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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 33

BEETON, ONT., NOV. 6, 1889.

WHOLE No. 241

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
& POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 55 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc. 10 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00 extra per annum.

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
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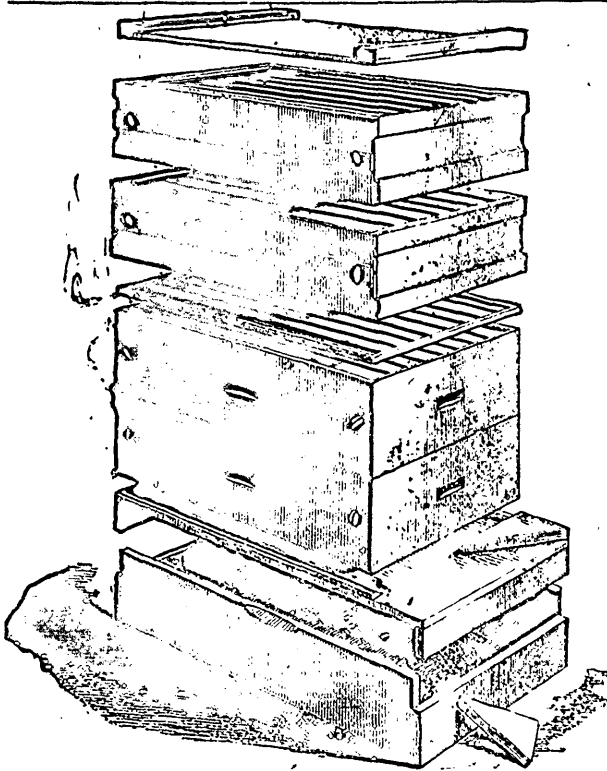
HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE

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

INDIVIDUAL OR TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

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

JAMES HEDDON,
DOWAGIAC, Mich.



THE COMBINATION HIVE.

This hive, which we now make in two sizes, to hold eight and nine frames, is the best and cheapest in the market to-day. The inside dimensions are:

	Length	Width	Depth
Nine frame....	12½ in.	13½ in.	12½ in.
Eight frame... 10½ "	13½ "	12½ "	12½ "
The frame measures	12½ "	10½ "	10½ "

NINE FRAME HIVES.

Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 33—For extracted honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made up....	1 50	1 40	1 35	1 30	1 20
No. 34—No. 33 in flat	1 15	1 10	1 05	95	
No. 35—For Comb Honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4½x4½x1½ sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80	75	
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either L rests or skeleton crates. (L rests take 27 4½x4½x1½ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4½x4½x1½ sections) specify which—made up..	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80	75	
No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up	75	83	80	78	75
No. 42—No. 41 in flat	65	62	60	55	
No. 43—Second stories, including frames only, made up....	70	75	68	60	55
No. 44—No. 43 in flat	55	52	50	45	

EIGHT FRAME HIVES

No. 45—Same as No. 33, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 35	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 00
No. 46—No. 45 in flat	1 00	95	90	80	
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3½x4½x1½ sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 48—No. 47 in flat	75	70	65	63	
No. 49—Same as No. 37, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 50—No. 49 in flat	75	70	65	63	
No. 51—Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up	75	72	70	67	65
No. 52—No. 51 in flat	55	53	50	45	
No. 53—Same as No. 43, but holding only 8 frames, made up	65	62	60	57	55
No. 54—No. 53 in flat	45	42	40	35	

REVERSIBLE HONEY BOARDS AND REVERSERS FOR COMBINATION HIVE.

The prices for these are the same for either eight or nine frame hives.

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

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

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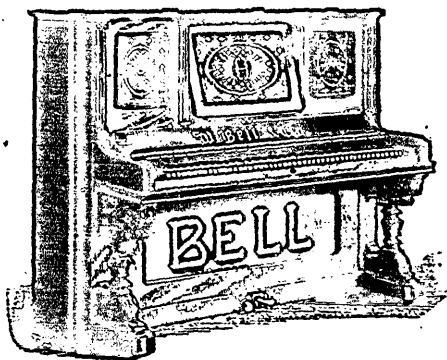
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Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

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—OR—
MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

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

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

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AT
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Send for circulars which contain valuable information.
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SAVE YOUR BEES
From dying in winter, spring dwindling and chill of brood in spring and from the heat in summer by using
MY NEW CHAFF HIVES.
The surplus can be tiered up the same as on the single walled hives. Labor in the apiary is greatly reduced in preparing for winter and summer. They hold eight frames of the Improved Langstroth size, and \$2.00 gets a sample complete, unpacked. Quantities in flat rock bottom prices. The speediest foundation faste or which does the best work for only 50c. A full line of supplies made and kept in stock. Send for price list.
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Game Fowls Exclusively
Irish Grey, English, Irish and American B. B. Reds, English, Derbys, Heathwoods, Olabournes, Dominiques, Malays, Mexican Greys and Grists. Free circular. Send for it.
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HOW - TO - MANAGE - BEES;
OR BEE-KEEPING FOR THE "LASSES"

Every farmer, and all beginners in bee-keeping, as well as those more advanced, should have it, as it is especially adapted to their wants. Fully up to date. Price \$1.00 by mail. In beautiful paper covers. Illustrated. Address
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Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alternative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence-st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

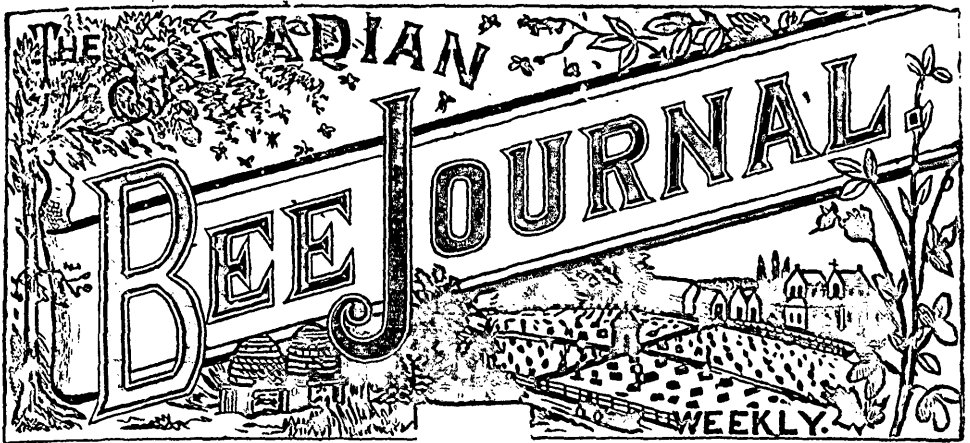
Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5; twelve bottles, \$9.



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

VOL. V. No. 33

BEETON, ONT., NOV. 6, 1889

WHOLE No. 247

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.

IN looking through our note book, we find a memorandum of a gigantic yield, which was related to us, at the late Industrial fair, at Toronto. The story as we have it is as follows.—A beekeeper in North Orillia township, Uhtoff P. O., (the name of whom we did not obtain) bought one colony last fall. From this colony he increased to 15, and took 600 pounds of extracted honey. According to the story, all had sufficient stores for wintering with one exception. The exception lacked about ten pounds. Mr. John McKimmie, of Toronto, is our informant and he received the statement from Mr. D. Byers, of Markham, who we understand proved the story with his eyes. It seems rather too much to believe all at once, does it not?

The managers of the Detroit Industrial fair and exposition are bound to be in plenty of time with their next years exhibition. They are already out with notices to the effect that the second annual Industrial fair will be held in Detroit from August 26th to the 5th September 1890 inclusive. It seems to us that our friends are just a little too early in the season. They are sure of being first in the fall but we do not know that this is going to be of any benefit to them, however we suppose they know best themselves.

* *

We have heard a great many express opinions in reference to Golden Rod. Some think it does, others that it does not yield honey. No doubt both are right, at least as far as we can judge from our experience. Some varieties in some localities do not seem to be any more than a sort of play ground for bundle bees, flies, wasps etc. At least we have failed to get a crop from some varieties of Golden Rod, but when the weather has been favorable from what we term the "Swamp Golden Rod," we have sometimes got considerable honey. The honey yielding species has a drooping or weeping top and spikes of drooping blossoms. That growing upright in clusters seldom yields much honey. There being scores of varieties of this plant, I am unable to describe them sufficiently to separate the varieties. Usually where Golden Rod abounds, hone set and mints are to be found and we think the honey gathered from these is frequently credited to the Golden Rod.

Re-Liquefying Honey.

PETER Bois has an article in the British Bee Journal under this caption. Under the ordinary plan of liquefying honey the product is sticky, somewhat like molasses, having thickened in melting. But more than this, it has lost part of that fragrant aroma and exquisite taste which it before possessed.

These important qualities can, he avers, be one and all retained almost if not altogether, in their entirety, by a simple process; its extreme simplicity is, no doubt, one of the causes why it is not found out and used by those who

have to re-liquify honey. It consists in covering the honey about to be subject to water heat with half-an-inch of cold water. The crust and the whole of the acid portion, if any, on top of the granulated honey, should be removed previous to placing the cold water on. After melting there appears about the same quantity of water on top of the honey as when placed on first. When the honey is thoroughly melted, and has been allowed to cool down to a lukewarm condition, the water-covering should be poured off by partly inverting the vessel. It may be useful to state that the simple covering of water has no effect whatever on granulated honey that has already been melted without it. Honey that was originally clear, and has become thick and cloudy by being melted without the covering of water, will not alter if melted a second time with it.

As I have to supply liquid as well as granulated honey almost the whole year round, there being a constant demand for both, and as my honey granulates a few weeks after it is extracted, the cold-water covering process has rendered me good service. I first discovered its value last summer, when I had a large amount of granulated honey on hand of the previous season, part of which I remelted and thinned with water for feeding back to finish off several crates of sections, the completion of which was otherwise at a standstill through extra prolonged bad weather. Some of this honey was in glass vessels; I made it a practice to cover the honey with a layer of water while melting to preserve its original qualities, that the sections might be better flavoured. But I noticed that the honey thus melted, which had been gathered during the extra dry summer of 1887, was equally liquid, transparent, and possibly better flavoured than the small amount of fresh honey which I possessed, gathered during so wet a season as that of last year. I therefore used it for bottling to increase my scanty supply of liquid honey. But it so happened that out of the several lots remelted for bottling I occasionally forgot to place the cold water covering on some, and as a result they were unfit for placing in the glass jars, for the reasons previously stated. I therefore, warned them over

again, previously adding the covering of water, but without effect. It was then that I seized the great importance of placing the cold water on the granulated honey previous to melting.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Value of Conventions.

IT is a matter of surprise to myself to find a single bee-keeper taking the ground that conventions are of little value save to those who have "axes to grind"; in fact I had supposed that "axes were not ground" at our conventions.

But how is this? Is there a single bee-keeper so thoroughly well informed in regard to the "ins and outs" of the bee business that he or she can gain no information thereat? If so, then he or she should attend as a matter of charity and for the purpose of shedding light on the poor benighted fellows who are now in darkness. Again, is it worth nothing to become acquainted with bee-keepers of whom we have often heard, yet never seen? To myself it seems that conventions work an immense amount of good, and in a great variety of ways. If one takes the ground that no good will result to him or her, all right, but it would seem in such case, that a vast amount of self conceit is required to cause one to take that position. An interchange of views and ideas such as alone can be made at a convention is sufficient to pay, and pay well, anyone who attends. And then again, a full attendance should be made for the very purpose of preventing "axes being ground."

Let us hear no more then of the inadvisability of conventions, till everybody in the land "knows it all and more too." I might write pages on the subject, but it seems so simple to me, that I think a few lines only are enough to convince the great majority.

J. E. POND,

North Attleboro, Vt.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Programme for the Brantford Convention.

THE programme for the American International Bee-Association which is to meet at Brantford, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 4th to 6th next, is not yet complete. However from the following it will be seen that the subjects are interesting and the members taking part such as will attract many to the meetings. The first session will be at 2 p. m. of the 4th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. Corneil, Lindsay, Ont., has not yet given the subject of his address. Of course the president will give his annual address. Reduced rates—at least one and one third fare return trip—may be secured on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railway; for particulars apply to the secretary. Remember you must have a certificate to be filled out when purchasing your ticket for Brantford. Reduced hotel rates may be secured at the Kirby House (\$1.50.) The Commercial Hotel close to the place of meeting is an excellent \$1.00 per day house.

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

Romey, Ont. R. F. HOLTERMAN, Secy.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Olla Prodriga.

MY experience as a reader of your BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY is only of a month, but I must say I have gained much information and now would not be without it for anything.

I would like if some of our bee-keepers would state how their bees acted this summer. Mine were the crossiest I ever knew them, and I can assign no reason for it.

I live in a very small village where children are in a majority. When I began extracting one old fashioned damsel remarked "Mr. Mof-fat is grinding honey" and the place was soon lined with little faces.

My apiary contains eighty colonies but owing to farm work I have part of them kept on shares. My opinion is that bee-keeping pays with farming,—it is a good combination.

I thought my drones were killed earlier this season than usual.

From a visit to and one from a neighboring bee-man—and a successful one—I have received much information which was kindly given.

Concerning what appears to be the greatest drawback to the bee business—wintering—I would like to hear the opinions of all Ontario

bee-keepers. It would no doubt be beneficial to the older heads, and more so to the novice.

In disposing of my honey I have no trouble. When a prospective purchaser comes along, I arm him with a spoon, show him all the honey and tell him to taste the contents of the various cans. By the time he gets around he has had all he wants to eat, is in love with the nectar makes his purchase and departs.

Everest.

ROBERT MOFFAT.

A scarcity of honey, unfavorable weather, cool mornings and evenings will cause bees to be cross. Read our pamphlet on Wintering or peruse the back numbers of this JOURNAL on this subject. "All" the bee-keepers of Ontario do not there express an opinion but there is sufficient for a winter's reading. Wintering is now so nearly solved that it does not warrant the occupation of so much space as formerly.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Next Convention.

IN whose interest is it to attempt to make so late a change in the locality of our next convention? The last convention decided the matter, and whether ill or well, such decision was made. But really what difference does it make where the convention is held? It is the value of the work done that makes the convention of value, and why cannot as good work be done in one place as another? It may be that Canada is out of the way for us in the "States," but how is it about the "Canucks"? Have they no rights? Let the conventions stand then where ordered at the start, and don't attempt to "kick a row" afterward.

J. E. POND.

North Attleboro.

Brantford or Buffalo—Which, for the Next N. A. B. K. A. ?

DR. MILLER ARGUES IN FAVOR OF BUFFALO.

HAVE just read what is said in Gleanings about the next convention. I am not just sure at this instant what its proper name is, but I am sure it is not "International." In spite of any preparations that have been based on its being held at Brantford, I believe that more good than harm would be done by changing to Buffalo. Reasons for this have been already given in Gleanings and in the A. B. J. Without looking the matter up, I do not know whether it would cost me more or less to go to Buffalo; but I know I would rather pay more

and go to Buffalo. I suspect many others feel the same way, both in Canada and the United States. Secretary Holterman says, "Personally I should prefer Buffalo," and is it not possible that so many others feel the same way that a larger number from Canada alone would go to Buffalo than to Brantford? It may be said, 'Brantford this year, Buffalo next.' If the convention is held at Brantford this year, would it be right to hold it 70 miles distant the next year? If it moves only 70 miles per annum, especially when so far to the north, I am afraid it will lose what little right it has to be called any thing but a local society, which right is none too great at best; for, as friend Macpherson says, "It is a well known fact, that the great bulk of the membership each year comes from the vicinity where the annual meeting is held." So change from Brantford to Buffalo this year, if enough favor it; but don't talk of holding it a second year within a distance of a hundred miles, unless you want to kill it outright.

Marengo, Ill., Oct 19, '89. C. C. MILLER.

Thanks Dr. for what you say. I had begun to feel as if I had wasted a great deal of "wind" for nothing, and, besides, had put the Canadians to no little annoyance. If I had not supposed that the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL had first urged such a change, the matter would never have been brought up. I still think that an outside attraction such as the Falls would very materially increase the attendance held at Buffalo. It makes our pocket-books feel a little better if, having invested so much, we can go to a bee-convention, and see one of the wonders of the world at the same time. It is on the principle of killing two birds with one stone. Many of us feel, when bee-journals cover the ground usually traversed at conventions, that it is a good deal to pay out for hand-shaking and apicultural fellowship, much as we value it. But if we can take in something else on the same carefare, this money is gladly paid out. As I said before, I reiterate again: I would a good deal rather attend a national convention with a large attendance with some interruptions, than one poorly attended, with no interruptions. Still, for all that, I presume Mr. Newman's advice in the American Bee Journal of Oct. 16, that the matter be dropped where it is, is wise.

Later.—The last CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has just come to hand and I find that it would not be according to the constitution of the society to change at this time. For this and other reasons, it would be better that the matter be dismissed at once, and that, in the language of Bro. Newman, we labor faithfully to make the convention at Brantford a successful and inter-

esting occasion. While I regret my action in the matter, I believe that the association will profit materially in the "extra advertising." It was with the best of intentions towards the Canadians that I proposed, or rather, as I thought, seconded the change to Buffalo. I did not for one moment doubt their interest in the association or their ability to give a right royal reception to the bee-keepers of the United States. If I carelessly interpreted Macpherson's original editorial, which perhaps I did, I beg pardon. I think too much of the rosy-faced, robust, large-hearted Kanucks to merit their ill will.—ERNST in Gleanings for Nov. 1st.

Rendering Wax.

IN the rendering of wax from refuse combs a great deal depends on how cleanly the work is done. Very often there is so much loss through carelessness in bespattering cloths, dishes, &c., which hardly compensates for the wax taken. Old combs yield very little, but it is the best plan to get these melted up, and thus prevent a warren, or a feeding-ground, for the wax-moth to multiply. Where one can afford to buy a wax-extractor, this will be found a most useful article, especially for clean new combs, and as the whole apparatus is usually complete in itself, there is little need to soil other dishes with wax. Some bee-keepers do not care to go to the expense of an extractor, and to these the following method may be found useful:—After the honey is taken from the combs, these should be washed in a running stream, or under a tap, to remove all honey left, and as much of the pollen as possible. Squeeze the combs into balls with the hands, and put in a bag—a washed sugar-bag will suit the purpose. Fill the boiler or copper with water, preferably rain water, and sink the bag of combs in the boiler under the surface of the water; at the same time see that the bag does not touch the bottom. As the water boils, the wax will ooze out of the bag and float on the surface, where it may be allowed to cool, and taken off in one sheet, or it may be skimmed, and dropped into cold water, which will greatly improve the colour. A second melting and straining through a piece of muslin into any desired mould completes the operation.

In most dairy farms there are large boilers for steaming turnips and soft food for cattle, heated with a steam pipe let into the water in the boiler. Where the use of these could be had, a large lot of combs may be melted up in a short time by filling the bag with combs, and heating as above mentioned.

Those who desire to have a first-class sample of wax should, at the beginning of the season, collect all the comb-cappings and pieces of white comb, free from pollen, propolis, or comb-foundation. These should be washed and put aside till the desired quantity is collected. Wax taken from combs gathered in a clover district is of a pale yellow or straw colour, while that from a heather district is almost white.

It is erroneous to suppose that the more wax is boiled it will become lighter in colour. Dark wax may be made lighter in colour by pouring it into cold water. When put in the moulds, allow the cakes to cool slowly, as they are apt to crack, and so mar the appearance if intended for exhibition.—W. McNALLY in B. B. J.

Unwired Combs.

SECURING GOOD COMBS WITHOUT WIRING—EMPTY COMBS.

NO the practical bee-keeper there are a number of objections to wired combs, but the greatest of these is the cost and high order of skill necessary to procure good wired combs. To perforate the frame stuff accurately, and draw the wire in the frames so as to be tight, without springing up the bottom bar, must be done by one who is capable of doing a nice mechanical job, and this is more than a majority of practical bee-keepers are supposed to be able to do. It is therefore a desideratum on the part of the generality of bee-keepers, to have a simpler and cheaper way to procure good combs for brood and extracting purposes.

Perhaps it is not generally understood what an advantage it is in obtaining a large yield of honey, to have on hand a bountiful supply of good combs, to supply every need of the apiary. I have sometimes remarked that the season must be poor indeed if I fail to get a paying crop of honey, taken with the extractor, when supplied with plenty of empty combs.

The first requisite to success in obtaining good combs without wire, is a good article of foundation, and this I have not failed to find in Dadan's manufacture, five or six sheets to the pound of wax. Let the sheets be well fixed to the top bars, and hang clear in the frames, with a space of one-quarter of an inch at the ends, and a half inch at the bottom.

My method of fastening the sheets to the top bars of the frames, is to press the edge of the sheet fast to the top bar with a putty knife, and afterward run some melted wax (with a small spoon) on the opposite side from the lap; this prevents the tendency of the sheet to "peel off" when weighted by the bees. I use no mix-

ture for this purpose—as wax can be hardened sufficiently, by pouring it, while hot, in cold water. The bees object to any foreign substances in wax. The frames thus arranged are placed in tiering supers or cases ready for use.

When the honey season opens in the spring, I place a super of empty combs on each hive to be worked for extracting, and as soon as the combs are pretty well filled with new honey, the case is lifted, and a case filled with the prepared sheets of foundation is placed under it. If the season is good, the foundation will be drawn out in a few days, and may be used to hive swarms on. By proceeding in this way, all the combs needed can be obtained.

If there is any loss to the colonies while drawing out the foundation, it is more than made up by the swarms that profit by the ready-drawn combs. If I do not have empty combs to start with, I use the foundation in their place, as the best thing that I can do.

When a crop of comb honey exclusively, is being taken, it does not pay to set the bees at work drawing out foundation, for in every trial I have made in that direction, the bees have neglected the section-cases in their eagerness to fill the sheets with honey as fast as the cells are drawn out. The plan is only practicable when taking honey with the extractor. Still, if I was producing comb honey exclusively, I would employ a number of colonies to draw out all the combs needed for the swarms.

It should be known, however, that full sheets of foundation fastened to the top bars, as described above, may be placed alternately with drawn combs in the brood chamber, and large swarms may be hived upon them with perfect safety. I have found, by experimenting with sheets of foundation, that they can be made strong enough to bear large swarms, by simply cutting them into two pieces, and lapping the edges together about one quarter of an inch, and welding them together by pressing a putty-knife on either side, thus forming a rib in the center of the sheet of sufficient strength to prevent the sheet from sagging.

A piece of fine wire may be inserted between the lapping edges, which will add greatly to the strength of the sheet. I have found that the rib is not in the way of the bees, as they complete the comb right on over it.

How to preserve empty combs when not in use, was once a serious problem with me. The sulphur remedy was never satisfactory in my practice—it is a filthy, disgusting remedy. My plan is this :

In the early spring, the combs having been subjected to winter freezing, I pack them in bales of ten combs each, inserting a strip of wood at the ends between the combs to hold them apart, to admit the air between them so as to prevent dampness and mould. The bales of combs are bound together with wrapping twine to facilitate the handling. Each bale of ten combs is slipped into a cotton bag, and the mouth of the bag is securely tied. They are stored away in any dry place where mice cannot get at them. By this plan, empty combs can be kept free from moth depredation for an indefinite time.

It is highly probable that nice, dry combs would have no tendency to mold if only a sheet of paper is placed between them, in place of the strips of wood. The latter, however, is of no consequence to me, as I use the end pieces of frame-stuff.—G. W. DEMAREE in *American Bee Journal*.

Mis-naming Honey.

THE quotations in the honey market of New York have a new feature just introduced. It looks well in print and belongs by right of appropriation exclusively to the Hildreth Bros. & Seagleken of Nos. 28-30 Broadway, New York. They quote orange blossom honey at 7½ and 8c, while white clover and basswood commands 8 and 8½c. If this firm really dealt in orange blossom honey they would know its value and not sell it for less than 25 or 30c per pound. We are certain they have no such honey. Anyone who has seen an orange orchard in bloom need only be reminded that the bloom of the orange is unfolded at a time of the year that gives an untold variety of nectar producing bloom, that is visited by the bees at the same time that the orange bloom is used by them. Consequently the honey gathered is a mixed quantity. Sometimes the orange aroma predominates, but it is never pure—the bees don't contract to make it that way and they are the masters of the situation. To produce strictly pure orange blossom honey the bees must not be allowed to work in any other variety of bloom, and in tropical, or semi-tropical countries a great variety of other nectar yielding bloom is invariably found growing with the orange.

Unscrupulous persons may put such orange blossom labels on honey but that don't change the honey. We remember that some years ago we saw a large lot of honey being put aboard the cars at a station in the mountains bordering the Mojave desert. On

the end of each case in very large letters it read "Warranted strictly pure orange blossom honey from Los Angeles County."

It was shipped to England, there chemical tests were applied to it and it was pronounced a yankee fraud. The honey was a good article of sage honey gathered by the bees at a time of the year when sage bloom was about all the bees could find to work on and might have been warranted as strictly pure white sage honey, and when examined it would have passed inspection as such, and the Yankee would not have suffered in reputation. The bees that produced the honey never saw an orange blossom, nor was there an orange tree within miles of where it was gathered. It is possible that the original lot has been re-shipped across the Atlantic and is now competing with white clover and basswood honey at a disadvantage of one cent per pound.—Rural Californian.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

200 LBS. PER COLONY.

MR B. W. BARBER, of the Amherst apiary Nova Scotia, tells the Maritimes Agriculturist, that "last fall I housed 62 hives, and this spring but seven were alive; those seven gave me 1400 pounds of honey. By selling in small frames at 15c. I realised 20c per pound which pays me better than using the extractor."

100 POUNDS PER COLONY.

SAMUEL WOOD.—In the fall of 1888 I had 20 hives, in the spring of 1889 I had the same number, one drone layer and one became queenless early in the spring. I got a little over a ton of extracted honey and have sold nearly all of it retail at 10 cents per pound. I think it better to retail it and teach the people to eat honey and thereby make a market for it, notwithstanding the advice of some persons to send it to the commission men. I use the Jones 12-frame hive and as long as I can do as well as that I don't think I will change.

Nottawa, Oct. 28th, '89

TO DESTROY MICE.

JOSEPH WHEATSTONE. — Please tell us in the next Journal how to keep mice from destroying bees in cellar and bee house. What poison to use and what to mix with it. There were a great many bees destroyed with mice last winter.

St. Mary's Oct. 26th, 1889.

We destroy all the mice easily by a mixture of arsenic, granulated sugar and flour, mixed in equal quantities. It should not be wet or put in a damp place for it will deteriorate rapidly. Put in their holes or lay on pieces of paper around floor or even on top of the hives and about the entrance; after remaining there a while the paper and

mixture can be taken and burned so that nothing else will get it.

J. H. DAVISON.—I have placed some 30 colonies in cellar and they have not had a flight for several days, and when putting them in, any that came out smeared things generally as if they had been confined for several months. Will it do to leave them in until spring or would it be better to take them out and give them a flight the first fine day. I could not put them on the same stands again that they came off.

Better give them a flight.

J. M. WELLS.—I had some visitors at my beehive the night of the 23rd. They threw the cover of the clamp back violently, and wrenched it off the hinges. It was fastened with three hinges. The cover is twelve feet four inches long. The peak of the roof struck the sand first, I should say. The box holds seven swarms. On examination found the bees gone out of one hive. The combs and honey are in place. This hive had been queenless until the last of August. I sent to A. I. Root and got a fine Carnolian queen. She took well. I fed them some more honey in order to have them in good shape for winter. The gentry put the cover back but didn't get it on right, as they must have been in a hurry. Please let me have your opinion, would bees leave the hive so late in the season? They were fixed up for winter and in good shape. My bees have done well this season.

Pinkerton, Oct. 25 1889.

We have not had them do so and do not think they will.

CELLAR WINTERING.

M. P.—Should be glad of any information about cellar wintering. I have thirty two colonies, about thirty of which I intend to place in the cellar for the first time. Cellar is under dwelling house. I am partitioning off 8 ft. by 15 ft. for the purpose. I understand the temperature should be kept at about 45°. Is it necessary to put any covering on the hives besides summer quilts, or should the old propolised quilt be removed. When should they be placed in the cellar, and what kind of a day should be selected

We think you should have no difficulty in wintering your bees if they are properly prepared. You should not place them nearer than 18 inches of the bottom of cellar. I would rather have them two feet from cellar floor than one. If there is a good drain running from the cellar and the fall from it such that gas would not accumulate, they could be put closer to the cellar bottom. Some leave on the propolised cloths but we prefer to take them off; still they may be left on if the edges are raised a little to allow moisture to escape. As long as your cellar keeps the proper temperature you need not put

on additional covering and should any of the old hives become too moist remove your propolised cover and put on dry quilts or cushions. It is quite late enough to put bees in winter quarters in northern localities and they may be placed in at any time now. We put them in after they have had a good fly and are settled down.

EXTRACTING SECTIONS.

SAMUEL COCHRANE.—Is it too late to extract honey? I find on removal of my sections a great many that are not filled out well enough for sale, and I would like to extract it if possible. If you could enlighten me upon this subject it would help me very much. Tell me the price of your extractors especially one that will extract sections as well as frames as I want one. Hemingford, Oct. 21, 1889.

Yes, you can extract your honey from the unfilled sections, but you will have to put them in a warm room until the honey becomes about the same temperature as that taken from the hives. This will require from 6 to 24 hours according to the temperature of the room. We have sometimes extracted honey in cool weather before it was fully warmed through, and we could easily remove the warm portion of the honey. That which was not yet warm in the bottom of the cells was so thick that it would not extract, but would after a second warming.

You can extract sections in any ordinary extractor by laying a thin piece of board, say about two inches wide, across the metal supports at the bottom of the basket. Place sections two or three tiers on top of them and extract them very easily.

A two inch strip of lath or light metal should be used to keep the sections upright. Wires will answer the same purpose. If you have a large number to manipulate you will find the comb basket the best thing for the purpose, as sections can be extracted as speedily as ordinary frames.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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.

DISCOUNTS FOR GOODS WANTED FOR NEXT SEASON.

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

60 POUND TINS AND STRONG HANDLES.

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

CONVENTION NOTICES

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

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 (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."

Read our special premium offer and go to work.

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

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

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.

Hens and Pullets.

THE time is now upon us when the young pullets need extra feeding to get them into full growth, and to do our utmost to bring them on as forward as possible before the winter shuts down on them. The feed that will only do this much for the growing and fast maturing pullets, will make the hens that are over moult far too fat to be layers, and once they get fat it is almost impossible to reduce them, because they will soon be shut in and get very little exercise, and very little food will keep up the fat when formed. But the hens in full moult will be benefitted by sharing the generous fare the young pullets receive, because so much waste is going on in their system till the new feathers come out freely; after

that they will need less food or rather a less generous diet. We are calling this to your minds, so that if possible the pullets and moulting hens, may be kept separate from the others, and both receive the treatment that will bring the best results to your pockets. Give a little tincture of iron in the drinking water if the moulting hens seem long in shedding their feathers, or the new feathers are a long time opening out. This with good fare and housing will bring them along well. Above all give the birds litter to induce them to scratch, as if they mope around they get sluggish in circulation and when in heavy moult the birds are not disposed to be so active as usual, and it is better to encourage them a little to take plenty of exercise. A little hemp seed, or any other small grain which they relish and do not often get, should be cast into the litter and then they will work in earnest; a sheaf or so of grain in the ear occasionally is a first rate way to encourage them to exercise. If they go into winter quarters in thrifty healthy condition half the battle of wintering is already over.

We hear that friend Bingham of Stayney has procured something choice in his old favorites the Houdans, He writes us that the best cock scores 98 and the three best hens 98, 95, 94. One cock 94 and several hens scoring from 94 to 92, this being the lowest in the lot. We should think they ought, as Mr. B. writes us "make a row this winter." We hope soon to have the pleasure of calling on this "high society" arrival.

Selling off the Hens.

ONE of the greatest mistakes the ordinary poultry keeper is continually making is that of selling off the hens every fall and keeping only the pullets.

There is a common idea that hens are no good as soon as they begin to moult, and as they always look unsightly and shrink to about a third of their ordinary size their former beauties, and proportions are forgotten, also their useful qualities and they are unhesitatingly consigned to the block. Or if sales are made many are anxious to part with the hens, and reserve only the pullets for their own use. But it is a very great mistake. The hens if carried well through the moulting season, will pay better than the pullets. They will lay more eggs and those laid by the hens will be almost double the size of the eggs from the pullet's first litter. The hen's eggs will hatch better, and the chicks from them will be larger, and a great deal more vigorous than those hatched from pullets eggs, they will always prove to have more endurance and strength of constitution. Chicks from pullets eggs may mature very quickly but they will never (except in rare instances) attain the size of the birds hatched from hens eggs.

There is yet another reason for keeping the hens, if the chicks from them are satisfactory to you, the hens are more valuable than your pullets because you have proved their worth as breeders, while the pullets are yet untried in this respect. And again the pullets are not yet matured and any one of them may develop a fault entirely unnoticed as yet.

In mating hens say in January or early in the year, it is best to use a yearling cock, if of the large breeds, or a cockerel not less than ten or eleven months old. If the latter is used be sure not to give too many hens. A yearling will not be so easily hurt because he has more rigidity in the muscles, and the bone is matured. But an Asiatic cockerel at ten months

of age, is getting his fitting out in this respect, and if you want him to improve all he can, do not sap his vigor by giving him a large harem to attend to. It is far better to let him live a celibate for a full year or more. The Leghorn cockerel at six months old is far more matured as a breeder than a Brahma, Langshan or Cochon at ten months. You can easily prove this to your own satisfaction when dressing the males of the different breeds for table or market. In the middle weight breeds a well advanced cockerel mated to hens will give best results in chicks in the first months of the year. But he should not be used a full season if he is intended for a breeder afterwards. One of the ills a cockerel suffers from when in the breeding pen, is his excess of gallantry which he will carry to the extent of starving himself, in his eagerness to act as a good provider for his household, and you will find the hens are nothing loath to profit by their lord's gracious and chivalrous generosity, albeit a mistaken idea of their partner altogether. It is well to pay a little extra attention to the males when in the breeding pen. Remember when we hatch in the three first months of the year, the males are not able to get away from their partners, and enjoy a feed after they are satisfied, and when in the pen they absolutely take the food out of his mouth.

Pigeon Department.

WITH this issue we add a department for pigeons at the request of numerous subscribers. Mr. E. F. Doty, the well known and thoroughly practical fancier, of Toronto, will have it in charge, and Columbarians know that their interest will not be neglected at his hands. Short pithy communications are solicited and questions will be answered as in other departments.

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.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Poultry in Winter.

NOW is the time of year when accounts begin to be looked at to settle the vexed question, do poultry pay? To those who are thus engaged I would like to say a word. If you have kept your birds instead of letting them keep themselves you are almost certain to find a balance on the right side. But it does not follow that it will be as large as you expected, and you, if you wish to be a really successful "hennist" as Artemus would call it, must ask yourself where the fault lies. First look to yourself. This is the most valuable rule in poultry as well as spiritual matters, and needs careful attention. Have you made the most of every source of income, eggs, dead meat, manure, &c., &c.? Eggs for household purposes are seldom kept account of; but they should be if your birds are not to lose their reputation as paying stock. Chickens are often killed without respect to sex, a stupendous mistake, unless you really have more pullets than you need for securing stock, and even then they are often more valuable alive than dead; in fact always, if proper attention be paid to breeding.

In chickens for the dead meat market, have you brought them to perfection at the earliest moment possible, and then killed promptly? If you allow a chicken fit for table to live a week longer than is necessary that leaves a leak in the profit bag that must be stopped in future.

Then waste of food, or disproportion in amount of food at various times, are things that need looking after, through the latter we simply mean that the birds have been foraging well for themselves.

Second, consider your birds, whether they are good layers, easily fattened, of good quality for table and so on. It often pays to sell forty head, and get twenty or even less of a superior breed. The matter of breed should receive close attention; eggs from poor layers should not be set, nor rickety, scraggy roosters preserved, and so on almost ad infinitum. Attention to these things, and a careful classification of stock now, may make a great difference in next year's accounts.

But this is what I started to write about, viz. Poultry in Winter; and this, even if your summer account shows a deficit may enable you to pull up by spring.

Of course my friend you have early hatched birds beginning to lay now, but if you don't take care they may cease laying just when eggs are worth a small fortune. How to prevent this is the grand question. Well it is all a matter of

housing and food. Every possible scrap of meat fat, &c., that can be spared from the stock pot should be chopped and fed during the winter months. Now too, the warm feed early in the morning is of the highest importance and you will find a somewhat liberal allowance of pepper, red and black of great advantage in this. If you have scraps of raw meat, remains of gravy, meat soup and the like, put them up and mix your soft food with them instead of water. It pays. Skim milk instead of water to drink, if you can spare it is also a help, and in any case a little Douglas mixture with the drinkables will be of great advantage.

Then as to housing. Look carefully through your house for draft holes and stop them. Look out even more carefully for deficient ventilation and remedy it. In a word house your birds warmly but in pure air and the result will satisfy you.

By following these hints you ought to have a sufficient supply of fresh eggs through the winter to more than pay for the extra food and care your pets will require.

ROBERT W. RAYSON.

Lombardy, Ont.

Friend Rayson's interesting letter draws attention to the many little leaks that keep down the profits in poultry; Cooked vegetables are great incentives to the laying business, and the small potatoes cut up and cooked in your chicken stock pot, will be just the thing for the hens. Often a few bags of these can be purchased for a trifle, and are as good as the higher priced ones. Grain &c., if purchased at the time it is cheapest lessens the bill of expense, and this gives more profit.

Common Poultry Foods.

IN looking for our table of grain value, so that all our readers may inform themselves how to feed we selected the subjoined table of the relative value of the grains mentioned as being about the best and most explicit. A very fair knowledge can be obtained from it in a clear and concise form. Oats it will be seen are very valuable, and splendid for fattening, it is also just the thing to use to sustain animal vigor in the stock. The table deals with every kind of grain generally given to poultry in Canada and hence will prove very useful to those requiring information as to feed. We are indebted to the columns of the

Canada Live Stock Journal for the table selected.

There are three constituents, more or less, in all foods that have fixed and different purposes to perform in the animal economy. The most valuable, owing largely to its scarcity in plants are the nitrogenous substances. These are of use in supplying material for the growth of muscles, tendons, and are contained largely in the lean meat; and in the case of fowl they are constituents that are present in the egg in large quantities. The fat is another division. The function of this is to keep up the vitality and supply warmth and in performing this office it is aided by the carbohydrates (starch, sugar, etc.) Besides furnishing heat, when this want is supplied, the fat becomes deposited on the body. Carbohydrates have little else to do than supplying the animal with warmth. The ash is a very important constituent in all food that is to be fed to poultry, as it is necessary for the formation of the shell of the egg as well as for the building up of the bone. A good general division easily understood is to call the nitrogenous substances flesh-formers, the fat and carbohydrates, fat and warmth-giving constituents, and the ash, bone-making substances. We shall adopt this in giving analysis.

OATS.

These are the best balanced of all grains, containing on an average about 12 per cent. of flesh-formers, 65 per cent. of fat and warmth-giving constituents, and 3 per cent. of ash. A noticeable feature of oats in comparison with other foods is the large percentage of husk or fibre that they contain—namely, about 10 per cent. of the whole. When chopped or ground they make a better food than if fed whole. Oatmeal is far richer in flesh formers and fat and warmth-producing constituents, as it contains but little husk. It is, however, too expensive to feed as a rule, but it makes an excellent food for chickens and also for fattening purposes. Oatmeal consists of 15 per cent. of flesh-formers, 75 per cent. of fat and warmth-giving properties, and 2 per cent. of bone-making substances.

BARLEY.

This grain is one very extensively used when the price permits of this. It contains 12 per cent. of flesh-formers, 70 per cent. of fat and warmth giving substances, and 2½ per cent. of bone constituents. Whether whole or ground, a leading poultry authority recommends this grain for rearing or egg producing purposes. When not too expensive this food can be used to great advantage, and as a change it is so commended even when selling well.

CORN

is used, perhaps, more generally than any other

especially for fattening purposes. Of flesh-formers it contains about 10 per cent.; warmth giving and fat-producing constituents, 75 per cent., and of bone-forming substances, 1½ per cent. It may be noted that it is not a well-balanced food, as it is rich in fat, containing over 5 per cent of this alone. It is not commendable to feed it alone, even for fattening purposes, and especially should this be observed when it is desired to produce eggs. It is claimed that the fat from fowl fed with yellow corn is of a yellowish color and hence is objected to. In cold weather it may be fed with advantage, but not in summer, as various disorders caused by internal deposits of fat are very apt to result. It is a good food, and its cheapness is largely in its favor; but it must be fed in combination with others less rich in fat and warmth giving properties to be used without danger and to give the best results.

BUCKWHEAT.

This grain is undoubtedly the most used in the majority of Canadian poultry yards, and it is beyond question an excellent food for laying hens. It consists of 10 per cent. of flesh-formers, 65 per cent. of warmth and fat-giving, and 2 per cent. of ash constituents. Besides being cheap, analysis and use show it to be a food of value. It is not so rich in fat-producing substances as some of the others, and for this reason is best for the layers. Buckwheat flour is not as good, as the husk, which would prevent the flour from becoming too pasty is, as a rule, removed. The following is an analysis of the flour: flesh-formers, 7 per cent.; warmth-giving and fat-producing, 77 per cent., and ash 1 per cent., while the fibre is only 34 per cent.

WHEAT

is very seldom used for fowls, chiefly on account of the high price in the market. It contains about 12 per cent. of flesh-formers, 75 per cent. of fat and warmth-producing, and 2 per cent. of bone-making substances. It is a good winter food, but is not useful to any extent for fattening. The wheat screenings, however, may be profitably used. The smaller grain contain more flesh-formers than the well-developed ones, for the reason that the richest part of the kernel is the outside covering of the cells; while the inner cells, which are the most numerous in the large grain, consist largely of starch.

PEAS AND BEANS

are rich in flesh-forming substances containing on an average about 23 per cent of flesh-formers, about 50 per cent. of fat and warmth-giving substances, and 2½ per cent of bone-making constituents. Best results are obtained from their use by mixing with other foods, as it will

be seen that they are very rich in flesh-forming materials. They will be found too stimulating to be fed alone, and on this account as well as for economy, should be mixed with others wanting in this respect.

These analysis are of American grains, and their use will greatly aid in making a choice between available foods. Too great a value should not be placed upon them, as in the case of all animals, there are likes and dislikes that will in some cases over-ride figures.

Why Business is Poor with some Breed-ers.

OCCASIONALLY one meets a breeder of pure-bred poultry that complains of dull trade and is unable to account for it, but in all such cases that have come to the notice of the writer, the cause was very clear. Without an exception in all such cases of complaint the breeders were either breeding unpopular varieties of fowls or they failed to use printers' ink to an extent that would warrant their expecting a fair amount of patronage.

There are a few old breeds that continue to hold their places in the front rank in point of merit and in popularity; notably among these being Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Rose and Single Comb Leghorns and B. B. R. Games. Second in popularity come Wyandottes, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Langshans, Black Minorcas, White Plymouth Rocks and two varieties of Bantams.

Of all the other varieties named in the Standard, it is safe to say that there is no profit to the breeder in breeding them. Barred Plymouth Rocks rank first with a large majority of the public, and there being a much greater demand for this breed than for any other, breeders of this variety have had no cause for complaint on account of dull trade, nor are they likely to have.

As a general purpose fowl the Plymouth Rock has no equal. They are the best market fowl in existence, and as egg producers are nearly the equals of Leghorns and Minorcas. For a large showy fowl the Light Brahma is a general favorite, although there is no good reason why the Partridge Cochin should not rank with them unless it be that because they are not quite as prolific as egg producers. For a strictly egg producing breed the Rose and Single Comb Leghorns and Minorcas take the lead, but there is much objection to Minorcas on account of their very large combs, which are easily frosted.

It is useless for breeders to produce a lot of

fowls of any variety for which there is no demand, as to do so will result only in a pecuniary loss, and hence it is a matter of necessity that if a breeder hopes to make any money out of the business he must breed birds of a variety that buyers will purchase. Beginners should bear this in mind, and if they are going into the business with an idea of making money out of it, they must confine themselves to a few of the leading varieties named above.

The next step after producing a lot of good specimens of one or more popular breeds is to let the public know it. This can easily be done by the exhibition of a few choice birds at some of our leading shows, and a fair sized "ad." in a few of our best poultry journals. An inch ad. will bring you many inquiries, but three inches space will pay you six times as well as an inch advertisement will, and an six-inch advertisement will pay you in the same proportion.

If any breeder possessing good judgment will take hold of any of the breeds for which there is a demand, and will advertise liberally they will not complain of dull times, but if breeders will continue breeding varieties which no one desires to purchase, they must expect to meet with pecuniary loss. GEO. T. PITKIN, in Fanciers Gazette.

A Year's Contest.

WHE contest, as to the merits of different breeds of fowls in egg production, inaugurated by the National Stookman, for one year, was ended with the month of August. Only three breeders sticking to it until the end, From the report in that paper we extract the following, for the purpose of informing such of our readers, as may have seen it elsewhere, what the actual results were. It will also give them a correct idea of what a hen can do for her owner. Now, these are undoubted facts, proven by actual tests by reliable parties. Who will say there is no profit in keeping fowls? Read the result which is at "market prices."

"In the twelve months, ending August, 1889, Mr. Baker's six Brown Leghorn pullets laid 1,335 eggs, which weighed 162 pounds and were worth at market prices \$19.27. This is an average of 222½ eggs, or 27 pounds, or \$3.21 1-6 per pullet.

"In the same time Miss Whitham's six Silver Wyandotte pullets laid 1,203 eggs, weighing 151 pounds 8 ounces, and worth \$17.72. This is an average of 200½ eggs, 26 pounds 4 ounces, and \$2.95 1-3 per pullet.

In the same time, or rather in the last ten months of that time, Dr. Shaffer's five Silver

Wyandotte pullets laid 758 eggs, weighing 83 pounds 11 ounces, and worth \$10.66. This is an average of 151 3-5 eggs, 16 pounds 12 ounces, and \$2.13 1-5 per pullet.

From the beginning to the end this contest has been both original and unique. Of course it was not to be expected that all would continue so long. The contest was started for eight months. In our issue of May 16 we gave the complete record of the twelve pens that continued up to that time. The pens that were then ahead are of course the ones still at work.

We are sure much good has been done by this contest. Where else have we a record kept by reliable parties of a pen of six hens every day for a year? The record shows what can be done by careful management. The average for the two best pens is over 200 eggs per hen each, and a value of over \$3 per hen at the low prices for eggs the past year."

The correct address of the contestants are: C. V. Baker, Stoutsville, O.; E. E. B. Shaffer, Derry Church, Pa.; M. E. Whitham, W. Alexander, Pa.—Fanciers' Gazette.

Common Sense.

THERE is more good common sense needed in the poultry ranks and less theory work. Writers on poultry topics very often get away off from the mark, due to some unimportant notion which neither does the originator nor the reader any good. Especially is this common sense needed in the feeding of fowls. Just how much must be fed each bird has never been ascertained, nor never will. Each individual must gauge that according to his own flock. Fowls vary like people. A certain diet to one man may make him very fat; the same feed for another may not have any effect at all. So it is with chickens. The amount of food that will get the Brahma too fat will be just about what the Leghorn needs. Heavy hens—Asiatics—should always be yarded separately, and the lighter breeds—Mediterranean, etc.—by themselves. Give about one-third less to the heavy fowls than you do to the light ones, and note results. Cut down until you have it about gauged. Once learned, you will have no trouble.

Dyspepsia in a man is caused by a violation of diet—not so much in what he eats as in the way he eats it. Food gulped down, without the proper mastication, is bound to bring about bad results. So it is with fowls. We cannot stop the hen from her greedy habit, but we can help her to thoroughly masticate the food in

her crop by always having a supply of oyster shells handy so she can get it when needed.

In change of seasons the sudden changes of the weather make men bilious and get their systems out of order. Colds occur, and if neglected a sickness follows. The wise man guards against these changes. He stimulates the system and carries off the bile. It is precisely what is needed in the poultry yard. Rusty water, onions, etc., all tend to fortify the system of the fowl and prepare it for the advancing season.

Let a man be caught in a shower and never change his clothing, but allow them to dry upon his person—a cold or perhaps something worse, is sure to follow. Is not the fowl in the same light? She is allowed to be out in the rain until she becomes thoroughly soaked, goes to her roost wringing wet, and roup and canker follow in quick order. We cannot change the wet feathers of a fowl for dry ones, like the man can, but we can keep the poultry indoors on rainy days by supplying them with good, comfortable houses.

So it goes, all through the life of a poultryman. If he will but use good common sense and care in his work, he is sure to meet with better results. Arguments in the poultry press have killed two-thirds of their usefulness, and have only advanced theories, leaving experience in the back ground.—Live Stock and Western Farm Journal.

Habits of Observation and Reflection

He who aspires to be a successful fancier must have, before anything else, a reasonable share of common sense. He must have sense to see his circumstances and his facilities for breeding fowls; to make the best of the means at his command; to count the cost of his enterprise; to apply all the knowledge he possesses to the particular matter in hand; to exercise his judgment in breeding, feeding and managing his fowls from the beginning of the season to its close. He must have common sense to profit by what he reads and hears and sees; to understand how to use the experience, the success and the failures of others for his own benefit. Neither an editor, nor any other person, however well informed in poultry matters and however skillful in imparting information, can supply to any one this sense, which is really very uncommon.

The would-be fancier must also be a close observer of fowls. He should be a specialist, giving to the subject of poultry breeding enthusiastic study. Many things may, of course, be

learned by authority, but no lesson is learned so well as that which is learned from experience and observation. For this reason, if for no other, the fancier cannot afford to entrust his flock to the care of subordinates; not, at least, for a few years. It is only by having the personal oversight of his flock; by ministering to their wants in the minutest particular, and by carefully studying their habits that the amateur can gain that knowledge which is essential to success. There is a wide field here for the cultivation of the habit of observation. And this habit, when once acquired, is useful in every occupation of life.—American Poultry Yard.

PIGEONS AND PETS.

WITH this issue of the JOURNAL, we present our readers with a new department under the above heading, which we hope may prove both interesting and instructive.

Don't use fountains in winter in a loft where the water freezes.

Put in a few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water.

As the cold weather sets in, all your lofts should be well battened and lined or draughts are sure to be the rule.

On warm sunny days allow your pigeons their usual bath and fly in the aviary if one is at their disposal.

The usual winter shows will soon be upon us and we hope to see the pigeon fanciers one and all turn out in full force as this is the only way to keep the ball rolling.

At this time of the year, the foods best suited to pigeons are; peas, wheat, tares, and corn, if it can be got small enough. Most of the corn to be procured in Canada is so large as to nearly choke the birds in their endeavors to swallow it.

See to your drinking utensils. Tin or galvanized iron is apt to form a scum and rinsing will not take it off; they must be scrubbed. Earthenware is the best material but is apt to crack in winter in a cold loft.

There is a complaint among pigeons,

especially at this time of the year, which is known amongst experienced fanciers as "one-eye-cold." It is caused from birds perching against a draught, and will be perceived on the same side as that next the crack near which the bird is in the habit of roosting. The eye becomes swollen and a watery discharge runs down the cheek. The bird should be removed, put into a warm coop well sheltered from draughts and the eye carefully bathed with alum water. Give internally a capsule of glycerine and carbolic acid; or perhaps better still one of the many kinds of roup pills daily; keep the bird inside until it is perfectly cured.

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

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.

OHIO.

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

International, Buffalo, N.Y., December 11th to 13th, 1889. H. M. Fales, Sec., La Salle, N.Y.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St. Montreal.

Send to this office for Fanciers Printing.

Farmers should be disabused of the impression that pure-bred fowls need more attention than dunghills in order to have them lay well and remain healthy. Like all highly propagated animals the chicken is sensitive to good or ill-treatment. And the farmer who almost sleeps with his hogs and other stock and thinks nothing too good for them, scorns the idea that good treatment can be remunerated if bestowed upon fowls, notwithstanding the fact that the latter pay better on the investment than any other stock on the premises, poorly cared for though they are. What would good care do for them?

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.

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

W. 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.....	3 75
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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
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Root, in paper.....	50
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Bee-Houses And How to Build Them	15
Wintering, And Preparations Therefor	15
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the proper definition of the special	
terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	25
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Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised...	50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper....	1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

POULTRY

FOR SALE—Black Spanish cockerels, \$1.00 each; one pen Langshans, (4 hens & 1 cock) \$5.00; three Partridge Cochins, \$2.00; Brown Leghorn cockerel \$1.50, also Antworps, Carriers. N. & G. GUNN, Kingston, Ont.

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

WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels bred from high scoring stock \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. All birds up to the Standard and pure Wyandotte blood. J. F. DUNN, Ridgeway, Ont.

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

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

THE Baltimore Poultry Yards, Box 27 Barrie Ont. For Sale—1 B. Pen Partridge Cochins, \$8; 7 P. Rock Hens, \$15; Several Light Brahma and Golden Polish Cockerels, \$1 up. Nothing sold under \$1, heads off first. Will exchange for grain delivered in Barrie, or anything we can use.

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

FOR SALE—Houdans, 1 cock, 6 hens; also cockerels and pullets; Rep caps, 1 trio, bred from imported birds, prize winners, prices low, for quality address WM. LAMBERT, Williamsville, Kingston, Ont.

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

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

PRINTING PRESS—Size of chase, 24x34 in. and out-ft consisting of 3 fonts of type, ink roller, ink and ink table, for two two story simplicity hives or others in score poultry. R. J. TAYLOR, Brantford, Ont.

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

CHEAP!

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

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

BEES

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

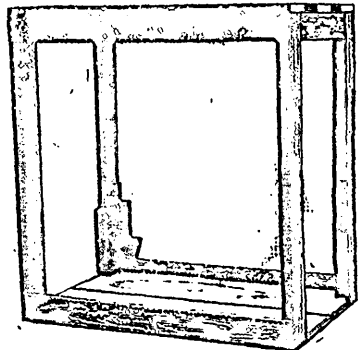
WANTED—To purchase a quantity of Honey give lowest price. EDWARD LUNAU, Buttonville.

WANT TO SELL a fine residence with all out-buildings and 200 colonies of Italian Bees with the full honey crop if bought at once, with 84 acres of land in a never failing locality. Address, LOUIS WERNEK, Edwardsville, Ills

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

WANTED—To sell or exchange Pelham & Root Foundation Mills for extracted or comb honey or others. Mills are of latest pattern and everything complete, and I will give good bargains on them. F. W. JONES, Bedford, P. Que.

25 SWARMS of Italian bees for one hundred dollars, a lot fine queens to breed from; all in Excelsior hives, with 8 Frames. This is a bargain. Who speaks first for the lot. Also one Fdn. Mill, Root, 10 inch. New for sale. R. E. SMITH, Tilbury Centre.



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.

	Each	10	25	100
Skeletons, only,	30	2.75	6.25	22.50
With Canvas,	40	3.75	8.50	30.00

PRICE IN FLAT.

Skeletons, only,	25	2.50	5.00	18.00
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.

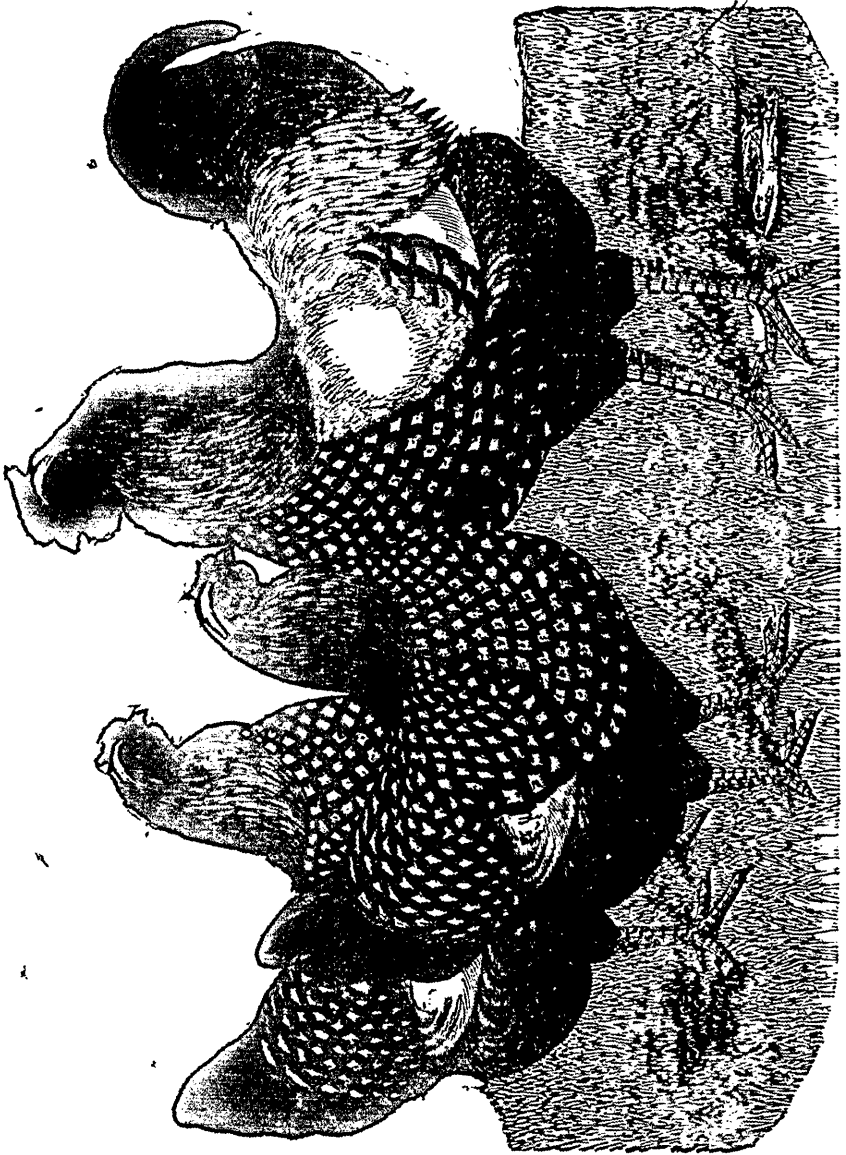
We make coops in any size desired, and shall, at all times, be prepared to quote prices. In asking for estimates please give size and number wanted.

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 stop out or become dirty. Larger sizes made to order—Ask for prices.

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



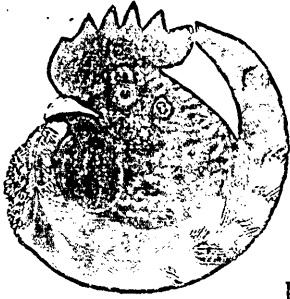
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Importer and Breeder of
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES
BLACK, WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MINORCAS AND
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A fine lot of high scoring chicks for sale now; offered at
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Eggs \$3.00 Per Setting.

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Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb, White & Brown Leghorns,

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Christy's New Improved Poultry Feeder !

Is designed first to give **CONSTANT EXERCISE** to the fowls and to facilitate the labor of feeding. Exercise, health, prolificness and vigorous progeny are some of the good results attained. The feeder is simply yet strongly made, there is nothing to get out of order. It is a tin pail which is suspended over a bed of litter, there is an opening and spring attachment in the bottom, to this is fastened a cord attached to a lath in the litter. In scratching the fowls move this treadle and bring down a few grains which fall on the disc shown in cut and scatter over the pen.

It is used and endorsed by H. S. Babcock, Editor of the "Standard of Perfection," P. H. Jacobs, Editor "Poultry Keeper," J. N. Barker, J. H. Lee, Hathaway Bros., and all the leading poultrymen and journals.

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Each, by mail free	\$ 50	\$ 60	\$ 75
Per 3.....	1 25	1 50	2 00
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We will send to all desiring a quart size feeder (postage paid by us) on **TEN DAYS TRIAL**, after which time if it proves satisfactory they may remit us 50c. for the Feeder, or if not already a subscriber to the **WEEKLY \$1** for this paper one year and we will give the Feeder as a premium.

We have the sole right of sale and manufacture of this Feeder in Canada.

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Prises on application.
Send for Silver Pencilled Hamburgs: At Milton 1889 Cockerel: 1st and 2nd on Pullet: At Wmanville, 1888, 2nd on Cockerel; 1st and 2nd on Pullet. At Buffalo International '89, 1st on Cockerel; 1st and 2nd on Pullet: 1st and 2nd on Brooding Pen.

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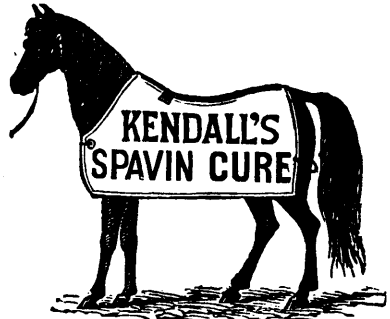
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In May and June, each \$2 00
In July and August, each 1 80
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Money must be sent in advance. No guarantee on shipments by mail. Queens sent by express (eight at least), which die in transit will be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

CHAS. BIANCONI I, Bolgna, Italy.



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

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