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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 46 BEETON, ONT., FEB. 5, 1890. WHOLE No. 254

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.

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

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

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$6.00
One inch.....	4.00	6.00	10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.00	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six inches.....	12.00	20.00	30.00
Eight inches—1 Col.....	15.00	25.00	40.00
Sixteen inches—1 page.....	25.00	40.00	75.00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE.

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till for bid and changed accordingly.

EXCHANGE & MART.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

\$1.00, one line; \$1.50, two lines; \$3.00, three lines per annum.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ld., Beeton,

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt.

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

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

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum. Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc. 70 cents per year extra, and to all countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00 extra per annum.

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " "The Bee-Hive".....	1.45
" " "Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
" " "Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.00

sent with all poultry publications in application.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU.

The greatest invention since the introduction of the movable-comb frame. Bees made to live themselves. A simple cheap device and one easily and quickly applied to any style hive. For full particulars, address, **THE AMERICAN APICULTURIST**, Wenham, Essex Co., Mass.

MONEY FOR ALL

WANTED—A good energetic man or woman, to sell our Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamentals, etc. Permanent employment. Write at once for terms, and secure choice of territory. We sell only first-class stock handsome, outfit free.
MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen, Rochester N. Y.

NOTICE !

Our Supplies for 1890 will be the same as 1889. No CHANGE IN PRICES. No new Catalogues.

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

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

SPECIAL PRICES

In all lines of Bee-Supplies, but will this month make a special run on

Chaff Hives

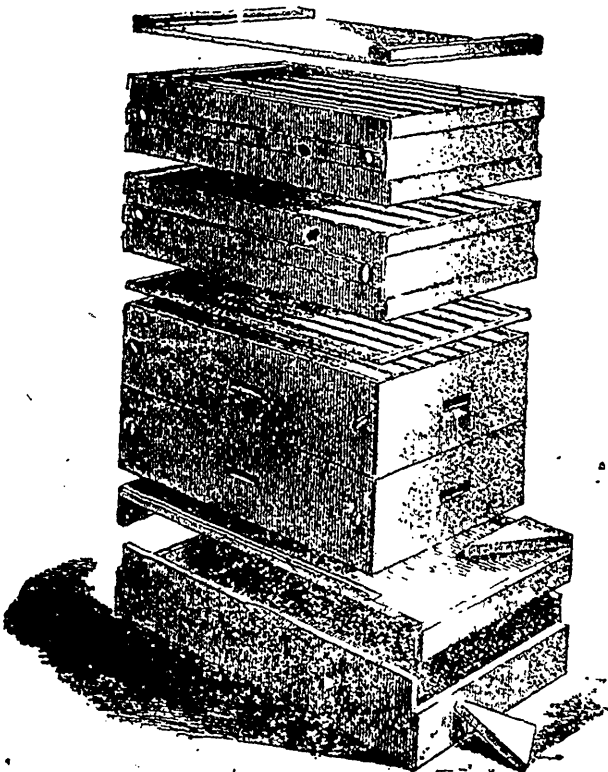
And Sections. Send at once for new price just out.

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

Doolittle's New Book

"Scientific Queen Rearing"

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



HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE:

I desire to notify Canadian Beekeepers 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, Bull-ridge and many others ever spoken or written of any bee hive. For this testimony, full description with illustrations and prices, address

JAMES HEDDON,
DOWAGIAC, MICH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDER YOUR GOODS NOW AND GET THE

DISCOUNT

He is a wise man who orders his Supplies ahead. For these reasons:

WE CAN TURN IT OUT WITHOUT DELAY.

HE CAN GET ALL HIS FIXTURES READY BEFORE SPRING OPENS.

HE CAN SAVE EXPRESS CHARGES, for he has time to wait on the slow-footed Freight. And

HE CAN SAVE MONEY by taking advantage of our offers, viz.:

7½ Per Cent Discount during January; 5 per cent during February.

You know what you need for next season and should order now.

Hives =:-= Hives

We make and offer for sale all the leading styles of Hives, including the Langstroth, Heddon Jones, D. W. and S. W., but the one that we specially recommend is

THE COMBINATION HIVE.

This hive we make in two sizes—to hold eight and nine frames respectively, and we recommend the latter as 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 "
The frame measures	12½ "	12½ "	10½ "

NINE FRAME HIVES.

Price each in lots of 1 5 10 20 50

No. 35—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. 35 in flat | 1 15 | 1 10 | 1 05 | 95

No. 36—For Comb Honey—Brood Chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4½x4½ sections, made up..... | 1 12 | 1 10 | 1 05 | 1 00 | 95

No. 37—No. 36 in flat | 87 | 83 | 80 | 75

No. 38—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable to take either 1 rests or skeleton crates. (1 rests take 27 4½x4½ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4½x4½ sections) specify which—made up..... | 1 12 | 1 10 | 1 05 | 1 00 | 95

No. 39—No. 37 in flat | 87 | 83 | 80 | 75

No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up | 85 | 83 | 80 | 78 | 75

No. 42—No. 41 in flat | 65 | 62 | 60 | 55

No. 43—Second stories, including frames only, made up..... | 80 | 75 | 63 | 60 | 55

No. 44—No. 43 in flat | 55 | 52 | 50 | 45

Please order by case and number.

EIGHT FRAME HIVES

No. 45—Same as No. 38, but holding only 8 frames, made up | 1 85 | 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 3½x4½ sections, made up..... | 1 00 | 95 | 90 | 87 | 85

No. 48—No. 47 in flat	75	70	64	63
No. 49—Same as No. 37, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 00	95	90	87
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
No. 52—No. 51 in flat	55	53	50	48
No. 53—Same as No. 48, but holding only 8 frames, made up	65	62	60	57
No. 54—No. 53 in flat	45	42	40	35

Please order by case and number.

REVERSIBLE HONEY BOARDS AND RE COMBINATION HIVES.

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 28 27 25

No. 58—No. 57 in flat..... 25 24 23 22 20

No. 59—Reversers made up | 18 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12

No. 60—No. 59 in flat..... | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10

Please order by case and number.

Combination Hives arranged with Reversible Honey Board and Reverser.

NINE FRAME HIVES.

Price each in lots of 1 5 10 20 50

No. 66—Includes Nos. 35, 57 and 59, all made up..... | 1 57 | 1 53 | 1 46 | 1 39 | 1 32

No. 67—No. 66 in flat | 1 28 | 1 17 | 1 12 | 1 05

EIGHT FRAME HIVES.

No. 68, includes Nos. 47, 57 and 59, all made up..... | 1 45 | 1 38 | 1 31 | 1 25 | 1 22

No. 69—No. 68 in flat | 1 10 | 1 05 | 97 | 93

For full description of this hive, write us for "special extract from "Practical Bee-keeping."

Special sizes of hives at special prices—write for estimates. See trade discount for orders received at once.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd.

BEETON, ONT.

P.S.—General Catalogue mailed on application.



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

VOL. V. No. 46

BEETON, ONT., FEB. 5, 1890.

WHOLE No. 254

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR the present all premiums given with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY are withdrawn in view of the proposed changes mentioned in this issue.

A New Departure.

THIS is a world of changes. Sometimes these changes are for the better and sometimes for the worse, but the intention of course, is that they shall always be in the former direction. The alterations we are about to propose are, we feel confident such as will commend themselves to every reader of the JOURNAL AND WEEKLY, and are such as will, we think, add largely to the present list of subscribers as well as give both JOURNAL and WEEKLY to all in more pleasing shape. Several motives actuate us in making the changes we now bring before your notice, chief among these being:

1 The desire of all Canadian bee-keepers to have a publication devoted wholly and solely to matters pertaining to bee-keeping.

2 The evident wish of Poultry Fanciers to have a practical publication,

even though issued in conjunction with some other industry, as has been evinced by the hearty and spontaneous support tendered the WEEKLY since it came into existence.

We do not intend to take from either Bee-keeper or Poultryman, or both, one tittle of what we have been giving them in the past, but to so divide the publications as to give those who are not particularly interested in both, a chance to subscribe for whichever they desire. And we propose to do it in this way: We shall issue them after March 1st as two separate publications to be known as: THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

Each publication will be the same size and contain the same number of pages, as the combined paper does at the present time, but they will be published week about. In other words the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month, and the CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL in the intervening weeks, viz., on the 8th and 23rd.

The prices of the separate papers will be:

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL 75c per annum; with premium queen \$1.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 75c per annum; with premium Christy feeder, \$1.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and **CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL** to the same address \$1.00 per year as at present.

All advertisements will run through both papers so that advertisers will derive the utmost possible benefit from the change.

All present subscriptions will be continued to their expiration to both papers at the end of which time each subscriber may elect which he will have thereafter, if not both.

We trust we have made ourselves plain, and we hope that all will agree with us, that the change is a wise one, and is best in the interest of bee-keepers and poultrymen. The changes we are making will cost us considerable, but we believe that the outlay will be returned to us by the increased satisfaction to our patrons, and an increased list of subscribers. We should like to have the opinion of all on the change—both for and against, as "in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom."

EDITORIAL

"**OBSERVER**" calls the editor to order on the omission of the "Query and Reply" department. This will after present week, be in full swing again, and will, we hope, be kept up regularly in the future.

Progress is being made in the matter of Foul Brood Legislation, as will be seen by reference to the letter of President Pringle. The letter, by the way was a private one to the assistant editor, but as it refers to several matters of interest to all, we have permission for its publication.

If the success of the coming season can be gauged by the general move in the matter of orders for supplies, the prospects for an excellent season are good.

In our report of the officers of the O. B. K. A. the P. O. address of Peter Bussey, is given as Chatham. It should be Cottam.

A very good plan in getting up convention notices is to mention, in connection with hotel rates, how far the hotels are situated from the station, or whether free transportation is furnished from station to hotel. This will save bee-keepers from the exorbitant charges to which they are sometimes subjected.

The *Apiculturist* has donned a new cover with the January issue, and has made some other changes in style which are an improvement.

For The Canadian Bee Journal
Lectures by Experts.

A SUGGESTION AS TO THE WAY IN WHICH GRANTS TO AFFILIATED SOCIETIES COULD BE MORE BENEFICIALLY USED.

I WROTE to Mr Couse before the annual meeting of Ontario Beekeepers' Association at Belleville, suggesting that the grant from the O. B. K. A. to the affiliated societies, or part of the grant be expended in sending experts to lecture at the annual meetings of the affiliated societies; that the nearest available experts to where the meetings are held, be appointed, and that they should be paid, so that they would not be at any loss. In my opinion the money that is distributed among township fairs does very little good, as when it is divided up among all in the county each one gets very little, and if each one does not get a portion, they are jealous—there is where the trouble comes in. I say, if there is any expended at fairs, let it be at the county fairs, and if the district takes in more than one county, take them in rotation.

DANIEL STUART.

Stony Point, Jan. 28.

It seems to us that the matter to which you refer is one that can be efficiently dealt with by the affiliated societies themselves. The by-laws of the O. B. K. A. under which the local societies work, permit them to spend a part, or all if they choose, of the grant in lectures. If you will refer to reports of the affiliated associations, as presented at the annual meeting, one of the societies did spend a portion of its grant in lectures, and there is no reason why you should not do it in your own

affiliated society. It rests entirely with the members, as to how they shall spend the grant, within the limitation of the by-laws. As to the dividing up of the grant into prizes for distribution to township shows, we must say that we are of your mind exactly, but this, too, is a matter which you, as an affiliated society must arrange amongst yourselves. We would doubt the wisdom of the O. B. K. A. putting down hard and fast rules as to the exact way in which every dollar of the grant is expended. Their only desire is that it shall all be spent in the best possible interest of the whole pursuit of bee-keeping.

Your suggestion as to the method of distribution of the money, where the affiliated society covers more than one county, is a sensible and wise one, and should be carried out without objection. There is, however, no other affiliated society at the present time which does take in more than one county, except your own. While on this subject we may as well say, that we think ourselves, that the grants would be of ten-fold more use if used for the purpose of paying first-class lecturers to deliver practical addresses on the various branches of bee-keeping.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,
Foul Brood Legislation.

DEAR Mr. Macpherson,—Yours received with reference to the proposed action in re. the foul brood question. I may say I am in communication with the Minister of Agriculture in Toronto and am moving in the matter as fast as possible, with the view of securing the desired legislation during the approaching session. I have a letter from the Hon. C. Drury to-night in reply to mine, laying the matter before him. Everything is favorable so far and I have little doubt that we shall secure what we ask.

I am also in correspondence with the other delegate, Mr. Gemmill, and my intention is to fix a day soon with the Minister when we will obtain an interview and be prepared to submit to him draft of bill embodying the legislation we desire in the premises.

I thoroughly agree with you that the membership of the Ontario Bee Keeper's Association ought to be largely increased the current year. I have no doubt that it will be largely increased. When those outside come to understand and appreciate the advantages of membership con-

nection with the society they will join. The premium offered, and to be given to every member, new and old, this year is a valuable one, exceeding the amount of the membership fee, and ought to bring in a large accession. On the committee appointed to consider the question of premium for this year I strongly urged the claims of a good smoker, thinking it would be more generally acceptable than anything else we could offer. Every bee keeper, whether large or small, needs a smoker. And those who already possess them will soon require new ones, for I find that smokers like other things will wear out and break. The smoker we decided on was the number two. A good article worth \$1.25, delivered free to every member. As the annual membership fee is but one dollar each member will be in pocket this year 25c, to say nothing of the many other advantages of membership.

Am glad to hear that "La Grippe" has relaxed his hold on you. I, too, am beginning to feel myself again. That night, returning home from the Belleville convention, was, as you are aware, a cold stormy one; and as the midnight train was an hour or two behind time and then slow in its move after it did come along, it was nearly daylight when I got home, and I brought with me a heavy cold on top of "Grip" which made matters decidedly unpleasant in my physical economy for the space of many days. I am a peaceable citizen, but once in a while I feel like quarreling, not so much with my fellow citizens as with their ignorance. That night in the Belleville waiting room where I was obliged to pass a long hour in an atmosphere not fit for a hog to breathe, I came as near to the fighting point as I usually get. A big hot stove in the center of the room, every door and window carefully shut, and nearly every man in the room smoking either an old pipe or a cigar! just imagine that for a moment and then imagine the pleasant and healthy condition of the air in that room to a person of normal instincts! I would go out occasionally just before the suffocating point was reached and walk up and down the platform, but it was a cold, stormy night. Finally I took up a standing position just inside the door, and kept it a little ajar, opening it again as fast as anybody would, shut it. My opinion is that the average male traveler knows or cares as much about the composition of air and the laws of hygiene as a kangaroo knows about conic sections. Yours truly,

ALLAN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.
January 24th, 1890.

The foul brood committee met at Toronto, on the 4th inst. The result of these deliberations we have not heard yet.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Excessive Swarming.

A GENERAL REPORT OF MUCH INTEREST.

THE season of 1880 is long past, and as yet I have sent no report of what success I had with my bees during the season, but it is perhaps better late, than never. I commenced the season with 16 colonies all in good condition. They were taken out of cellar on the 8th of April and were soon at work carrying in pollen and honey. They worked well and bred up very fast and were nearly up to the swarming point when the cold wet weather of the latter part of May and beginning of June came, putting a stop to honey gathering and everything else for a time, leaving some of them on the verge of starvation. I had to give one colony some brood and honey from a stronger neighbor to save it from being completely starved. But when fine and warm weather did come, they went to work in earnest, both gathering honey and brood rearing, and they built up very fast. When they commenced swarming it was seemingly with a determination to multiply and replenish the earth in a short time, and I never saw such large swarms. One would almost wonder that a hive could hold them all. The first came off on the 8th of June the next on the 11th and after that it was swarming nearly all the time. I wanted honey rather than increase, and having read somewhere that by taking a frame or two of unsealed brood and honey from the parent colony, and putting them in the new hive with the swarm, and living them on the old stand, it would not only prevent the old colony from swarming again, but would also be sure to make the new swarm accept the situation and prevent them leaving the hive and absconding to the woods. Being also strongly advised by a friend to try it, I did so, with the result that although the old colony was not ready to swarm on the eighth day, the new one generally was. I did not know what to make of it, until I saw an article in the American Bee Journal, written by Mr. G. M. Doolittle, which showed me at once that instead of checking, I was stimulating the swarming fever by putting them in, exactly the same condition that they were trying to get away from, by leaving their old home. So it no longer puzzled me to make out why they swarmed just at the time when in my opinion they ought to be comfortably established in their new home. That was, that they found brood and honey there before them and having a laying queen, their first impulse naturally enough would be to start building queen cells and to make

"Elaborate arrangements in due form
As soon as possible to cast a swarm"

Well, they swarmed and swarmed and I kept putting them back, cutting out queen cells, and working the extractor on them, but do what I would, and they seemed willing to let me do anything without resistance. (That is, pointed resistance) swarm they would and did, for no sooner was one batch of queen cells destroyed than they would start another. So that the end of the season found me with 43 colonies all good and strong, after all the putting back and considerable doubling up that had been done, one of which, however, was a stray swarm which I had caught.

Besides the increase, I got 100 lbs of honey per colony, spring count, 1,200 lbs of extracted and 400 lbs of comb honey in one pound section a very good yield considered along with an increase of about 175 per cent, and besides I have a lot of filled combs on hand, saved to give a start in the spring to any colonies that may consume an unusual amount during the winter I have them all in the cellar and they are doing well so far, the temperature is from 45° to 50° a little higher on account of the mild winter weather we are getting than I would wish to have it; but as the cellar is well ventilated, the slight excess of heat may do no harm, although last winter they came out in splendid condition with the temperature averaging 5° or 6° lower.

I started last spring with eleven colonies of Italians, and five of common blacks, and determined to get rid of the blacks on account of their irritability and disagreeable habit of boiling out of the hives every time they are opened and now all are Italians except one colony, and two or three Hybrids through their queens being mismaled. I am giving Carniolans a trial. I have four colonies with Carniolan queens, but on account of getting them late in the season, have nothing to say of their good or other qualities this time, only that any time I looked to see what they were doing, I always found them on the combs, and not trying to run away and hide in the corners or somewhere else. They are very quiet and although dark, are as easy to find on the combs as Italian queens, and I have much hope that they will prove a valuable acquisition though to beat some of my Italians they must get up in the morning as I have one strain or family of Italians (if I may use the term) that are hard to beat. I got the queen two years ago with some bees from a neighbor, and after finding out her good qualities, inquired of him where he got her, or if he had raised her himself. He told me that he thought she was one of a lot he

got from somewhere in the States. She is a beauty and very prolific, and her bees are great honey gatherers, golden yellow beauties, and very gentle, and her daughters are turning out her equals in every respect. I have queens raised from her in nearly half my colonies and their progeny are all good workers, and so gentle that I have often taken honey from them without smoking. The old queen will be three years old next spring but I would not take \$10 for her if she is alive next spring, as I want to raise queens from her to replace any others that do not come up to my standard.

I have sold all my honey at home, and could sell as much more without leaving the house; have worked up a good home market by selling nothing but A. No. 1 honey, put up in attractive packages. Sold extracted at 10 cents and comb at 200 per lb.

Before closing, allow me to say that I am much indebted to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for much valuable and useful information, and no Canadian bee-keeper can afford to be without it as it will pay its cost many times in one season. The poultry department is a good feature as poultry and bees go as well together as any other two branches of business. I wish the JOURNAL the success it desires.

Yours very truly,

ALEX. BLACK.

Sonya, Ont.

You have given us all a good point in reference to watching after the brooding starts rapidly in the spring. Many colonies are allowed to suffer for want of food, so many people imagine that because their bees are working well or brooding fast that there is no necessity for looking after them. We have frequently found colonies that had apparently sufficient honey, and in a few days were starving. Bees consume, when brooding rapidly, several pounds of honey a day, and we should always remember that the brood combs are not nearly as thick as section honey, and it takes a much larger area to make a pound and the quantity in the comb, is usually judged by those who have not weighed and tested it, is much less than we imagine. I have sometimes thought there was five or six pounds of honey in the colony, and on weighing and computing carefully we have found there was not half that, because frequently there was pollen under the honey. A little feeding, when there is no honey coming in, in the spring of the year, in

this section of country at least, is always desirable, as it stimulates them the same as if honey was coming in and keeps them brooding up to their full capacity. While we think you have no reason to grumble about them swarming too much if you got 43 colonies from 16, and the average of 100 lbs. per colony, those colonies to be in good condition for winter, and sealed combs put away to feed them in the spring. Perhaps you would not have got much more honey by any other management. On the whole we think your profits are better than if you had run entirely for honey, and prevented swarming. With 43 colonies, and a prospect of a good season before us, you ought to feel like giving them every attention possible. Kindly tell us how they come out in the spring.

Your idea of saving sealed combs to give them in the spring is a good one, and should be practiced more, because if we do not require the honey, we can extract it, and sell it before the new honey comes in. The temperature of your cellar had very much better be 45 to 50 than from 40 to 45. We consider 40 altogether too low and especially if the cellar is damp. Where there is much dampness the bees will stand five degrees higher in temperature, they require about that. We do not think that you need try to change your strain of bees very much. There is no probability that your Carnolians will improve them very much, except perhaps in the capping of comb honey, they leave more of a vacuum under the cap and this makes it appear much whiter, which is very desirable, making it more attractive on the shelves or counter.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association.

A GREEABLE to the call of the executive committee about thirty members met at the Van Ness House, Burlington, Jan., 21st, 1890.

The small attendance is chargeable to the popular epidemic known as LaGrippe; many more would have been glad to have been present if they had been able.

The meeting was called to order at 1.30 p. m. by president R. H. Holmes, of Shoreham, and the secretary, J. H. Larrabee, of Larrabee's Point, read the minutes of the last meeting and the

new constitution which was adopted last year.

The chair appointed, V. V. Blackmer, of Orwell, Geo Beecher, of Essex, and J. W. Smith, of Stowe, a committee on nominations, and F. M. Wright, Franklin Co, H. W. Scott, of Orange Co., and H. L. Leonard, of Rutland Co. a committee on awards, and Miss Douglass, of Addison Co., Miss Crehore, of Orange Co., F. F. Warner, Addison Co., committee on resolutions.

Mr. V. V. Blackmer, of Orwell, read an interesting paper on "The management of bees during swarming". He told his hearers how his apiary was situated among tall butternut trees, but he had no trouble in getting swarms from the tallest limbs of the trees, as he simply placed a new and empty hive where the old one had stood, and when the bees returned, as they surely would, he simply took the queen from his pocket, placed her at the entrance of the hive and the swarms followed her in, where they remained.

Mr. A. E. Manum, of Bristol, in answer to questions, said that, in the month of May he hunted up the queen, which at that time is laying most and is easily found, picks her up and letting her rest her feet on his coat, he clips both of the wings on one side, cutting off, with a small pair of scissors, fully one half, but in such a way that he does not cut much of the veins, merely cutting the thin or lace part. In one day he drove five miles and back, hunted up 80 queens whose wings he clipped and got back home in time for early tea.

Mr. O. J. Lowrey, of Jericho, being absent on account of sickness his paper on "Metalic honey-boards" was omitted and the president called for remarks on the subject, and Messrs. Wright, of Enosburgh, Cram, of West Brockville, Davis, of Bradford, and Smith of Stowe, responded.

The paper on the "rearing and shipping of queens" by A. E. Manum, who is an enthusiast in his business, called forth an interesting discussion in which the reader made some interesting answers to questions.

The next essay "A book of chronicles" by Miss M. A. Douglas, of Shoreham, was an interesting history of the organization and perfection of the Vermont Bee Keepers' Association as evolved from the Addison Co. Beekeepers' Association, organized in Middlebury in 1875. At the close of the reading the convention gave Miss Douglas a very hearty encore.

The last feature of the afternoon session was his address "The chemistry of honey and other

sugars," by Joe. L. Hills, state chemist. Mr. Hills introduced the polariscope and gave an interesting description of the composition of sugar and honey. At the conclusion of the address a vote of thanks was unanimously passed by those present. At 4:20 the meeting adjourned until evening.

An informal canvass among the members present during the intermission showed that quite a number of bee-keepers in this State are producing from one to eight tons of honey annually, most of which is shipped to the city markets.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened at 7:20 by the reading of reports of vice-presidents. The first paper of the evening 'Honey packages, gave some valuable hints in regard to the putting up of honey and the kinds of packages which would cause the most ready sale in the market."

Miss Crehore in an able and exceedingly business manner told how she marketed honey and the remarks that followed showed that she certainly understood her business. Prof. G. H. Perkins, State entomologist, with the assistance of a microscope and a diagram gave an interesting informal talk on "The bee and its insect enemies." At the conclusion of Prof. Perkins address the meeting adjourned for the evening.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

The morning session opened with the report of the secretary which showed the association to be in a flourishing condition. The treasurer's report showed a balance in the treasury and all debts paid up.

The committee on nominations reported the following officers who were elected.

President V. V. Blackmer, of Orwell.

Vice-Pres. J E Crane, of Addison.

F. H. Walker, for Bennington, Co.

J. D. Goodrich, for Caledonia "

Geo. Beecher, for Chittenden "

B. P. Greenie for Franklin "

J. W. Smith for Lamoille "

M. F. Cram for Orange "

A. J. Albee for Orleans "

H. L. Leonard, for Rutland "

D. S. Hall for Washington "

Sec.-Treas. J. H. Larabee, Larabee's Point.

Mr. H. D. Davis, of Bradford, discussed "wintering" and the influence of the "pollen theory," explaining his success with his hive. He claimed that the pollen soured if it became damp, and therefore must be kept dry. He turns his brood chamber upon end in wintering thereby gaining a deeper brood chamber in accordance with nature.

The consideration of "The control and prevention of increase" was then taken up. Miss Lettie L. Crehore, of Bradford, illustrated her remarks by the use of a swarming device consisting of a brood chamber attached to one side of a hive.

The speaker regulated the increase as she desired by changing to new brood nests. The brood chambers contain eight frames (L. size) and eight days after the first swarm issued four of the frames in the old brood chamber which other swarms were hived. By means of this ber were put into another brood chamber upon device the bees are driven back into the hive and all increase is prevented.

Miss Walcott, of Shoreham, was the next speaker. She said that when fine queens issued new colonies were formed to the best advantage. By having the queens all carefully clipped, and cutting out queen cells the issue may be readily regulated and entirely prevented if no cells are overlooked. Mr. M. F. Cram, of West Brookfield, used the more common methods of regulation which consists of simply going to the hive before the bees swarm, taking away the queen and allowing no queen cells to hatch.

The subject was then generally discussed. Miss Crehore in answer to a question said that she did not use comb over three year's old.

Mr. Davis, of Bradford, said that he could not use the comb long because there would be too much pollen.

Mr. Manum and Mr. Cram said they were troubled with too little pollen. Mr. Davis thought there was a difference in location in relation to pollen.

The committee on resolutions presented resolutions thanking those who had addressed the convention, the Van Ness House and the railroads for courtesies extended, and expressing faith in the future of the industry, all of which were adopted.

The committee on awards made no report by request of one exhibitor who had the most extensive display with but little competition.

Miss Douglas for the committee on resolutions submitted a proposition for the offering of premiums aggregating \$50 at the State fairs for the exhibition of honey and supplies with special expert judges.

Mr. Manum said \$50 was not large enough and an amendment offered by Mr. Wright, of Enosburg, was adopted increasing the sum to \$75 and the resolution was passed. At the proper time the matter will be laid before the managers of the State fair.

The Question Box was opened last on the pro-

gramme as a number of the members had to leave early in time to make railroad connections. President Holmes called upon various members for answers to questions. The best way to dispose of partly filled sections, Mr. Wright said, was to extract the honey and keep the comb until another year. Mr. Manum said that it would not be profitable for a bee-keeper with only 50 colonies to make his own foundation. He thought black bees swarmed less than Italians.

Mr. Wright said that if a man had time he could make his own supplies profitably, but if he had other work it would not pay him to do it.

Mr. Manum thought it would be profitable to buy bees and have a man to care for them, judging from his experience, but he would not advise a man to do so who had had no experience. He thought one man could manage 300 colonies.

Miss Douglass thought Cook's Manual was the first work to read, and Root's A. B. C. and Newman's "Bees and Honey" were also recommended.

Various speakers said that the best kind of fuel for smokers was poplar planer shavings and dead elm wood. The Bingham smoker was preferred.

Mr. Wright preferred Italian bees to the black as he found them the most hardy.

Mr. Holmes completed his second year as president.

The convention then adjourned.

On the whole the meeting was pronounced by those who ought to know, as one of the most profitable ever held.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BAY BEE-KEEPER.

Liquid Honey.

THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF EXTRACTED HONEY.

IT has taken the American apiarists a great while to decide that they have real use for the honey-extractor. Experimenting has demonstrated that honey-extracting is an economical proceeding, and, properly handled, is one of the greatest inventions in the bee-keeping world.

The people of America seem to be awakening to the fact that the honey extractor is suited to the wants of the honey-producing world; and if there is any one point that demands careful study, it is the manner in which extracted honey is placed upon the market, to meet the wants of the consumer. Hence, too much attention has been given to our own ideas in trying to get every last cent out of it possible.

Too cheap receptacles have been used, to a great extent, in placing extracted honey upon the market in very bad condition. Glass tumblers, holding one pound, are the best receptacles for extracted honey. Those glasses having a large mouth will allow the use of the contents in either the liquid or candied form. The glasses also show just what the honey is, and the variety of honey will present a nice appearance in them.

Owing to the convenience in which it can be handled, the cheapness with which it can be produced, and the fact that it is the only pure article strictly by itself—no intermingling of beeswax—places it at the front of the most desirable honey for consumption. Comb honey is undoubtedly a thing of beauty; hence we believe that extracted honey can be produced in its best possible shape at one-half the cost of comb honey.

It is an impossibility to adulterate honey so as to deceive. It has been said that "the American people love to be humbugged." You can fool the bee, but you cannot fool the people with adulteration of extracted honey. When the extractor is used, we can keep each variety of honey separate, and by itself in the majority of cases, hence I may say that, in my opinion, to make bee keeping a grand success, is not to confine yourself wholly to comb honey production. The extractor is here, and here to stay.—C. E. Woodward, in American Bee Journal.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

4000 LBS. FROM 29 COLONIES—SPRING COUNT.

E. CAVERLEY.—Began work with 29 colonies, increased to 48 colonies. Extracted 4000 lbs. honey, principally basswood. Placed bees in winter quarters, Dec. 1st. On examination find them very quiet and appear to be doing well.

Sine, Ont., January 14, 1890.

You have done splendidly, an average of 138 lbs. per colony is something to be proud of. Perhaps you wouldn't object to tell the readers of the BEE JOURNAL the system that you practiced, which helped you to arrive at such an excellent result.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

MISSING NUMBERS.

To complete their file, a number or two of the BEE JOURNAL is often wanting—perhaps they have been loaned or lost. We shall always be glad to replace these while our own stock lasts. Do not therefore be afraid to ask.

DISCOUNT NOTICE.

We offer 5 per cent off catalogue prices for all orders received before the 1st March, accompanied by the cash. No discount after that.

11 CENTS PER POUND FOR EXTRACTED.

The season is getting pretty well on and we do not want to be caught with too much honey on our hands at a high price, we therefore reduce our offer for No. 1 extracted honey, to 11 cents per pound, delivered here, in exchange for any kind of supplies at catalogue prices. We allow 30 cents each for 60 pound tins, of our own make. No allowance for other sizes or styles, but we are willing to return them as soon as we get them emptied.

NOTE TO ADVERTISERS.

Do you know our advertisers tell us that it pays to place an advertisement in the columns of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. There are occasionally times when we are told that it hasn't paid, but there is nearly always a reason behind the scenes—either the goods advertised are out of season or the price asked is prohibitory. If you advertise something that nobody wants, don't wonder if they don't receive you with open arms the moment you tell them what you have to sell.

CATALOGUES FOR SUPPLY DEALERS.

We have already turned out two or three catalogues for supply dealers and have others under way. Now is the time to get them out before the rush comes on. Every bee keeper is getting his order into shape and the dealer who gets his price list into the hands of that bee-keeper is going to reap some benefit.

HONEY MARKETS.

DETROIT.

Market dull and depressed. Comb quoted at 12 and 14 cts., extracted 7 and 8. Beeswax 22 and 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

CONVENTIONS.

Feb. 5, 6, 7, 1890—New York State—at Rochester N. Y. G. H. Knickerbocker, Secy.

Feb'y 5, 1890—Wisconsin State—At Madison Wis.—Dr. J. W. Vance, Sec., Madison, Wis.

May 3, 1890—Susquehanna, at Hop Bottom, Pa. H. M. Seeley, Sec., Hartford, Pa.

May 19, 1890—Northern Illinois at Rockford, Ill., D. A. Fuller, Cherry Valley, Ill.

Jan'y 9, 10, 1891—Ontario Beekeepers Association, at St. Catharines; W. Couse, Sec., Streetsville, Ont.

Feb. 19, 20 '90—Ohio State, in conjunction with North Eastern Ohio, Northern Pennsylvania and Northwestern New York, at Cleveland Ohio.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

H. D. Davis & Co., Bradford, Vt.—40 pages—New England No. 7 hives and supplies, also hints on wintering, honey-producing, controlling swarms, etc.

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.

The Canadian Poultry Journal.

OUR venture has been such a success that we have determined to give a *practical* publication of your own. After March 1st THE WEEKLY will be published separately from the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and will thereafter be known as the CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL. For particulars of the proposed change see page 3036 of this issue. The POULTRY JOURNAL will continue under the editorial management of Mr. W. C. G. Peter, who has so successfully conducted that department since the inception of the WEEKLY. The idea that has been prevalent heretofore, that the publication of the WEEKLY was a matter of secondary importance, as compared with the BEE JOURNAL will be most effectually put down even though it never should have existed, and the CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL will not be long in gaining the summit of its desire—to become in circulation what it now is, in *practicality*—THE BEST POULTRY PUBLICATION IN CANADA.

The D. A. JONES Co., LD.
Publishers.

Have the WEEKLY print your circulars. It will pay you.

WE had the pleasure of an hour's chicken talk with Bro. Carley of Barrie, last week. We were lucky enough to find him in the best of spirits, on account of the advent of three little strangers, all doing well, and of the Brown Leghorn persuasion. These were the result of Mr. Carley's first trial with an incubator, made and designed by Dr. Bennett, of Barrie. Mr. Carley put in five eggs one proved infertile, three chicks were out, the other egg was put in two days after the first four, and was about hatching while we were there, making the hatch 100 per cent of fertile eggs. We found Mr. C. so enthusiastic over the cleanly and other merits of the incubator, that thenceforth he will stick to it alone if it will work half as well as on its first trial. It was indeed a pleasure to go into his scrupulously clean poultry house. Here we knew the owner valued at its proper estimate the price of cleanliness. We saw a pair of Pekin Bants among the stock, which are due in Owen Sound this week and they are perfect beauties.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Unity is Strength.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND EASTERN TOWNSHIP'S ASSOCIATION, OTTAWA.

CAN you through the medium of your journal bring to a successful issue the amalgamation of the above two associations? I certainly think it would be a grand thing for the poultry fraternity of this Province, what a magnificent prize list could then be offered! It would be the means of drawing out all our best birds, and all our live fanciers. I would suggest that the two associations join together. Select a good deputation to wait on the Government and ask for a total grant of say

\$1,200. I would also suggest that a scheme something like the following should be agreed upon. In 1892 let the show go to Ottawa. In 1893 Kingston, Peterboro or Bowmanville. In 1894 Toronto. In 1895 Hamilton, Guelph or St Catharines. In 1896 London. In this way it would have been twice east of Toronto, and twice west every five years.

I am quite certain from what I know of the poultry fraternity in and around Ottawa, that if a course similar to above were fully explained it would meet with their approval. I am almost positive a scheme of this kind would be in every way acceptable to the Province. In the first place it would only be necessary for the Ontario board of directors and those of Ottawa to come to some understanding regarding the terms of amalgamation, then select a sub-committee from the two boards and formulate a scheme to present to the Hon. Mr. Drury, Minister of Agriculture for his consideration. I am satisfied that if the plans presented are what I am sure they can be made, the Government will see at a glance that it will be largely to the benefit of the Province and indeed our Dominion. Why, the eggs exported last year were over two million dollars and we are put down as the second largest egg exporting country in the world. I hope the board of directors will not allow this matter to rest here and that others more able than I will give their views and that ere long it will be adjusted.

If Ottawa directors will make known to the Ontario board of directors what they consider themselves justly and fairly entitled to, I am quite certain from what I know of the new board of directors of the Ontario Poultry Association just elected at St. Catharines, their desires would meet with approval. As I said before "Unity is Strength." If I can be of any use to aid the amalgamation and the procuring of increased grant, you know where to find me.

I am yours, &c.,

JOSEPH DILWORTH.

Toronto.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY

More than Feathers Astray.

IN your issue of Jan. 8th, under the caption of "Stray Feathers" I find a communication from Robert Rayson. In this communication he excuses or rather tries to excuse the the barbarous practice of caponing. Now Mr. Editor I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your manly and humane stand in this matter. It shows a sense of humanity and refinement in your makeup that may be born in a man but can seldom, I might say

never, be made in him. Your correspondent goes on to claim that because horses and other animals are castrated that it is perfectly legitimate and humane to treat the fowls thus. He even refers to a practice of thus mutilating cats. Well it may be customary in some places but—well I don't want to say what I think about such a locality. At the best the question is decidedly abstruse as to the profits arising from castrating in Canada. The subject has to be kept until eighteen months old to be at the best, and in no Canadian market will it fetch money enough to pay for a year's feeding, much less eighteen months. As you say in your comments the small pecuniary loss sustained by "losing even a large per centage of the victims—I can call them nothing else" leads many with a certain amount of curiosity and a small amount of humanity or regard for the suffering of lower animals to do a considerable amount of torturing under the guise of experimenting. Again a cockerel at six or eight months old is equally as toothsome as any capon and very few people could tell the difference, in fact the cull cockerels we eat at home are decidedly superior to the restaurant and hotel capon. As to the operations performed on horses and pigs it is of a less painful nature in most instances as any one acquainted with the operations is aware, and the gain is a great many hundred percent greater, and in fact in many instances almost an absolute necessity to the safety of life and limb. To those people—and there are many of them who care nothing about the suffering inflicted on dumb animals—caponing may seem a profitable operation and I have known men to try it just out of curiosity to see whether they could do it or not; but such a one is unworthy of the respect of an honest man. Trusting Mr Editor that you may be spared to contend for humane principles I am

HUMANITY.

Fortunately or unfortunately we have had no experience in hotel capons in Canada. But we must in justice say an "old country capon" is fine eating. Perhaps our correspondent has had the misfortune to dine off a 'slip,' they then lose the delicate flavor and peculiar juicy condition of flesh which belongs to a true capon alone. We have before now dined out when 'venison' on the menu was simply a haunch of mutton a little "gone," doing duty for the buck. Maybe, methinks, the Canadian "hotel capon" was of the same order of impo- sition. There are times when dining

out that a strong imagination has plenty of scope.

We thank you for your kind remarks, re our efforts, and hope to deserve the good will of all lovers of poultry stock. Our readers will quite agree with you as to the necessity of such operations among animals, and we know from the difference in the anatomical structure of cattle, etc., and fowls, that all will agree there is much more suffering and the operation is more delicate with fowls than either horses or cattle. But our plea is this, that men should qualify themselves before undertaking surgical operations in any case. To be merciful to the lower animals is scriptural too. The command was given direct from Heaven, even with regard to them not being overworked by their owners and masters. Though man may be careless of the agonies of the creatures to whom he considers himself superior, the compassionate Creator of all, was not unmindful of their capacity for suffering; even to the extent of giving them a day of rest in connection with mankind. We think that friend Rayson is sincere in saying that he would "be glad if it were practicable to have the entire system abolished."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
Excessive Mortality Among Chicks.

I will try to give you my experience in poultry keeping. I have kept a few common fowls for 17 years and never thought they paid very well. A year ago I got a nice trio of S. C. W. Leghorns, also a pair of S. C. B. Leghorns, but having no place to keep them separate my stock is nearly all mixed. I had a nice lot of young chicks but had over 30 die in two or three days. I found 25 all dead one morning and a few more the next and one old hen, they were of different ages, the youngest were 3 or 4 weeks old. Had been feeding shorts mixed with water, was that the cause of death? I have 35 now, all have seemed well till about 10 days ago when I noticed 1 pullet stagger in walking, to-day another is the same, hardly able to walk and fluttered with wings as if hurt in the back. They are in good flesh, some are laying. Can you tell what is the matter with them? I keep them in a stable under barn where horses, cattle and sheep are all housed, size of barn 30 x 30, height of stable about 7 feet. How many could I keep with profit in such a building, and would they be any detriment to the other

stock. They have the run of the whole place. What would be the best way to ventilate such a building.

J. BULL.

Uffington, Ont., Jan. 27th, 1890.

The cause of death of so many young chicks at one time is almost sure to be due to some fault in the management of the stock. Shorts alone mixed with water, especially if the water be cold or nearly so, is a very bad food, particularly for chicks; it clogs the intestines and induces bowel complaint, and also causes an unhealthy condition of the bird's crop. If shorts are used, bran should be mixed with it in proportion to half and half of each, and this should be scalded by pouring boiling water over it after it is mixed and left to stand. The valuable elements of the bran are then freed and in a condition to be easily assimilated. If the mixture is merely wetted and fed at once, the most particularly nourishing and muscle and bone making properties are not readily freed, and the best results cannot be obtained from such a course of feeding. But if scalded the mixture must not be fed hot, as that is relaxing in its effects, but fed just warm, and well mixed into a crumbly state. Better than to use shorts at all is to use one part chopped feed and one of bran. The chopped feed could be composed of two-thirds good oats one third each of barley and peas. There would be the cost of chopping but it is here only ten cents per bag and it pays because it is such fine stuff to give the stock. Re the pullets staggering as if back was hurt, it may be due to fat, or soft shelled eggs, which often cause the birds much suffering before they can be expelled. If fat is the cause, the eggs in forcing their way to the vent cause symptoms such as you mention. If they are laying soft shelled eggs, give bone meal and oyster shells and plenty of gravel (don't forget sand is not gravel). If you can't get gravel, pound crockery small and give them. The birds will often drop soft shelled eggs while on the perch at night, and as these are often eaten before the attendant goes in in the morning, the owner is not aware sometimes of the existing difficulty. If fat is the cause, the remedy is light feeding, and lots of exercise.

You could keep from 75 to 100 in your building, but if they have the run of the horse stables, etc., you will need to look well to them and keep the birds and building free from vermin. With such a run your stock with good management ought to pay you well. The best ventilator would be the square tube, or flue ventilator, or if not convenient to use them, remove a piece of boarding over the window, cover the space with wire netting, and hinge the board on again to make a flap of it and fasten with a button; it can be opened in an instant, and also quickly closed again.

Write us, re anything you want to know, and let us hear how you get along. Accept our best wishes for more success with your birds. The breeds you have are among the hardest and best.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Dunnville to the Front.

AT meeting of fanciers, held at Mr. Clemo's shaving parlor, Jan. 22nd, it was moved by S. M. Clemo, seconded by Mr. Stevens, that this club be named "The Perfection Fancier's Club," of Dunnville, Ont.

Nomination of officer:—Moved by A Stevens, seconded by S. M. Clemo, that J. B. Clarke be president of this club. Moved by S. M. Clemo, seconded by J. B. Clarke that A. Stevens be Vice-President. Moved by Clemo, seconded by A. Stevens, that L. A. Congdon be secretary. Moved by J. B. Clarke seconded by A. Stevens, that S. M. Clemo be Treasurer.

The object of the formation of the club is to encourage the interest, and to promote improvement in the breeding and management of disseminating of poultry, practical information relating thereto.

This club is represented by most of the well known breeds of fowls, including White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Golden Wyandottes, Light Brahma, Single Comb Brown and White Leghorn, and Indian Game.

According to the various prize lists more first prizes have been captured by this club at the late fall and winter shows than by any club in America.

The WEEKLY heartily congratulates the Dunnville boys and wishes their club every success, and if they only hold before them continually the high standard they have raised, they will certainly win "most of the first prizes" wherever they go. Success to you all, and though first prizes are things much to be desired, they are only a fractional part of the good work the club has before it.

Of the quality of the stock owned by the club we have personal knowledge, and it is with pleasure we refer to it as of the highest. The record of the asso-

ciation, too, is as high as it can be. All the prizes of the immense show were paid in full. Go on and prosper.

Brown Red Games.

THIS variety of games should rank as one of the best of the game class, and why it is not more popular in this country is unaccountable. In England recent efforts have been made to bring them up to a high standard.

Black Breasted Red Games are exceedingly popular in America, so much so, as to have but few fanciers of any other of the game varieties, and it has been brought about by these strong contrasting and enduring colors undoubtedly. But, as Brown Reds are now bred, they can very easily be brought up to become strong competitors with them for popularity. Good specimens of Brown Reds possess all of the carriage and symmetry needed; they are reachy, lengthy in head, neck and legs, have short backs, powerful wings, good tails, are fine handlers, and grow sufficiently large to meet the wants of any reasonable breeder.

The Standard of Perfection gives to the male the bright colors which are now sought for in England, and which is very handsome when seen in well bred specimens, viz.: black beak, black eyes, dark face, comb and wattles, some times styled "gypsy face," lemon colored hackle and saddle with a black stripe along the shaft of each feather; shoulders and wing bows lemon colored; black wing bars and, and black flights, black tail, thighs, body and stern, and dark legs. The breast black in color, but each feather should be slightly laced on the outer edge with lemon, the shafts or quills in the breast feathers will also be light or lemon colored.

The beak, legs, face, comb wattles and tails of the female are black, the hackle lemon with a black stripe, and the breast similar to that of the male, viz.: black slightly edged with lemon.

It will be seen that good colors distributed on specimens, as above described, would produce elegant appearing fowls, and altogether would furnish powerful competition with Black Reds. Such fine colored specimens are very rare, so much so, that we have never seen a half dozen fine colored males.

Now here is a field for some game fancier to put forth intelligent effort with a fair prospect of being repaid by something satisfactory. It is possible to be attained. In fact, in some cases it is attained.

Start out with good stock, and then stick to good color. Don't mistake lemon color for orange or red, and be careful about a confused mixing in of black in wing-bows, shoulders and back. Avoid too much splashing and irregularity of lemon in breasts. Reject clear or bright red faces, red eyes, or pale beaks. Rich black should be the only color in the tail, also on the wings and backs of the females.

The tails should be short, carried low, and closely folded, in the males whipped up very close; the sickles short, narrow, and tapering out to the ends.

The Standard mentioned describes the neck as slightly arching and tapering from body to head.

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but it fails to give the shape of the front of neck from throat to breast. In nature it slightly arches or bends to the front, it never appears as curving in toward the back.—Fanciers Gazette.

For the Poultry Weekly
Chatham Poultry Show.

THE show, though a fair one, was nothing like as large as expected there being less than 300 birds on exhibition.

Nearly all the heavy breeds, especially the Wyandottes, were cut hard on weight, but scored fair nevertheless. The winning Silver cockerel was pronounced by Mr. Butterfield as the best bird he had seen this season. Whites, also cut hard on weight but well up in quality.

Leghorns well represented, winners scoring high.

Cochins—Partridge, a good lot.

Buff—very few.

Black—only one breeding pen, cockerel a good bird, pullets disqualified for weight.

Langshans—~~not~~ very numerous, winning cockerel scoring 95.

Brahmas—few but good.

Hamburgs—very scarce, only 4 blacks representing in this class. Cockerel going 94.

Games—a grand lot.

Bantams—very few.

Pheasants—well represented by a pair of Golden, a pair of Silver and a pair of English, very fine.

C. M. B.

PRIZE LIST.

Plymouth Rocks, barred, cockerel—1st 92½ G. Bennet, Charing Cross; 2d 91 do., pullet, 1st 91 Jos Hawley, Mull, Ont., 2d, 89 G Bennet.

Wyandottes, Silver Laced, cockerel, 1st 93½ Alex Martin, Chatham; 92½ Jos Hawley. Pullet, 1st 93 Jos Hawley, 2d 92 do.

White—cockerel, 91 C M Baskerville, Chatham, 2d, 91 Jos Hawley. Hen, 1st 91½ C M Baskerville, pullet, 1st 92½ Jos Hawley; 2d 92 J P Taylor, Chatham.

Brahmas—Light, cock, 2d 86 Alexander & Martin. Hen, 1st 90½ do. Cockerel, 2d 86 do. Pullet, 1st 93 J Shaw, Chatham; 2d 92½ Alexander & Martin.

Dark—cock, 1st 91½ Alexander & Martin. Pullet 1st 93½ do., 2nd 91½ do.

Cochins—Partridge, hen, 1st 91½ G Bennet, cockerel, 1st 91 G Bennet, 2nd 90 W Richardson, Chatham Pullet, 1st 92½ Alexander & Martin, 2d 89½ do.

Buff—Cockerel, 1st 90 C D Flemming, Chatham.

Langshans—Hen, 1st 94½ Alexander & Martin, ad 94½ do; cockerel, 1st 95 do, 2d 91½ W. Richardson.

Leghorns—S C White, cock, 1st 91½ G C Scott, Chatham, hen, 1st 91½ do, 2d 91 do, cockerel, 1st 93½ J P Taylor, 2d 92 J P Taylor; pullet, 1st 95 do, 2d 94½ do.

B—Pen, 1st 187½ J P Taylor, 2d 183 1/6 G Bennett.

Brown—Cockerel, 1st 93 G C Scott, 2d 91 G Bennet; pullet, 1st 94½ G Bennet.

B Pen—1st 181½ G Bennet.

Black—Cook'l, 1st 95 G Bennet, 2nd 93 Alexander & Martin, pullet, 1st 96½ F C Gerber, Chatham, 2d 93 Alexander & Martin.

Black Spanish—cock, 1st 93 G Bennet, hen 1st 92 G Bennet.

Polish, Golden Bearded—Cockerel, 2d 86, Alexander & Martin, pullet, 1st 90, do; B Pen 1st 183 do.

Red Caps—Cock 2d 89 G. Pick, Mull, Ont., cockerel 2d 89 do, pullet, 1st 90 1-2, do.

Hamburgs, Black—cock'l 1st 94 I Evens, Chatham, hen, 2d 86 1/2 do, pullet, 1st 95 1/2 do; 2nd 91 do.

Games, Black B. Red—cock, 2nd 88 1/2 Alexander & Martin, hen 2d 89 1/2 do, cock'r'l, 1st 90 1/2 do, 2d 90, F C Gerber, pullet, 1st 92 do, 2d 90 1/2 do. B. Pen, 1st 180 1/3 G Bennet, 2d 179 Alexander & Martin.

Red Pyle—cockerel 1st 91 1/2 F C Gerber, 2d 90 do, pullet, 91 1/2 do, 2d 91 1/2 do.

G. Duckwing—cock, 2d 85 F E Gerber, hen, 1st, 91 do.

Bantams, Game, Black B Red—cock 2d 88 1/2 G Bennet, hen, 2d 81 1/2 do, cock'l, 1st 90 1/2 Alexander & Martin, pullet 2d 89 1/2 do.

Pyle, Red—cockerel 2d 88 W Bogue, London, pullet 2d 89 W Bogue.

A O V—cock, 1st, hen, 1st, cock'l, 1st, pullet, 1st (Yokohamas) F E Gerber.

Best Collection Pit Game—1st Alexander & Martin.

Turkeys, Wild—1st G Bennet.

Pheasants, Golden—1st J Shaw, Silver, 1st do.

English—1st Captain Bowles, Chatham.

Winners at Ottawa.

Light Brahma—cock 1st and 2nd E Turcotte, Ottawa, 92½, 91; hen 1st & 2d Turcotte 92½, 92 cockerel 1st & 2d, do., 91, 90; pullet 1st & 2nd, do., 93½, 93.

Dark Brahma—Cockerel 1st Jas. McLaren, Owen Sound, 92½; pullet, 1st & 2d do, 93, 92½.

Buff Cochins—cock 1st H Hett, Berlin, 92, 2d H G Cawdron, Ottawa, 90; hen, 1st, do., 90½; cockerel, 1st & 2d., H Hett, 94½, 92; pullet, 1st, H Hett, 93.

Partridge Cochins—hen 1st H G Cawdron, 93; 2d Hett 92½; cockerel 1st, J O LaBelle, Bowmanville 92½, 2d, Cawdron 90; pullet 1st & 2d, Hett, 93, 92.

White Cochins—hen, 1st Cawdron 93, 2d Hett 92½.

Black Cochins—cock 1st N & G. Gunn, Kingston, 91½, 2d Hett 89½; hen 1st Hett, 91½; cockerel 1st Hett 90; pullet do, 93½.

Langshan—cock, 1st, LaBelle, 93½, 2d G. M. Matheson, Ottawa, 93; hen, 1st & 2nd Wm Cooch, Ottawa, 94½, 93½; cockerel, 1st and 2nd, G. M. Matheson, 93½, 93; pullet 1st and 2nd, do 94, 93½.

Laced Wyandottes—cock, 2d S T Ami, Ottawa 80½; hen 1st and 2d, P G Keyes, Ottawa, 92, 90; cockerel, 1st John I. Gill, Ottawa, 91; pullet 1st R G Martin, Marysville.

Barred P Rocks—cock 1st J. Mason, Ottawa, 91 2nd Neving Bros. 90½; cockerel 1st C. J.

Devlin, Ottawa, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2nd Neving Bros. 90; hen, 1st, R G Martin, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2d R Switzer, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; pullet, 1st & 2d Alex Stewart, Hintonburg, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$.

White P. Rock—pullet, 1st A. Thompson, Allen's Corners, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$.

S C W Leghorns—cock, 1st R Switzer, 92, 2d, John Gill, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; hen, 1st and 2nd, do., 94, 98; cockerel, 1st R G Martin 93 1/2, 2nd, Gill, 92; pullet 1st and 2d Alex Stewart, 93 1/2, 98.

S C Brown Leghorn—hen 1st and 2nd, John Bedlow, Brockville; cockerel 1st R G Martin, 92 1/2, 2d Bedlow, 90; pullet, 1st Bedlow, 92, 2d Martin 91 1/2.

Black Leghorn—hen, 1st R Switzer 93 1/2.

Black Spanish—Cock 1st Bedlow, 92 1/2, 2nd, W Cooch, 90 1/2; hen 1st Bedlow, 94, 2d Cooch 91 1/2; cockerel, 1st Bedlow, 94, 2d N & G Gunn, Kingston, 91; pullet 1st & 2d Bedlow, 98, 92 1/2.

Golden Spangled Hamburg—Hen 1st R G Martin, 92. Pullet 1st R G Martin 92 1/2.

Silver Spangled Hamburg—cock 1st R G Martin 91. Hen 1st R G Martin 91. Cockerel 1st and 2nd W S Odell, Ottawa; 93, 2nd do 91 1/2. Pullet 1st and 2nd W S Odell, 92 1/2; 2nd do 92 1/2.

Golden Pencilled Hamburg—cockerel 1st N and G Gunn 92 1/2.

Silver Pencilled Hamburg—cock 1st R G Martin 90 1/2. Hen 1st R G Martin 91 1/2.

Silver Polish — cock 1st R G Martin 90 1/2, Hen 1st R G Martin 91; 2nd John Bedlow 90. Cockerel 2nd John Bedlow 89. Pullet 1st John Bedlow 93 1/2.

Golden Polish —cock 2nd R G Martin 89. Hen 1st R G Martin 90. Pullet 1st R G Martin 90 1/2.

W C B Polish—cock 1st N and G Gunn 93 1/2. Hen. 1st N & G Gunn 90 1/2. Cockerel 1st N and G Gunn 93.

Dorking—Cock 1st J O LaBelle, Bowmanville 92. Hen 1st R G Martin 92 1/2; 2nd J O LaBelle 92. Pullet 1st J O LaBelle 92 1/2.

Black Red Game—Cock 1st R B Smith Owen Sound 94 1/2; 2nd T C Bate, Ottawa, 94. Hen 1st C Lynatt Hull 95; 2nd R G Martin 94 1/2. Pullet 1st N Bonneville, Danville, 94 1/2; 2nd R B Smith 94. Cockerel 1st E Edwards Ottawa 94.

Brown Red Game—Cock 1st Wm Cooch 91. Hen 1st and 2nd Wm Cooch 95, 94 1/2.

Duckwing Game—Hen 1st E Edwards 93 1/2; 2nd Wm Cooch 92 1/2. Cockerel 1st and 2nd E Edwards 93, 91 1/2. Pullet 1st E Edwards 93.

Pile Game—Cock 1st Oldrieve and Nichol Kingston 94 1/2; 2nd Wm Cooch 93 1/2. Hen 1st and 2nd Wm Cooch 92 1/2, 92. Pullet 1st Oldrieve and Nichol 94 1/2.

Black Red Game Bantams—Cock 1st Wm Cooch 96; 2nd Oldrieve and Nichol 93 1/2 Hen 1st and 2nd Wm Cooch 94 1/2, 94 1/2. Cockerel 1st and 2nd Oldrieve and Nichol 96, 95 1/2. Pullet 1st and 2nd Oldrieve and Nichol 95 1/2, 95 1/2.

Brown Red Game Bants—Cock 1st Wm Cooch 92 1/2. Hen 1st and 2nd Wm Cooch 95 1/2, 95 1/2. Cockerel 1st Wm Cooch 94. Pullet 1st Wm Cooch 94 1/2.

Duckwing Game Bants—Cock 1st Wm Cooch 92 1/2; 2nd Oldrieve and Nichol 91 1/2. Hen 1st Wm Cooch 93 1/2; 2nd Oldrieve and Nichol 93. Cockerel 1st and 2nd Oldrieve and Nichol

5, 93 1/2, 9 Pullet 1st Oldrieve and Nichol 94 1/2.

Pile Game Bants—Cock 1st Oldrieve and Nichol 95. Hen 1st Oldrieve and Nichol 93 1/2; 2nd Wm Cooch 92. Cockerel 1st Wm Cooch 92. Pullet 1st Oldrieve and Nichol 94 1/2; 2nd Wm Cooch 92.

Golden Sebright—Hen 1st and 2nd Oldrieve and Nichol 91 1/2, 90 1/2. Pullet 1st and 2nd Oldrieve and Nichol 93 1/2, 93.

Black African Bant—cock, 1st E Murphy, Ottawa, 90 1/2; hen 1st John Gill, 93 1/2; 2nd Murphy, 98; cockerel, 1st and 2nd Oldrieve & Nichol 94 1/2, 98; pullet 1st do. 95, 2nd Murphy, 94 1/2.

Pekin Bant—cock 1st P G Keyes, 93 1/2, 2nd, F Auclair, Ottawa, 91 1/2; hen, 1st J McVeity, Ottawa, 95, 2d P G Keyes 93 1/2; cockerel, 1st, Keyes, 94. 2nd. J. McVeity, 93; pullet, 1st Auclair, 94 1/2, 2d P G Keyes 93 1/2.

Japanese—cock 1st Oldrieve & Nichol, 92; hen 1st Oldrieve & Nichol, 92 1/2.

Bronze Turkey—Cock 1st Bonneville; hen, 1st do.; cockerel, 1st, do.; pullet 1st do., 2nd A. Thompson.

Toulouse Geese—1st Cooch. Any other variety geese—1st and 2nd A. Thompson.

Aylesbury Ducks—1st Gill, 2nd W Cooch.

Fekins—1st W S Odell, 2d Thompson.

Rouen—1st Thompson. Any other variety do.

PIGONS.

Pouters, White—1st G H Parish; any other color, 1st do.

Carriers, Black or Dun—1st do.; A O V., do. Barbs, black—1st G. Wood Jr. & Co., 2nd, Parish; any other color, 1st Wood & Co.; 2nd, Parish.

Jacobins, red and yellow—1st G H Parish, 2d Wood & Co.

Fantails, White—1st G Wood Jr & Co. Any other color—1st G H Parish, 2d Wood Jr & Co.

Trumpeters—1st Parish, 2d Wood & Co.

Tumblers—1st Parish, 2nd Wood & Co.

Antwerps—1st and 2nd John Mason.

Turbits—1st G H Parish, 2d, G Wood, Jr. & Co.

Owls, African—1st Parish.

English—1st Parish, 2d G Wood Jr & Co.

Swallows—1st Wood & Co., 2d Parish.

Nuns—1st " " 2d " "

Dragoos—1st J Mason 2d " "

Any other variety—1st Wood, Jr., 2nd G. Parish.

In procuring fancy eggs for sitting, be sure that your hen means business. Place a few common eggs under her and order immediately. Keep her sitting on the common eggs for two days after the fancy ones have arrived. Allow them to rest quietly in a cool place before placing them under the hen. When the chicks are hatched they should be placed in the hands of some particular person, in order not to lose any of them; as the cost of the chicks, estimating the value of the eggs and expressage, will be too large to run any risks. Get them hatched early, but make full preparations before the eggs arrive from the breeders yards.



PIGEONS AND PETS.

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

Care of Common Pigeons.

AS we have been requested to give an article in our columns on the above subject we append the following, hoping it will answer the purpose. The idea is not the care of pigeons for "fancy" but for shooting matches. We are acquainted with a gentleman who entertains himself and others with the so-called "sport" of shooting pigeons; we do not believe, however, that the birds are given a fair chance to "get going." The gentleman of whom we speak buys the birds a few days before the match, is to come off, puts them in a large loft and feeds them on corn, peas and other grain and a supply of clean water. He buys no birds that are not in the pink of condition and there are plenty of such to be got at from 20 to 40 cents per pair. Beyond the above (and of course keeping the loft tolerably clean) no other care is necessary. In fact, treat them as you would any breed of pigeons that are hardy. If they are to be kept any length of time supply them with gravel and a piece of rock salt and if you wish to breed from them supply them with some boxes to nest in. No particular mating is needed unless the owner wishes, when he must put the would be pair in a pen by themselves, give them a few grains of hemp seed and they will generally be wed when let out of their pen.

When a fine sunshiny day happens along don't forget to give your pigeons a bath.

We paid a short visit to the loft of Inigo Hobden, the short face Tumbler breeder. Here we found things looking up and unless we are mistaken he will make things go this coming breeding season. He has a nice stud of Short Faces, Almonds, Kites and Agates.

Use Only Thoroughbreds - Confined Poultry.

WHEREIN is the value of thoroughbred poultry? My friend, the farmer says he don see why common poultry sells at ten cents per pound, and through-bred at two to three dollars per head. I will try to explain from my standpoint why I think thoroughbreds should be worth more than dundhills. The man who wastes time, brains and hard cash, to get pure stock, can't afford to sell at ten cents per pound. But you may say, what has that to do with its being worth more. I will tell you. A farmer, or anybody else, for that matter, keeps, say 100 hens, the old common variety, inbred and inbred for ever so long. He takes no interest in them, for the sight of them gives him no pleasure, he don't attend to them properly. Very often they shift for themselves, eggs are few and far between, and instead of being profitable they are unprofitable. But, let that same person get a few thoroughbreds, and presto—the scene changes. He smiles when he looks at his biddies, feeds them regularly, keeps their coops clean, makes them feel at home, and they lay regularly, because a pleasure to him, and instead of being a loss they are a profit. Therein then is the difference; not so much in the fowls as in the results achieved through keeping them and that is the true test. Now I wish to say a few words in regard to the producing capacity of fowls. We judge the value of a hen by the number of eggs she will lay, and right here is the point. The productive capacity of a fowl will always be governed by the amount of food it can digest and assimilate. From an experiment made several years ago, I have determined pretty clearly, that fowls in confinement will, in many cases appear to be in good condition and fail to lay, simply because their digestive organs are out of order. I made the experiment as follows. I had a small flock of fowls that had unlimited range, and I killed several, I found the lining of the gizzard very strong and tough, or in proper condition. I shut the remaining fowls up for about six weeks and then killed several, and though they appeared as healthy as when I shut them up (they had quit laying,) I found the lining of the gizzard very weak and no longer in healthy condition. A. M. Burkholder, in Poultry Keeper.

To Our Subscribers.

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

A Grand Trial Trip.

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

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

Free Trial Advertisement

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

Cash must accompany the order.

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

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

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

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

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Success in Bee Culture, paper cover...	50
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Bee-keepers' Dictionary, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	15
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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—High scoring fowls, Hondans, B. Javas, also my prize winners, as I am reducing my stock a bargain for somebody to secure exhibition birds at a low price. Eggs for sale in season two dollars per doz. A. FORBES, Box 93, Bowmanville 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

COOPS—We have on hand ready to ship quick, a large number of coops, sizes and prices as mentioned in advertisement in another column. The D. A. JONES CO., Ld. Beeton.

POULTRY-MEN—Do not order your spring circulars or in fact any kind of printing until you have first asked us for samples and estimates. The D. A. JONES CO., Ld. Beeton.

WANTED—To purchase six settings of Silver Laced Wyandottes and six of White Leghorns. Must be cheap and from high scoring birds. S. KEMP, Hawkesbury, P. O., Ont.

LANGSHANS—One pen, consisting of 1st prize pullets, at St. Catharines 1899, scored 90 1/2, and 1st and 2nd prize hen at Chatham 1899, scoring, pullets, 94 1/2 and 94 1/2, and hen 94, by Butterfield, and cooker 1st 92. Score cards furnished. Have sold every bird except these, and the first decent cash offer takes this pen. E. B. NORTHWOOD, Box 845, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS—Golden Silver and White Wyandottes Light Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, and Brown Leghorns. Price \$1 to \$1 per setting. Write for description of breeding stock to CLAUDE E BALDWIN, Barnston, Que.

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.

FOR SALE.

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PIT GAMES!

Chicks and old stock for sale cheap, also a few White Leghorn chicks cheap. Going in for Exhibition Games only. Address

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BEES

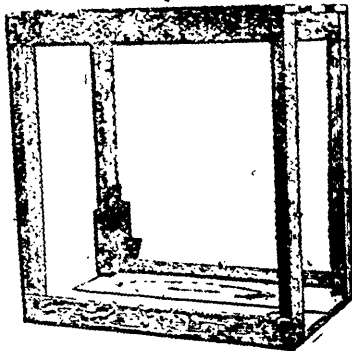
1000 LBS of comb and extracted Honey for sale, also 50 chaff hives for Jones frame; will hold 18 below, have 2nd story 6 inches high. The comb honey is in 1 and 1 1/2 lb sections, packed 16 in a crate. G. A. DEADMAN, Brussels, Ont.

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

FOR SALE—1008 ft. L. hives at 75c, 100 "T" supers at 20c, 100 honey boards (queen excluders) at 20c, 60 feeders at 25c, 100 drone and queen traps (Alley's) at 30c, 25 queen nursery (Alley's) at \$1 300q ueen cages at 5c each. All ft. L. hives Honey wanted. E. LUNAU, Burtonville.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS for orders of Bees or supplies received during January and February. See discount notice in another column. The D. A. JONES CO., Ld. Beeton, Ont.

CELLAR-MEN Who want a No 1 light coal oil stove, VERY CHEAP for the purpose of regulating the temperature in cellar should apply to the undersigned. Stove has stand, oven, and iron heater, etc. F. H. MACPHERSON, Beeton, Ont.



SHIPPING COOPS

For Exhibition And Sale Purposes.

Save money by ordering our new improved hiving outfit made coops—weight only 5 1/2 lbs. We keep in stock one size, only, 20 in x 13 in. x 20, in for pairs or light trials. PRICES MADE UP.

	Each	10	25	100
Skeletons, only,	30	2.75	6.25	22.50
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Skeletons, only,	25	2.50	5.00	18.00

Name and address printed on canvas 6c. 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

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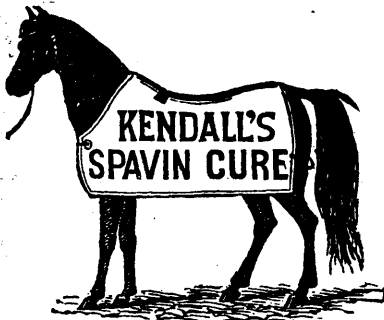
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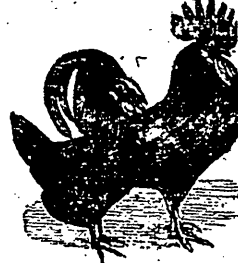
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