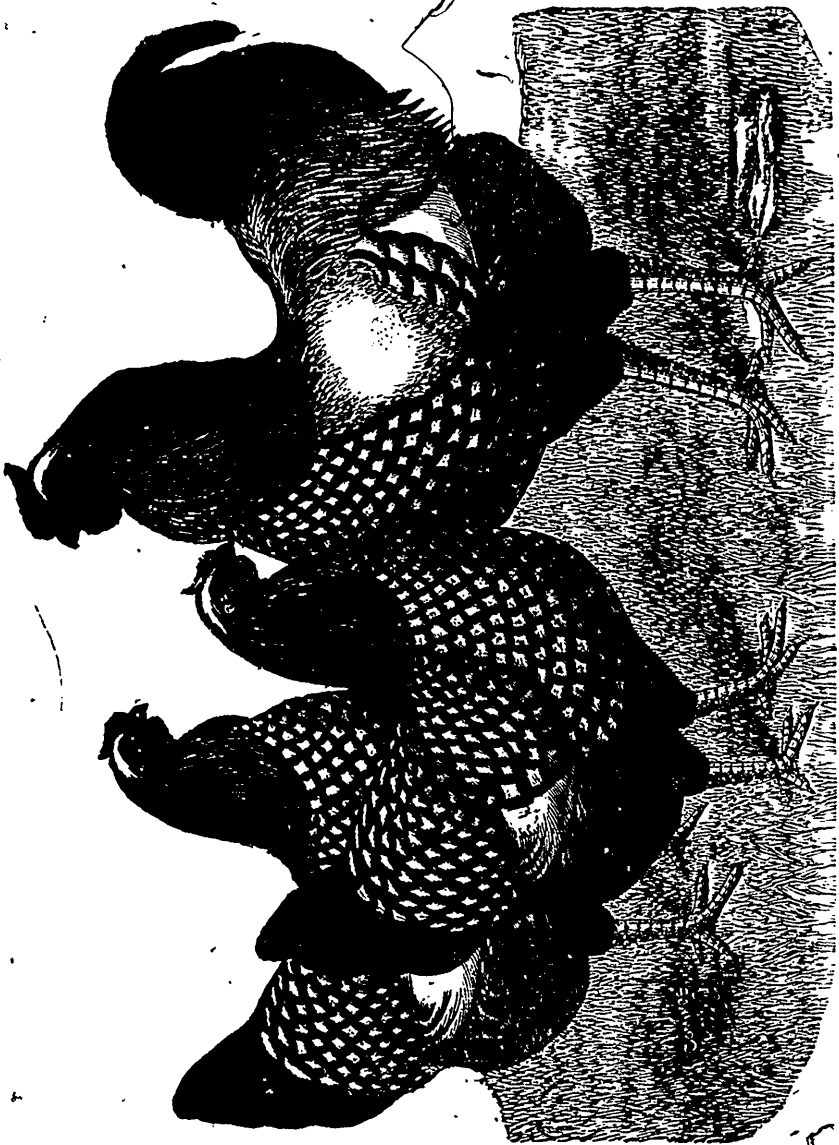
DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water: Price,	each	10,	25,	1 00
	15c.	1 40	3 25	12 00

The water cannot slop out or become dirty. Larger sizes made to order—ask for prices.

The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd. Beeton, Ont

ADVERTISEMENTS.



W. T. TAPSCOTT, BRAMPTON.

**W. T. Tapscott**

Importer and Breeder of

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES**

BLACK, WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS,  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MINORCAS AND  
OTHER VARIETIES.

A fine lot of high scoring chicks for sale now; offered at  
great reduction until Nov. 1st.

Address, BRAMPTON, ONT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



**J. L. CORCORAN,**  
BREEDER OF  
**Silver Grey & Colored Dorkings**

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