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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

## AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 34 BEETON, ONT., NOV. 13, 1889. WHOLE No. 242

### THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

## ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

#### TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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6 lines and under.....	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$6.00
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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 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,

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

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

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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.

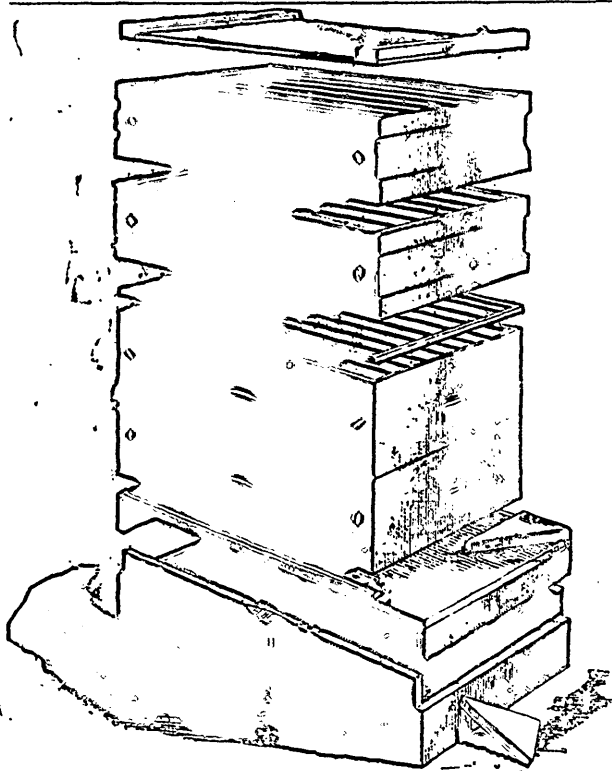
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HIVE:**

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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,  
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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 general 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 and suggestions of the utmost value to farmers and housekeepers, and no man who has a home and an acre or more of land can afford to be without it. Remit by postal note, money or express order, check, draft, or by registered letter. Address all orders to

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

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### Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

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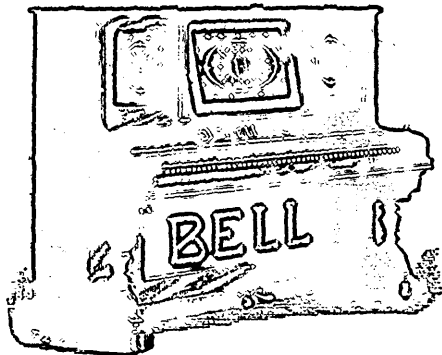
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In May and June, each.....	\$2 00
In July and August, each.....	1 80
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Money must be sent in advance. No guarantee on shipments by mail. Queens sent by express (eight at least), which die in transit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

CHAS. BIANCONCII, Bolgna, Italy.

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

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

## THE BEE-KEEPER'S REVIEW.

A 50 cent Monthly that gives the cream of apicultural literature; points out errors and fallacious ideas and gives each month the views of leading bee-keepers upon some special topic. THREE samples free.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON  
613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

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Pleasantest Bees in the World, hardiest to winter, best honey gatherers. In order to introduce not only the bees but our paper THE ADVANCE, we offer to anyone who will send us \$1.25 a copy of our paper and a nice Carniolan queen. The queen alone is worth \$2. Address

**THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me**

## HONEY ALMANAC FOR 1890.

Just the thing needed to create a demand for honey at home. Bee-keepers should scatter it freely. It shows the uses of honey for medicine, eating, drinking, cooking, for making cosmetics, vinegar, etc.; also uses of BEE-SWAX. Price 5 cts. 1 1/2 for \$2.50; 500 for \$10; 1,000 for \$15

**THOS. G NEWMAN & SON,**  
923 & 925 W. Madison St. CHICAGO, ILL.

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

### BEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY 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

## Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR—  
**MANUAL OF THE APIARY.**

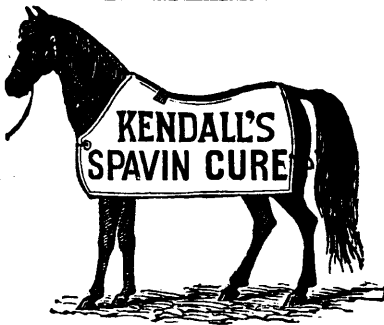
This fifteenth thousand much enlarged and more richly illustrated than previous editions. It has been fully revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. Price by mail \$1.50. Liberal discount to dealers and for clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,  
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LANSING, MICH.

## BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 1000 cap. 100 honey racks, 500 brood frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of bee-hives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.



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. SNEYDE,  
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. SNEYDE.

## 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 Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

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

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

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

Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER,  
Horse Doctor.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Knosburgh Falls, Vt.  
**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

## SAVE YOUR BEES

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

## MY NEW CHAFF HIVES.

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

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

## BEES AND HONEY.

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,  
Port Colborne, Ont

## HOW - TO - MANAGE - BEES; OR BEE-KEEPING FOR THE "MASSES"

Every farmer, and all beginners in bee-keeping, as well as those more advanced, should have it, as it is especially adapted to their wants. Fully up to date. Price \$1.00 by mail. In beautiful paper covers. Illustrated. Address

W. S. VANDRUFF, Waynesburgh, Pa.

## The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma; soothes irritation of the Larynx and Fauces; strengthens the Vocal Organs; allays soreness of the Lungs; prevents Consumption, and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this

## Cough Medicine

to every one afflicted."—Robert Horton, Foreman *Headlight*, Morrilton, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years. Last spring I was taken with a violent cough, which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effects were magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief until I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me." Mrs. E. Coburn, 19 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

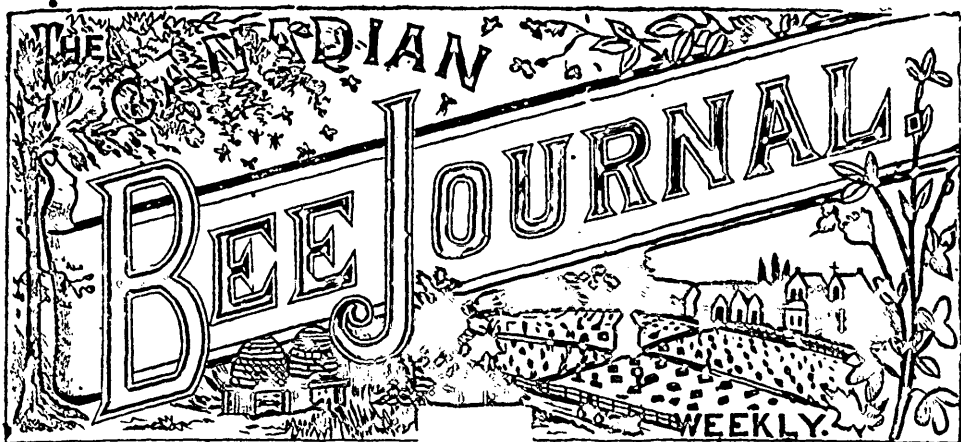
"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1257 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



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

VOL. V. No. 34

BEETON, ONT., NOV. 13 1889.

WHOLE No. 242

#### 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.

MR. W. A. Fraser, of Maple grove apiary, Mt. Forest, has just shipped to St. Johns N. B. 500 lbs. each of comb and extracted honey realized fair prices therefor.

We have received from T.G. Newman & Son the Honey Almanac for 89. It contains the usual calendar and some 20 extra pages are filled with interesting facts and figures, and suggestions concerning the uses of honey for food, beverages, cooking, medicines, cosmetics etc. Beeswax, its uses, how to render it, and its importance as a commercial product are described, and many useful recipes are given. If these are distributed plentifully throughout the country they should assist very much in

educating the masses as to the use of honey, and thereby largely increase the sale of this product.

\* \* \*  
After reading our comments on judging at the Detroit Exposition Prof. Cook writes us as follows:—

"Did you know that I reached Detroit early in the morning but did not get the books until noon? Was I to blame then? I had plenty of time had they given me the books at once:—

A. J. COOK.

We were not before aware that the Professor was present ready to judge a half day before he received the books. We were given to understand while at Detroit that he was pressed into service at the last moment, and hence we wrote as we did. We are glad to have this explanation from Prof. Cook. We are quite satisfied that he would not do anything which his conscience did not thoroughly commend to him as proper, but the principle which we were arguing stands just as it did before viz:—The work was done too hurriedly and a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Lambton Bee-Keepers.

THE Lambton Beekeepers met in convention in the town of Forest on Monday, Oct. 28. The attendance was not as large as at previous meetings, but those present appeared to take advantage of the opportunity of having a day's discussion on the subject of bee-keeping. No doubt there would have been a larger attendance had it not been that the Association has been disorganised for the past year and a half. We should have met at the above place in April 1888, but the day was so stormy that hardly any one was present, so no meeting was held. The meeting opened with the president in the chair. The reading of the minutes and the business in connection with the association took up the first half of the day when the meeting adjourned until 130 o'clock, sharp.

After dinner a few of us took advantage of calling on Mr. Jackson, a very enthusiastic bee keeper of that town. Mr. J. uses an exceedingly deep and wide frame which he made to suit his own ideas and which he is well pleased with. On our return to the convention the proceedings were started. The first subject taken up was that of hives which was freely discussed. The preference seemed to be for a hive with a frame about the size of the Richardson. This

led to the subject of wintering, when Mr R Auld, of Warwick, gave a short address. He showed the inconsistency of many people who called themselves bee-keepers. They would leave their bees all winter in a single walled hive sitting in the fence corner, when they themselves wished to be in a comfortable house and all the bed clothes therein over them.

The question box was next opened when various questions pertaining to bee-keeping were fully discussed and were especially beneficial to the beginners, a number of which were present. Dr Harvey stated to the convention that he had a queen, during the past summer, hatch above the queen excluding zino and become mated, with a laying queen in the lower story. He had an entrance to the lower story and one to the upper, but on the opposite side where the virgin queen came out and was mated. Both of them laid in their separate apartments.

A member whose bee-keeping does not extend over many years, caused quite a little merriment by stating that he had found out how to protect his colonies from moths or millers. He keeps his hives in one straight row and simply had every alternate hive filled with comb, when the millers would enter these hives and, not bother the ones with bees in.

Friend Clarke's hybernation theory was well ventilated; the general opinion was that bees do no hybernate. The Rev Mr. Huggins said that if we would read Prof. Cook's Manual of the Apiary we would there learn that bees do not remain in that state during the winter.

President Harvey, of Wyoming, and secretary Kitchin, of Weidman, still retain their position. W. E. Morrison, of Alviston, was voted in as vice-President.

Affiliation with the O. B. K. A. was touched upon but was layed over until the spring meeting, which will be held in Wyoming on the same date as the spring fair which date is not yet set, but timely notice will be given.

Weidman.

J. R. KITCHIN;

Secy. Treas.

#### Doolittle's Report for 1889.

GIVING THE DARK SIDE.

A BEE-KEEPING neighbor happened in a few days ago, and, in speaking of the poorness of the season, he said; "You will not report this season, I suppose, owing to the light crop of honey which you have; for I notice that there are not many who go into print with a report unless they have a very large crop." I told him I should give my report again this year the same as I always had, for I did not consider it the fair thing for a bee-keeper

to do, to tell of his large yields only, and then censure the editors of our bee publications for giving only the "bright side" of apiculture, as some have been known to do, when bee-keepers gave only the largest yields, withholding a report at all other times. Only as reverses are reported equally with the large yields, can we get a true idea of the value there is in apiculture as a pursuit; and he who purposely withholds the dark side of any matter must be considered one who would purposely deceive. I am glad to know, however, that the most of those who report for our bee-papers are generally willing to give the dark as well as the bright side of bee-keeping.

The season of 1889 has been a peculiar one. The month of March, which, as a rule, is the most rough and unpleasant month of the whole year, in this locality proved to be the most calm and pleasant of any we have had so far, considering the time of year. This gave the bees which were outdoors an early start; and as April continued nearly as fine, high hopes were entertained for the season of 1889 as a honey year. Very few cold storms occurred up to May 20th, at which time the bees had so advanced that some of the stronger colonies were thinking about swarming, they having queen-cells started while the weaker ones were fully as good as the strongest are usually at this season of the year. But, alas! the shortness of human vision is such that it cannot foretell what the season will turn out to be; hence, right in the midst of our high hopes came the most disastrous weather for the bees that I ever experienced; for on May 20th came a cold rainstorm which kept the bees in their hives for a whole week, at the end of which it froze so hard that the bees in the smaller colonies were obliged to contract to such an extent that much of the brood perished, while all of the colonies ceased breeding pretty much entirely. This weather continued to a greater or less extent together with much rain till June 12th at which time the prospect of a honey crop was nearly ruined; for all know that it is the bees which hatch from the eggs laid by the queen about 37 days before the honey harvest, which procure the crop, if we are to have any. As our basswood (which is our main honey crop) blooms about July 10th, it will be seen that this almost entire absence of brood from May 20th to June 12th took away the bees which should have been the gatherers of our honey, so that, no matter how good the weather might have been during basswood, it would be impossible to secure a full crop. June 12th there came better weather, and the bees (which by this time were broodless, and many of them nearly honeyless)

went to the fields to work with a will. The rainy weather had brought on the white clover so that there was a greater show of bloom than we usually have; and could it have come off dry at this time we might have obtained more than usual from this source; but as the weather still continued wet, little more than enough was obtained to feed the brood, which now multiplied very rapidly. The early spring brought out the basswood bloom earlier than usual, so that the flowers on the earliest trees opened on the 4th of July, but the bees did not seem to notice them much, if any till nearly a week later. They now began to gather honey quite rapidly; in fact, they came in as heavily loaded as I have ever seen them, dropping short of the hive, and tumbling about in every direction, as they always do when getting honey very fast; but when it came to their storing it in the hives and sections, very slow work indeed was made, owing to the fewness of the laborers, and also to the thinness of the nectar, this last being caused by its raining nearly every day at some period during each twenty-four hours. The basswood bloom lasted for about three weeks, at the end of which time teasel gave a little honey for a week or so, when the honey season from flowers was over for 1889, for of late years we get no honey from buckwheat or fall bloom.

I now took off all of the sections, and found that the bees did not have half enough honey in the brood apartment of the hive to winter them; for, owing to the slow way honey had come in, brooding had been kept up to a much greater extent than usual during July. I saw nothing ahead but feeding for winter, till about the 28th of August, when the bees appeared to be at work on something, enough to keep them from robbing, the yield increasing, till on September 1st they again dropped about the hives nearly as much as they did during basswood bloom. An investigation of the matter proved that this honey came from the leaves of the oak, elm, and hickory trees, growing in a large piece of woods about one and one-half miles distant, this being the first honey dew honey ever obtained by my bees during the period of twenty years which I have kept bees. From this source, which lasted for about twelve days, the bees filled up their hives so that they had enough to winter on; and although I have some fears regarding how they will come out next spring, I have concluded to let them chance it, rather than go through the work of extracting, and feeding high-priced sugar.

After my sales of bees and queens in early spring, I found I had twenty-six colonies left to begin the season with, and from these I ob-



tained an increase of eighteen colonies, which, with four colonies made by doubling up nuclei, gives me forty-eight to go into winter with. Besides the increase, I obtained 651 lbs. of comb honey and 103 lbs. of extracted, or 754 in all, from the twenty-six colonies in the spring. This gives an average of twenty-nine pounds to each colony, which is the lightest yield I ever obtained, if my memory serves me right. The comb honey I have shipped on commission, which is being sold at seventeen cents per pound.—G. M. DOOLITTLE, in *Gleanings*.

### Introducing.

#### GIVING A QUEEN TO A COLONY AT ONCE.

**T**HE queen arrived all right, and I am very much obliged to you. You sent a small circular with the queen, telling how to introduce her, by the Peet process, to a colony of bees. I have lost queens the very same way you give directions to introduce. I will tell you how to introduce a queen, and I will warrant you will never lose one. I do not make a colony queenless until I get the queen I am going to put in. I take the cover off a Langstroth hive, and set it down on the ground, and put two small blocks under two corners of the cover to raise it up so the bees can pass under. I then lay a paper down on the ground in front of the cover, and commence to shake the bees off from the frames until I come to the queen. I then cage her, if I want to save her; if not, I pinch her head off and then I keep on until I get all the bees off the ten frames in front of the cover. The bees will run under the cover, and cluster. Take the frames the bees were on, and put them in the hive and put a cloth over them, so the brood won't get chilled; then pick up the cover the bees have clustered under, and give it a hard knock on the ground over the paper. Then take a small sprinkling can and give them a little sprinkle of water. Open the cage the queen is in, and drop her in the pile of bees. If the bees go to fight her, give them another sprinkle and they will be glad to let her alone. The cover must be set down where you had it before, so the bees can run under and cluster. The bees and queen will be hanging to the inside of the cover. Take the cloth off from your brood-frames; now pick your cover up that the bees are under, and give it a knock over the frames very hard, to knock the bees on the frames; put your enameled cloth on, and cover. Set your hive where it was before, and I will warrant your queen will be laying in a few hours, if she was a laying one at first.

You may think this is a great deal of trouble; but I can do it in three minutes. Is<sup>t</sup> this not

better than to wait forty-eight hours? and even then you may lose your queen; and you will have to wait three days before she commences to lay. I united two colonies together that had good laying queens, and put in that imported one you sent me last Thursday. She is laying and all right. I have introduced twenty this fall the same way, and have not lost one.—F. M. JONES in *Gleanings*.

### Compelling Bees to Work.

**A**S soon as the first yellow tint begins to show on the oats the village beeman of the borderland thinks it time his skeps were away to the moorland, for then the flower harvest is almost over and the heather is coming into bloom. He has been making preparation for months in anticipation of an event of importance to his pocket and associated in his mind with mystery and romance. A few beekeepers are so fortunately placed that they can convey the skeps by train and it was once common to employ donkeys. The long cart borrowed from a neighboring farmer is now most generally used. It is brought down after dark, when the bees, after the completion of their day's work have retired for the night, and the owner has foiled their egress with a piece of perforated tin. Where a number of villagers have each a hive or two they combine to employ several carts and the scene before departure is very animated.

When all is ready the procession moves off along the dark road, rendered darker by the elms on either side, but the villagers let it be as late as possible for the sake of coolness, and also that the day may break before they come to the path perilous among the hills. At dawn the summer angler, as he is casting his first fly on the hill stream and wondering as he does so whether rain or sunshine is portended by the nightcap on the hill and the ribbons of mist waving along the pine tree, will catch a view of the carts slowly rumbling along the wheel track midway between the woody slope and the water. Men and horses all looked tired and dragged but their journey is well nigh at an end. A few mules more and the welcome salutations of the shy dogs in the glen which see strangers so seldom will announce the end of their labors. In a very brief space of time the hives are placed on their stands within a disused sheepfold and the bees are let out.

After one sweep round, in which they seem to take their bearings, the industrious and business-like insects settle down to work, and within an incredibly short space of time they may be seen returning with their burdens. It is usual to

pay the shepherd—half a crown or so—to keep an eye on the skeps, and I have counted from six hundred to one thousand under one man's charge. The field of heather, extending over many thousand acres, is visited by the convoy, and old hands will tell at once by the very hue of it if there is honey; if the night has been dewy, however, and the morn balmy, one's boots are whitened with pollen while walking through it. On such a day the stream of bees from the fold to the heath is so arge and continuous as almost to darken the air, and so intent on their work are they that, like men in a hurry, that they will hustle against any obstacle, with this difference, however, that he who happens to be the obstacle is sure to be stung.

Yet it requires all their industry, for the harvest is a very brief one. When the Autumnal winds are driving before them the first shower of withered leaves, when the harvest wages have been paid and the kirn dance held, when the children are beginning to look for blackberry and hazel nut, the bee-keepers will come back for their hives. Gloomily they will travel home in mist and rain if the season has been cold and the skeps are empty, but far otherwise will they fare if the season has been good and twenty pound tops are common, while there are top swarms that will turn the scale at forty—Soots Observer.

#### Honey in Autumn.

**H**ONEY should always be kept in a dry, warm room; this is doubly important with extracted honey if it be not ripe, that is thick and heavy says Prof. A. J. Cook, in New York Tribune. When first stored honey is almost as thin as water. The bees do not cap the cells of the comb until evaporation has reduced the consistency to the proper stage. If we extract before the evaporation is complete we must put the honey where it will fully ripen. This is best done in open vessels in a dry, hot room. I have never had any trouble to ripen early honey right in our beehouse. This room is very hot in August. The building is single-walled, painted dark, and when the rooms are kept closed they are just the thing for ripening honey. Comb honey, unless kept in a dry room, absorbs moisture and becomes thin, and often even ferments. This comb honey should never be kept in cellar; such rooms are too damp. Unless extracted honey be sealed air-tight in barrels or cans, the same may be said of it. In winter, unless comb-honey is kept in warm rooms, it is likely to crack, especially if handled. Thus winter is a bad time to market comb honey. If one must sell such honey in winter select a warm time.

Combs unprotected, especially if they contain

pollen, are likely to be attacked by moths. Modern beekeepers, especially if they mind their business, are little concerned about the enemy, yet even the best beekeeper who leaves his combs in hives, without bees, or otherwise unprotected, is likely to rear hosts of moths and to lose his combs. I always have the combs in hives with bees, or else put them in tight boxes as soon as removed from the hives. In such boxes I have never known any loss. In rare cases even comb-honey is attacked and injured by moths. For this reason, unless we take pains to examine honey closely it will often pay to fumigate comb-honey with fumes of burning sulphur three weeks after removed from the hive. I have known serious loss to occur from neglect of this precaution in cases of a large harvest of comb-honey. Usually it pays best to market honey mostly in the fall; any remainder may be kept until spring, or sold when the weather is warm in winter. Let us always supply our home market first, then ship to the larger cities. In preparing our honey we should use small vessels or packages and be very neat.

#### Natural History Lectures.

##### THE HONEY BEE.

**T**HE honey bee differs from the majority of beasts and insects inasmuch as it has considerable sense and business ability.

While others are flying about and having a good time the honey bee is getting in its work—

“How doth the busy little bee  
Improve each shining hour?”

How it doth is very simple:

It gets a movement on itself  
And works the early flower.

The honey bee shows considerable ingenuity in the management of its affairs. They are bossed by a queen, and if by any chance there should happen to be two queens in one hive, a part of them will immediately vacate; they know better than to put up at any establishment run by two females.

The honey bees are rather hard on the men folks of their kind. While everything is lively and honey is plenty, the gentlemen honey bees sit out on the front portico and tell stories and have a good time. When summer begins to wane there are hints thrown out that the gentlemen had better go hire a flat for the winter; they take this all good naturedly and think it is all humbug. When cold weather comes, however, they are escorted to the front door and pushed off the perch without so much as a honey comb with which to dress their whiskers.

A lesson in thrift is taught by the honey bee, and they also teach the foolishness of working and laying by more than is needed for someone else to come along and make merry over, as the man who so kindly provides them with a nice little hive takes the lion's share of the honey. Alas! in this world it is often the case, that the man who lives in the nice house is working for the benefit of the mortgagee.—E. R. COLLINS in Texas Siftings.

### Heredity in Bees.

PAPER READ BY R. A. GRIMSHAW BEFORE THE  
BRITISH BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

ARE we to assume that the most social of all insects has developed into its present high condition from ancestors who have had less and less of the social instinct in them as we go back into the remote past, age by age, until we find a seemingly perfect solitary honey-bee, queen and drone, male and female, themselves workers, able to gather their own food, as in the case of the queen humble bee, able to secrete wax and rear its young until the progeny becoming numerous, take these duties upon themselves? If so, in vast spaces of time, the necessity of honey-gathering and wax-secreting, the part of the queen being removed, the organs and glands used for this purpose would by disuse become aborted and atrophied, the tongue would get shorter by degrees until it became, as we find it to-day, too short altogether for the purpose of gathering nectar from flowers, and the wax-secreting glands would disappear entirely, the pollen-baskets would also for the same reason go by the board, or remain only in a rudimentary form. The reproductive organ would remain, of course, as perfect as we find them, and by the whole energies of the queen being devoted to egg-laying, the ovaries would be developed into the vast egg-producing organs we know them to be. On the part of the worker (a female bee), the necessity for its participation in the re-peopling of the hive being removed, the requisite organs would at the same rate become atrophied, as we find them, whilst the constant and increased use of other parts (the tongue and the pollen-baskets), would be gradually developed under the marvellous loss of compensation into what we see they are in the present stage of their development. The fact of certain varieties of *Apis mellifica* having longer tongues than others would support the suggestion that our bees are not yet on the apex of perfection as regards the development of the parts necessary for nectar gathering. Other varietal differences strengthen the assumption.

The development of the social idea always brings with it specialisation of parts, devotion to special labour, and the division of work. Thus we find the probational nursing period, and its following honey and pollen gathering life, with the divisions of labour into cell-building, wax-secreting, water-carrying, sentinel works, and so on.

Now the question forces itself upon us, how and by what means are all these specialisation

handed down to the generations. The queen per se has only the re-peopling instinct to transmit, which she does in the worker and drone eggs, the worker bee having certainly as strong desire to keep up the strength of the huge colony as the queen can have, perhaps more so; but she, the queen, inherits nothing from her parents beyond the faculty of depositing eggs by the thousand. She inherits no instinct for mutual defence, the necessity of seeking food, building cells, &c., neither can she transmit these instincts, for neither the queen nor the drone have the power of handing down to posterity something they do not possess. The truly wonderful developments of various instincts in the worker bee are not possessed by the parent bees, and as these developments must have extended over enormous periods of time, in order, little by little, by constant use, to reach their present pitch of perfection, these minute advances of the worker must have been perpetuated by some means for the benefit of her successors in the hives of the future.

The queen-bee is more the daughter of her nurses than the daughter of her mother, for, we know, it is only by the changed treatment of a worker egg by the worker bees, that she becomes a queen at all. The queen can only lay queen eggs and drone eggs, no worker egg, only perfect male or female ova, it is the treatment the female eggs receive at the hands of the workers which decides the future line of usefulness in the female progeny. How, then, can any characteristics developed in the worker be transmitted other than by the food fed to the brood out of the digestive organs of the worker bee herself? Food, perhaps, contaminated by germs of foul brood by having passed through the workers own diseased system, but food as much characteristic of the nurse-bee as is the milk of a nurse mother—a fostermother—amongst the mammalia.

We have then only this dilemma to face:—Peculiarities of the worker bee not possessed by either of its parents must be handed down somehow by itself; and there seems to be no way out of the difficulty other than by assuming she does this in the manner I suggest. If you insist that these are latent in the worker egg as soon as laid, quite irrespective of any hereditary tendency handed down in the worker brood food, then I contend that even in this case the queen mother inherited these tendencies in the so-called royal jelly, on which she fed when in the grub state, but still a brood food which had passed through the system of workers. The same argument applies also to inheritance through the drone.

Ribot tells us ('Heredity') that 'in animals the transmission of individual character is a fact so common as scarcely to need illustration,' and Darwin supports him by instancing that 'if a horse be trained to certain paces, the colt inherits similar movements; the dog becomes intelligent from associating with man; the retriever is taught to fetch and carry; and these mental endowments and bodily powers are all inherited.' He also lays down the axiom that 'variability results generally from changed conditions acting during successive generations.' Therefore I hold that our worker bee has gradually developed its social instincts and the well-known distinctive peculiarities it possesses, through multitudes of generations adapting themselves to changed conditions of life, inheriting and handing down distinct instincts where fully developed, but where only partially developed, handing down a tendency in a given direction.

It may be doubted that brood food (the sustenance of a foster-mother) is capable of transmitting such tendencies. I think we only need to reflect a short time and we shall be prepared to admit the theory of heredity by generations of specialized food. Darwin assists us again by telling us 'Each living creature must be looked upon as a microcosm, a little universe, formed of a host of self-propagating organisms, inconceivably minute, and as numerous as the stars in heaven. These organic units, besides having the power, as is generally admitted, of growing by self-division, throw off free and minute atoms of their contents—that is, gemmules . . . their development depends on their union with other nascent cells or units, and they are capable of transmission in a dormant state to successive generations.'

Such gemmules are congregated in vast masses—vast by comparison—and these vast masses are themselves so minute, that I have heard Dr Dallinger (that prince of microscopists) say ten millions of them might be contained in a box having the diameter of a human hair. If you rub the seeds of the vanilla plant between the forefinger and thumb, you find them so minute that they become firmly fixed in the beautiful furrows of the skin, yet each of these exceedingly small seeds is composed of a mass of separate cells, having the prepotency of growth and self-division, having the power hidden in itself of reproducing a perfect plant. Thus, 'number and size are only relative difficulties, the eggs or seeds produced by certain animals or plants are so numerous that they cannot be grasped by the

intellect' (Darwin); and if 'organic units during each stage of development throw off gemmules, which multiplying are transmitted to the offspring,' is it an unfair assumption that such gemmules are handed on out of the system of the nurse-bee into the brood of the queen and worker-bee not by means of the mouth of the brood, and thus running the risk of active chemical change, but into the system of the grub, which seems to absorb the surrounding brood-food by every pore, so to speak. Let us come to the conclusion of the whole matter. The points of the worker are inherited, and they are also handed down; she cannot very well inherit from ancestors neither of which possess such points, neither can she hand them forward to the generations in the ordinary way. We then have to find some extraordinary manner of accomplishing this task, of overcoming what appears to be an insuperable difficulty.

I hope I have given you sufficient reason for coming to the conclusion that countless generations of foster-mothers have been the real highways of heredity in our bees, that as the milk-like secretions of the nurse-bee are fed alike to drone, queen, and worker brood, it is by this means her wonderful adaptations in structure, &c., are perpetuated.

#### Wooden Combs.

MR. L. A. ASPINWALL, of Three Rivers, Mich., had on exhibition at the late convention in Chicago, a wooden comb, which had been used by the bees for two seasons; This he had placed in our museum for the inspection of our visitors.

These combs were mentioned on page 616, by Prof. Cook, who has also a colony of bees working on them.

In order to make such "combs," pieces of wood of the right thickness are sawed from the end of a pine block. In the sides of these pieces of wood, holes like cells are bored by gangs of little "bits," which are not allowed to meet, leaving a "base" for the cells. These "combs" are then dipped in melted wax, and placed in a honey extractor, and the surplus wax thrown off by the extractor being run rapidly.

Mr. Aspinwall claims these advantages for the wooden combs:

1. The combs are absolutely straight, and the cells perfect.
2. They are very durable.
3. They will admit of rough transportation
4. The bee-moth's larvae cannot infest them
5. The honey can be extracted without any possibility of injury to the combs.
6. They admit of permanent queen and winter passages.
7. Drone and worker increase can be controlled, drone-traps being unnecessary.
8. An increased yield of comb honey can be obtained, by reason of a preference for natural

comb, queen - excluding honey - boards being necessary.

9. The queen can be found more readily, there being no spaces between the edges of the comb and the frame in which she can hide.

10. The great advantage to be derived from its use, one of more value than all the others combined, is that the hive furnished with this comb may be used as a swarmer or a non-swarmer, as desired.

In addition to this, says Mr. Aspinwall "should it prove to be a perfect non-swarmer, the success of bee-keeping will not necessarily depend upon its being conducted as a specialty; but with non-swarmer hives, a hundred colonies of bees can quite readily be handled in connection with some other pursuits. Of course I refer to a non-swarmer without manipulation. We can succeed in that direction at present by excessive manipulation, which of course will not pay."

As it is impossible for bees to rear drones in these combs, Mr. Aspinwall reasons that as they will not swarm without drones, they will not swarm at all.

We shall watch this invention with interest, and keep our readers posted as to its progress.—*American Bee Journal.*

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

J. R. BELLAMY—There is one suggestion I will venture to make, and it is this, that the delegates attending the International convention should bring with them samples of both comb and extracted honey that we may see and taste honey from all parts of America. I think by so doing we will all be better judges of honey afterwards, and the convention could appoint judges to judge said honey first. Say each had one or two pounds. Some who do not attend should send their samples, and the retail price should be marked on each sample which will be a benefit.

Black Bank, Nov. 1st, 1889.

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.

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.

Read our special premium offer and go to work.

## 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. HOLTSMANN, Sec., Romney, Ont. Canada.

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

## 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."

# 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.

WE are pleased to note that arrangements have been made to open the pigeon department of the WEEKLY, and our pigeon boys are to be congratulated that it is in the editorial charge of Mr. E. F. Doty.

We hope to see our local columbarians come out and have their say in the columns provided for their benefit, as we have been so often urged to open such a department, we have done our share in providing space and securing a practical and earnest fancier as editor.

It now rests with the pigeon fanciers to make the department interesting and valuable to themselves and others, by creating an amount of interest in the minds of non-fanciers that shall induce them to become admirers and fanciers of every kind of pigeon under the sun. Let us know what you are doing in the fancy and make your accounts as interesting as possible to the fraternity a

large. We have enough engaged in pigeon breeding to make a very successful and useful department for those interested in that fancy.

We may remind you that the editor alone cannot do sufficient to make the department a complete success, he needs your active as well as hearty co-operation in the work. A great many in our vicinity have expressed their pleasure that Mr. Doty has consented to edit the new department and all promises well for its success. It will not do to wish it may be, all must work to secure a great success for the venture, which means business and increased interest in that most beautiful and attractive class of our feathered pets. Friend Doty has our best wishes for success in his department.

\* \* \*

The prospectus of the 11th annual exhibition of the Michigan State Poultry and Pet Stock Association is to hand. The managers have secured the Washington Avenue rink for the show, a fine large building and centrally situated. The date is fixed for January 6 to 11th inclusive. The committee have secured the services of B. N. and E. A. Pierce of Indianapolis, Ind., as judges whose names are enough to make the show a success. The premium list will be issued about Dec. 1st.

\* \* \*

We have orders for quite a number of Christy's feeders ahead of us but we will not have the stock ready to ship for a week or ten days yet, we will therefore have to ask our friends to bear with us until we can get them out, after which we will forward all orders promptly.

\* \* \*

Mr. Nunh bought at the last Industrial Exhibition for Abbot Bros., of

Hingham, Norfolk, England, two bronze one year old turkeys. These are said to be the largest that have ever been sent from Canada. He also purchased one pair of Plymouth rocks from W. Hodgson, of Brooklin Ont. He has just received another order from England to select from ten to fifteen Golden Wyandottes for the same gentlemen. The turkeys and Plymouth Rocks left Quebec for England on the 2nd of Nov.; the Wyandottes will be sent as soon as selected.

\* \* \*

We regret to learn that the editor of that bright little paper Hamilton's Weekly, finds a weekly journal too much of a strain, and has decided to stop the publication, and devote his energies to the Fancier's Journal alone. Our hearty wishes go with him for health and wealth. We do not like to part with the Weekly of Danielsonville.

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### Official Recognition Desired.

OF THE BUSINESS OF POULTRY CULTURE IN CANADA.

**S**TATISTICS of the various field crops, the number of horses and cattle, and other information valuable in its nature is collected annually by the Government, but no note is taken of biddy and her contributions to the national prosperity. As far as I can learn there is no official record showing the status of the poultry industry in Canada. Our neighbors across the line can turn up a blue book and see official figures for the eggs and fowl imported into the Union from the Dominion, the value of which imports must impress one with the extent of Canada's interest in the "pesky hen."

When, two years ago, the Federal government instituted an Agricultural Experimental Farm, poultry was given a place thereon, and a competent superintendent placed in charge. The annual report of this gentleman is valuable alike to farmer and fancier, and is the only publication issued by the government dealing with our industry.

-At our Provincial Agricultural College the hen does not appear to be recognized as a factor or adjunct to successful farming. She is treated with contempt. Bulletins are issued regularly dealing with hogs, horses, cattle feeding etc., but never a word about the bird whose son never sets. These bulletins are widely distributed, are written by practical men and are carefully read and preserved; and can it be said by the Minister of Agriculture that our farmers

do not need as much information on poultry matters as they do concerning other branches? There is need of several bulletins and room for the dissemination of all the information possible.

Biddy demands official recognition, she should have a "governmental sit" not only at Ottawa but on each and all of the provincial and experimental farms, and annual reports should be made of her conduct and instruction given how to house and feed her for best results.

C. W. LAWTON.

Beeton, Oct. 31st, 1889.

The above interesting letter from Mr. Lawton draws attention to the importance given to the poultry industry on the 'other side,' a subject we have often alluded to in our letters to the poultry journals during the past few years. With the same facilities open to her, as the United States employs to such advantage, Canada refuses to take up the important industry in such measure as to ensure a widespread interest among her people, or with any desire to be informed as to the magnitude of the business at present existing, or the possibilities of the future of an industry, in reach of an industrious and thrifty people, at least in need of every avenue for their employment that can possibly be opened up to them. It is time now that every subject of importance to the agriculturist be thoroughly ventilated. We cannot expect our people to engage in these things if the advantages are not made known, or if the whole business that brings millions of dollars to Americans every year is not thought of sufficient importance to bestow a thought upon it. It is absolutely ridiculous that a college existing for the sole purpose of informing the farming community as to the value of the different departments of their industry, and whose voice is backed by practical experiment, and long tried plans for best results in every other branch, should entirely neglect a department of farm management, which it is absolutely necessary for the farmer to engage in. Much has been done to help us by the interesting reports of the manager of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, but this does not reach out far enough. And what we want is just what Mr. Lawton says, "official recognition." We are in hopes that one day a government or some other 'shining light' in the

political world will arise, who is a "hen man," and we don't care if he establishes a government hennery, with a lot of relatives at high salaries to act as manager, secretary, under and over secretary, etc. Anything to get official recognition. If that day ever dawns, when there are Government sits for the hen-men we shall have such a rise in poultry matters and 'hen circles' as will astonish those who always thought hens "didn't count for much." There are hundreds of farms too poor in soil and badly situated, that will never pay their owners or the tenants who occupy them by the raising of grain and root crops. But if partly given up to the intelligent breeding and raising of poultry would save the home to its owner, or leave the tenant without anxiety as to paying his rent. Then let Bidly be officially recognized.

#### Incubators.

**W**E were recently asked a few questions as follows re the trouble etc. of running incubators.

1st. Can I, (I am a farmer and always at home) manage an incubator?

2nd. How much of my time will it take daily, or as near as you can guess it?

3rd. Would it pay me to raise say 600 chicks to market in Toronto, 50 miles distant?

4th. About how much will it cost to keep the chickens up to a pound and a half in weight, I mean about the average?

5th. What would be the best brooder to use for raising large number of chicks?

6th. What months are best for prices for the broiler chicks?

7th. What kind of bird makes the best broiler, and would common chickens be any use at all to make it pay?

8th. How many are there in the business in Toronto, or who market the broilers there?

9th. Would you advise a hot water incubator or one run without water using a lamp?

10th. Is it much of a job to get the chicks to eat &c. without any hen with them?

I would not mind giving up three or four hours daily if I could see to an incubator in that time, and make it act right. I shall be glad of any little things you can tell me to advise me in the first place. Hoping you will find time to answer my questions.

Yours &c.,

Bradford.

J. A. V.

It would take a small volume to set

out complete answers to your questions. Briefly however we may say:

1. You can manage an incubator.

2. It will take about half an hour of your time (actually) each day to run one, but it would only be a few minutes at onetime for trimming lamp, turning the eggs twice a day, these latter are not turned by hand and it only takes a minute or two to do it, and ten minutes to air the eggs, so half an hour would be ample time. Never leave the room while the eggs are airing, you might forget them, and one "forget" is as bad as a dozen.

3. We should say it will pay well, as you say you are a farmer you would be able to run things cheaply as to feeding.

4. In our experience about 10 cts. for each pound.

5. Almost any brooder will answer the purpose having top and bottom heat, and good ventilation, but the great necessity is a warm brooder house for the chicks to go into when about a month old. The floor of this must be earth, and not cold, or the change from the brooder will be too severe.

6. March, April, May and June.

7. A Wyandotte makes the best broiler, Leghorn very good but does not have such juicy meat, both these grow very quick to broiler age, the Wyandotte has the deepest breast. Common stock would not be at all satisfactory on account of not presenting a uniform appearance when dressed and you could not tell to a certainty what they would do.

8. We do not know, not many, at any rate.

9. We would advise using an incubator with lamp, though you make a mistake about not using water, they have a tank just the same as the so called hot water incubators.

10. No. The trouble is not in teaching them to eat, it is teaching them to quit eating, and if you don't feel any more sentiment about them having no mamma, than they do themselves you will be all right. You can easily attend to the incubator in the time you name, but you could not attend to the six hundred chicks and incubator too, and only devote two or three hours per day to the work. The incubating process is the least of the labor.



### Elora Poultry Association.

**M**R. Allan M. Bock, the humorous scribe of the Elora Express and a thorough poultry fancier thus reports the preliminary meeting of the above association.

A meeting of the roosters who have interested themselves in the formation of the Elora Poultry Association was held on Monday evening. There were present representatives of every breed of domestic fowls, including Messrs. Dalby, Spence, McCabe, Bowes, F Clark, Gibb, H Clark, Kerr, McDonald, Bock, Kirby and White. After a few moments of friendly discussion, during which time it was firmly agreed that no chicken-hearted proceedings were wanted if the show was to be made a success, the following birds were elected to office:

President (Chief Gobbler)—Mr. F. Dalby.

Vice President (Full Plumaged, extra set of flappers)—Mr. J. R. Wissler.

Secretary Treasurer (does the scratching)—Mr. W. Gay.

Collectors (to hustle for the ducks who have dollars and bring them to the scratch)—Messrs. A. Kerr, J. R. Wissler and G. Kilpatrick.

The president, vice-president, secretary and collectors were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and rules for governing the society and to put yokes on all geese found straying away through holes in the fences.

After some more friendly discussion the several birds went to their roosts for the night.

For the Poultry Weekly.

### Kempenfeldt Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.

**M**EETING of the above association was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, 1889, at their rooms Duke of York Orange Hall, Barrie.

Rev. W. H. Barnes, President, in the chair with a good attendance of members.

The meeting was called to order and the minutes of last meeting read and confirmed, after which several communications were disposed of.

After a long discussion it was unanimously moved that no winter show be held this winter by this Association and that more interest be showed in the regular monthly meetings. At the next meeting there is to be a showing of Light Brahma hens and Pekin Bantam hens also Owls, Tumblers, Antwerps and Barbs. Prizes to be awarded as follows, viz., an entrance of 25c per entry to be charged and when only two birds are shown the winner to get one half the entrance fees and when more than two specimens are shown the winners to get two thirds of all entrance fees received.

Rev. W. H. Barnes tendered his resignation owing to his removing to Belleville, Ont., which was accepted. It is with deep regret that Mr.

Barnes is removing from among us and he has done good work in organizing this association. It was moved by Geo. H. Carley seconded by Mr. Thos. Barrett that Mr. W. C. G. Peter be president and that Rev. Mr. Barnes be first vice president which was carried.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that persons interested in the work of the Association are cordially invited to attend three meetings in succession without becoming members.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the time of meeting be changed from 6.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. There being no further business an adjournment was called till Tuesday, December 3rd, 1889, at 5.30 p.m.

GEO. H. CARLEY, Secretary.

Barrie, Nov. 1st, 1889.

For the Poultry Weekly.

### Breeding for Shows.

R. RAYSON, LOMBARDY.

**T**HOSE who keep poultry only in a small way often think that it is impossible for them to rear prize birds. This is a mistake, and my object is to show how with patience and care it may be done. I must admit, however, at the outset that a small yard devoted to prize breeding can rarely or never be made to pay, since it is from the sale of eggs and birds at fancy prices that the profits of such a yard come, and a small yard cannot supply those in sufficient quantities. The yard may however, I believe, be made self supporting, and the amusement and interest it supplies go or a good deal.

In the first place only one breed can be kept as birds of this class require more room than if run for eggs and chickens, and we are considering only small establishments.

In the second place the history and pedigree of every bird must be known; some account kept of the peculiar characteristics of their offspring, and to effect this two things are requisite, 1st, books of a suitable nature to keep the records, and 2nd, a sufficient number of separate runs to make it possible (a) to keep the sexes separate at certain times, (b) to maintain two different pens at least, so that a strain of one's own may be established, and in breeding avoided.

The separate runs need not however have more than one grass run common to all, on which the various pens may be liberated in turn.

Each pen should be provided with house, covered shed, and gravel open air run, and be so arranged that any house can be entered from the covered shed without disturbing the others.

A good arrangement, therefore, will be to hav

say 3 or 4 houses, each 5 feet square and 6 feet 6 inches high in front, the doors all opening to the front. The covered shed will run in front of all and should be divided by doors into spaces of the same size as the house. In front of these again will be the gravel runs, each 5 feet wide and as long as you have space for; accessible by separate doors and each communicating by a trap door with the grass run.

Besides these there should be a sitting house, and a dry, large shed where young birds may be protected in early spring, and if possible an incubator and foster mother. The last two I recommend because by their aid chicks may be reared much easier than by the natural mode, and as all birds for show purposes are supposed to be hatched on the first of January, the start thus gained is of great value especially at the early shows.

So much for the apparatus, now for the stock. It is of course possible, though requiring a good many years of patience, to build up a good strain from somewhat inferior progenitors. In fact, so wide are the possibilities attainable by careful selection and mating that I believe a good selection of bright, good laying barn door fowls, of somewhat the same color and of good shape might in 10 or 15 years be made the progenitors of an entirely new variety of great commercial value.

But as most men (and women too) are not disposed to such great patience it would be necessary to start with thoroughly good birds. By these I do not mean prize birds. A cock for example of perfect color and good parentage, might be utterly useless for the show pen on account of inferior size or somewhat faulty shape, and yet prove the sire of excellent stock; and so too, a hen, though faulty in color, might breed almost perfect chickens. In selecting pens to begin with then, this rule is of prime importance. The cock transmits chiefly color, comb, and fancy points to his progeny; while the hen is chiefly responsible for size, form, and probably constitution.

The next point to be considered is that since the mating of near relations invariably deteriorates the breed if persisted in and since I have supposed that you will wish to keep your yard as free from foreign admixtures as possible your separate pens must be entirely unrelated to start with. Hence it is well to get them from separate establishments, though their general characteristics should be as nearly alike as possible.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### The Good Points of Houdans.

THE Houdans are favorites with some, though not very common or well known beyond those who fancy them. They are of French extraction, of upright carriage, very much resembling the Polish Dorking in shape and general appearance, large birds, weighing from 8 to 10 pounds; combs large, like a butterfly with wings extended, with a serrated bunch of coral; lobes almost invisible, being hidden by full muffing beard, and a large full crest, very ornamental. They have five toes and a foot like the Dorking, and a fine flowing tail. Hens, well kept, will weigh from 6 to 8 pounds, the legs are whitish pink, and plumage speckled black and white, very evenly mixed. The cock's tail is black and white, crest more white than black.

This breed is excellent, both for market and table use, they have small bones with very fine, white flesh, they mature early, being ready for the table at four months, and when well fed and cared for they will weigh from four to five pounds; they are non-sitters, and lay a fairly large white egg. On account of the irregular markings, it is difficult to rear them for feathers. The chicks are very precocious and exceedingly active, presenting a mottled appearance, they bear confinement well but are addicted to feather eating unless properly brought up. The chicks like other bipeds, need careful training. They are one of the most useful birds we have, and not hard to acclimatize here. It is a breed adapted for the use of the farmers who have not a very dry or warm soil, or those who sell eggs, as it is an excellent layer.

In purchasing I would not advise buying from the show pen but from reliable breeders, where birds have been bred and kept for economic uses, rather than for exhibition purposes. You will then obtain valuable birds which may be regarded as the Dorking of France, or as Tegetmeir affirms: "Large, heavy, short-legged, five-toed fowls with small light bone, a remarkable absence of offal, with mottled plumage, they strongly recall to mind the old fashioned Dorking as it existed before my attention had been directed to uniformity of feathering by poultry shows." This distinguished authority further remarks: "Their merits as a table fowl are of the highest excellence. No pure bred chickens mature with greater, or perhaps, with as great rapidity, they feather early, are extremely hardy and therefore easily reared. The old birds are robust and, the eggs, which are numerous, are remarkable as being almost invariably fertile." I have known several breed

**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.

ers whose experience is wholly in the line of the remarks now quoted. My own observation leads to a similar opinion of these birds.

It is to be hoped that some of our farmers will give this breed a trial and I know they will like it. Breeders should endeavor to get a heavier fowl from this breed. We want both meat and eggs. I have no doubt but this will be at length obtained in the near future. With the increasing attention given to poultry all over the country, and the ever deepening interest in all that pertains to poultry culture, we will have an improved breed which will meet our especial requirements of meat and eggs."—REV. J. C. QUINN in Orange Judd Farmer.

#### How to Mate.

HERE are all sorts of theories advanced on this subject. Many of them are ridiculous ones. The old English rule—and England has much to boast of in her poultry—is to put a stout, young and lively male with twenty-four hens, if the eggs are merely intended for table use. But if we wish to obtain strong and thriving chickens, there should not be more than six hens to each cock. If the object is to improve a wornout and degenerate breed three are best. But in all cases the cock must be in perfect health.

Last year we tried an experiment which proves that the English idea is correct. We mated a pair of Light Brahmas—five hens and a cock—and the chickens hatched were hardy and gave excellent results. Later on we added seven more hens to the pen, and while there was a remarkable fertility of the eggs, the chicks produced were very weak, and the changeable weather we have had has killed nearly all of them. This year we will follow the English rule more closely, and believe our success will be better.—*Germanatown Telegraph.*

#### Kill the Poor Ones.

IF it costs seventy-five cents a year to keep a hen, is it of no account whether she pays a profit, or is a bill of expense? The fact is, we are not realizing as we ought, because there are hens that do not return enough to pay their keeping. The total production of the flock does not tell the story of individual merit. There must be a weeding of the poorer ones. Better by far reduce the flock to fifty and secure an average of one hundred and twenty eggs, than to keep fifty more that do not pay the feed bill, and simply load the remainder. Even though the average be above the cost line, there is need of weeding out the poorer ones, that in the saving of food there may be the greater profit.

It is in the study of individual merit that the most is to be realized in the years before us. It is by getting rid of the poorer hens that one makes money in the business. This is not a difficult task. A little watchfulness will soon tell the story of merit, and the saving will pay well for time and trouble. There must be a difference in individual worth, and so long as this exists the best should be selected.—*Maine Farmer.*

#### Death of F. A. Kidder.

THE sudden death of F. A. Kidder, publisher of Poultry Chum, and Popular Chum, Geneseo, Ill., and secretary of the Rock Island Association is announced as occurring on the 10th October. Mr Kidder was an energetic, intelligent and persistent worker in his chosen field and his death will be lamented by a wide circle of friends.

#### Experiment in Feeding.

AT the Maine Experimental Station, during October and November, twenty-four Plymouth Rock cockerels were confined in two roomy pens of twelve each.

"One lot was fed with cracked corn alone, and the other was fed with cracked corn mixed with beet scrap, in addition to which both lots had an equal allowance of potatoes, ground clam shells, gravel and fresh water. In seventeen days the twelve birds gained four pounds on cracked corn while those which were given a ration of equal weight in which beef scraps were substituted for a part of the corn, gained 8½ pounds. This was an average gain of one-third pound for each bird in the first lot, and almost three-fourths pound in the second lot. The first lot ate 27½ pounds of cracked corn, worth 39 1-2 cents, making the cost per pound of the weight gained 26 cents. Lot second consumed 21 1-2 pounds of corn and 6 pounds of beef scrap, the whole costing 43½ cents or 4.77 cents per pound of weight gained. In the second test an equal weight of dried blood was substituted for the beef scrap for fourteen days, but the result was slightly in favor of the pure corn. This may be explained from the fact that an equal weight of blood contains only about one half as much actual food elements as the beef scrap, but this difference alone does not seem sufficient to explain the apparent difference in effect. The 24 birds gained 20½ pounds in 82 days. The increase having a value of at least \$2.50. They consumed 94 pounds of corn and 12 1-2 pounds of scrap and blood, the whole costing \$1.50. The half bushel of small potatoes had scarcely any market value.—*Fanciers' Gazette.*

### Braden on Decapitation.

**E**DITOR Braden of the Ohio Poultry Journal, poet and philosopher, has been indulging in a buckboard excursion through the pastoral regions, on a sentimental journey, as it were. And thus he reporteth.

There is both a systematic and slipshod way of doing everything—even cutting off a chicken's head. We are led to this remark by a scene at a farm house which we passed recently. The farmer approached a woodpile with a big mongrel cockerel in his hand, placed the animal's neck on the block and let the ax fall in exactly the right spot. The head lay upon the ground, and the struggling body, held by the legs, was in his hand. The blood covered the block, the ax, the man's boots and trousers, his hands and probably his face—we don't suppose we saw half of it. He then, apparently disgusted, threw the carcass as far as he could throw it, which was under the end of a pile of fence rails. It flopped out of that and around a pile of wood, under a wagon and over a wheelbarrow back to the farmer, who got out of the way, into a bushel basket, which it upset, and under the clothesline full of the family washing. We sat in our buckboard watching the two principals of the performance, and the farmer's wife stood in a door watching all of us. Things at this juncture were growing serious. "Caleb," she screamed, "ketch the pesky critter, quick! Look at the clean washin' all blood! I never seed sich a man." But Caleb wasn't quick enough. The "pesky critter" flopped toward the cow yard, through the bars and into a good sized pond formed by drainage from the stables in the middle of the yard—not a neat looking place in which to wash the family dinner, we thought, as we drove on leaving the farmer fishing for the fluttering fowl with a potato hook. As we meditated on the scene we had witnessed we thought how much easier it would have been to have kept hold of the fowl's legs, with the primaries of each wing grasped at the same time and with the same hand and to have held the carcass on the farther side of the block until its struggles were over!

### 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.

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.

### PIGEONS AND PETS.

**T**HE rabbit fancy is a branch which sorely needs looking after at most of our shows. One sees perhaps one or two classes and the prizes, if they are won at all are generally won by one person. It is too bad that our societies are not wealthy enough to withhold prizes for want of competition.

At present there are several well known varieties of fancy rabbits extensively bred and exhibited in Great Britain, the chief of which are Lop Ears, Dutch, Belgian Hares, Silver Creams, Silver Fawns, Silver Browns, Himalayan, Angoras &c. There are special clubs for most of these varieties, which support the interests of each.

Guinea pigs, properly termed Cavies are about in the same channel as the rabbits.

Give rabbits a warm mash at night as cold weather approaches.

Feed Cavies identically the same as rabbits.

Clover hay should be stored for winter use. Owners of large rabbitries should see to getting in a stock of vegetables &c. before prices advance.

Persons extensively engaged in pigeon keeping "go and do likewise."

There are some varieties of pigeons we would like to see more extensively kept, chief among which are the beautiful Oriental varieties, also Norwich Croppers, and several others. We will try to describe some particular breed each month as minutely as possible, which will be continued each week for a month when another breed will be taken into consideration.

We will give, beginning next week, an essay on the Carrier which variety is acknowledged by most fanciers as the "king of pigeons."

Send to this office for Fanciers Printing.

It is a mistake if your fowls have access to gravel to think they have all they need in the way of a masticating or grinding substance. When Bridget breaks your best china dish past mending, work off your wounded feelings by pounding it still smaller with a hammer, then with a sigh to think "to what base use" it has come at last, leave it where the biddies can get at it, and see if it does not act as a specific for indigestion. Chickens need sharp, irregular substances for the proper pulverization of their food.

## A Grand Trial Trip.

We want every poultry fancier or breeder in the country on our list of subscribers, and to them we make the following liberal offer:

There are none of you but either have something for "sale or exchange" or some "want," and we offer to all who send us \$1.00, subscription to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY for one year, a

### Free Trial Advertisement

In the "Exchange and Mart" column of the C. B. J. & P. W. Upon receipt of One Dollar we will credit you one year ahead on our subscription list, and will insert at any time during the next six months a FIVE LINE advertisement as above, for two consecutive weeks.

Cash must accompany the order:

If you do not need the advertisement at once we will, on receipt of your remittance, send you a coupon which will be good at any time during the continuance of this offer.

It applies to anybody and everybody who desires to take advantage of it, and who conforms to the conditions, viz.: pay one full year in advance.

Our regular price for such advertisements as this is 25c. per week, per insertion, and should you wish the advertisement longer than two weeks, it will be charged at the above rates, or five times for \$1.00.

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

THE D. A. JONES CO. Ld., Boston.

## GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

### Farm, Garden AND Household.

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

#### POULTRY AND BEES.

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

**EXCHANGE AND MART**

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

**POULTRY**

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

**F**OR SALE—Several fine Black Red Bantam cockerels only \$1.00 each. Also a few grand pairs of red and yellow Jacobins, white Fans and Swallows from Imp. stock. C. MASSIE, Box 292, Port Hope, Ont.

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

**F**OR 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.

**P**OULTRY 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.

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

**F**OR 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.

**G**OLDEN 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.

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

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