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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 45 BEETON, ONT., JAN. 29 1890. WHOLE No. 253

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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 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 the line.

### STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
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
five inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
six inches—1 Col.....	15.00	25.00	40.00
seven inches—1 page.....	25.00	40.00	75.00

### STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the conditions. Transient advertisements inserted till notified and charged accordingly.

### EXCHANGE & MART.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion—do not 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,

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

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

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt. American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 55 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free for Canada and the United States, to England, Germany, etc., 10 cents per year extra, and to all countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00 extra per annum.

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

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

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

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

ERRORS.— We make them: so does 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 anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

## CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,

And "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.49
" " "The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
" " "Beekeepers Review".....	1.40
" " "Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.

Rates with this list of publications on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THIS WILL INTEREST YOU.**

The greatest invention since the introduction of the movable-comb frame. Bees made to live them selves. A simple cheap device and one easily and quickly applied to any style hive. For full particulars address, THE AMERICAN APICULTURIST, W. L. Ham, 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 Jars, 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**

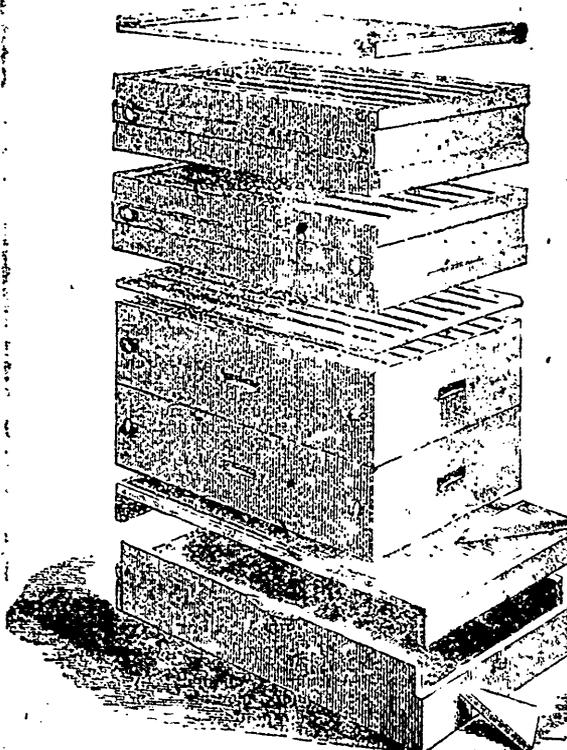
And Sections Send at once for new price list, just out.

**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, Onon. Co., N. Y.



**HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE:**

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

**INDIVIDUAL OR TERRITORIAL RIGHTS**

Will hereafter communicate with me. I will also receive orders for hives and have the same promptly shipped from their factory in Beeton. This hive is now, after three years' public use, the most popular hive in the world among leading honey producers, and has the most and best testimonials from such men as Langstroth, Cook, Hutchinson, Taylor, Stiles, Baldridge and many others ever spoken or written of any bee hive. For this testimony, full 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 those 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. 33—For extracted honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made up....	1 50	1 40	1 35	1 30	1 20
No. 34—No. 33 in flat	1 15	1 10	1 05		95
No. 35—For Comb Honey—Brood Chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4¼x4¼x1½ sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80		75
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable to take either L rests or skeleton crates. (L rests take 27 4¼x4¼x1½ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4¼x4¼x1½ sections) specify which—made up..	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80		75
No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up	85	83	80		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. 33, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 35	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 00
No. 46—No. 45 in flat	1 00	95	90		80
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3½x4¼x1½ sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85

P.S.—General Catalogue mailed on application.

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	45
No. 53—Same as No. 43, 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 REVERSERS FOR 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	15	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 33
No. 67—No. 66 in flat	1 23	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 26	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, MONT.

THE CANADIAN  
BEE JOURNAL  
WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 45      BEETON, ONT., JAN. 29. 1890.      WHOLE No. 253

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.

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 12 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.

THE *British Bee Journal* comes out in new shape and dress with the first issue of the new year. It is now a 16-page weekly, with pages the same size as the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. But this is not the only change. The *Bee Keepers' Record* until recently conducted by Wm Raitt and W. B. Carr, has been amalgamated with it and the future name of the publication will be *The British Bee Journal & Bee Keepers' Record and Adviser*, under the joint editorship of Thos. W. Cowan and W. Broughton Carr. A monthly edition will be published. Two such editors, combining the scientific and practical as these should make things hum, and we have no doubt but that they will.

Now that a committee has been appointed to prepare a bill for presenta-

tion to the local government regarding the suppression of foul brood, no time should be lost in doing so, if the bill is to come before the coming session. It will be well, too, if every bee keeper could see the representative for his constituency, or write him, explaining what is desired. This will enable the members to understand what is wanted and will materially assist in obtaining the desired legislation. We anticipate no trouble in securing the passage of a bill (if too much is not asked) even without this assistance, but if, when the question comes before the House, a majority of the members understand the matter, how much more intelligently will they be able to discuss the matter.

\* \* \*

Hamilton Central Fair Association has selected the following gentlemen as judges on honey: Wm McEvoy, Woodburn; L. Mulloch, Waterdown; and Robert Patterson, Lynden. These names are to be submitted to the Canadian Fair Association and if there approved will be recommended to managers generally.

#### Thick Top Bars.

WILL THEY DO AWAY WITH BRACE COMBS ?

SOME of our bee-keeping friends seem to incline to the belief that we should give more depth to our top-bars, and of course many of our new beginners may imagine that there is a large field open for experimenting in that direction. We believe we have gone over the ground pretty thoroughly—at least to our entire satisfaction, but there may be something that we have overlooked—but in all the experiments that we have tried we never could see any advantage in having them more than three-quarters of an inch deep. For some time we have been constructing our top-bars about that depth and width. There are many things to be said in favor of and against the various styles and shapes of top-bars, and it would not be very difficult, perhaps, for some of our best writers to convince the amateur that his particular theory was correct, but we find very much more benefit resulting from properly constructed honey boards than from any special design of top-bars, and we should not advise anyone contemplating a change, to make it ex-

pecting that he was going to reap great results from the change. It is true that if certain conditions are desired, and we work properly to carry out that object we may do it to a certain extent. If we put our top-bars too close together we will have more brace combs and if we put them too far apart we will have more brace combs; we find it difficult to prevent brace combs by either the construction or manipulation of the top-bars and we may just as well disabuse our minds of the idea that by giving the top-bar question a great deal of study that we may think up something by which we may be able to do away with the honey board. We are fully convinced that the queen excluding honey board has come to stay and we know of no arrangement for the prevention of brace combs that can be compared to it. In fact it may be said to be a perfect cure for the brace comb trouble if properly constructed and properly adjusted. There are many other things of more importance financially to the average bee-keeper than the present discussion. Those who run exclusively for extracted honey are not so much interested as are those who work for comb honey. Even for extracted honey it is nice not to have the top-bars covered with brace combs, but when it comes to comb honey, only those who have had the sad experience of brace combs and who has not, can appreciate the great advantage to be derived from any system that will give us comb honey absolutely free from them and as free from propolis as possible.

Suppose that some of our friends that are satisfied on the top-bar question, will turn their attention to devise some means by which we can prevent bees, or rather induce the bees not to put any propolis on the sections. If this matter receives due attention the coming season, no doubt great strides may be made in the direction of preventing the sections from being daubed with propolis. One thing that will assist is to have double slotted sections, and be sure the sections are slotted sufficiently deep, so that the comb will be sealed down over the edge of the section. This covers the wood and prevents the use of propolis or part of it at least. The sections must be slotted deeper if with separator, and in ordering sections the

customer should state whether he uses separators or not.

### The Ontario Bee-Keepers Association.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL numbers among its readers hundreds of good bee-keepers who are not members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association. It is true we cannot expect them all to join, but certainly there should be more than 200 bee-keepers in the Province who can see the benefits to be derived from membership in the O.B.K.A. Let us consider for a moment the benefits derivable from connection with the Association as well as the good the Association has already done.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers Association was organized in 1880 for the purpose of encouraging and fostering the industry. At that time there were comparatively few bee-keepers in the country, yet these few came to the front and organized themselves into a body, with the results that we see to-day. In 1886, the association applied to the Government for incorporation, and they received what they sought together with a special grant of \$1000, which was used for the purpose of placing before the eyes of the continent of Europe samples of the honey of which Canada was capable of production.

In 1887 the association presented to each of its members a copy of Langstroth's "On the honey bee," as revised by Messrs. C. Dadant. This book in a retail way costs \$2, yet each member received one free of charge.

Each of the years 1888 and 1889 brought every member a good laying queen wherewith to assist in changing the blood in the apiary—a thing which most every bee-keeper will concede to be desirable. In each of these years each local society which affiliated with the parent association received \$30 of a money grant to be used in prizes at local fairs or to cover the expenses of lectures, etc. The large sum of \$450 has thus been distributed throughout the Province. The present year will see another appropriation of \$300 expended in the same way.

During the past two or three years foul brood has gained quite a foothold

in the Province, and it has been thought advisable that the Government should be asked to legislate in the matter so that the disease may be suppressed, or at least kept within its present bounds. The Ontario Bee-keepers Association at its late annual convention, particulars of which will be found in recent issues of the JOURNAL, appointed a committee to draft a bill, for presentation to the Provincial Government, having for its object the suppression of this fell disease. We doubt not but that the necessary legislation can be obtained by the O.B.K.A. whereas individuals would have but a poor show to obtain it.

Again each member of the O.B.K.A. for the year 1890 will receive at the hands of the association a good serviceable smoker, (the kind known as No. 2, and worth \$1.25.) We have stated here a few of the acts of the O.B.K.A., since its organization, as they come to mind. There are many more benefits which it has conferred on us, not here mentioned, but we ask, in all candor, do not these things commend the association to the respect of every bee-keeper and should not every one, who takes any interest in the pursuit assist to build up an association which not only assists its members, as this one has, but which enriches them at the same time by paying them back good value for the dollar invested. Remember that "union is strength," and it is only by concerted action that benefits can be obtained. Come, therefore, and join the association. Remit \$1 to the Secretary, Mr. W. Couse, Streetsville, P O and receive in return a membership card and badge, also a copy of the by-laws of the association. The smoker will be forwarded before the 1st April which will be in plenty of time for the coming season's work.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A Brood Nest is a Brood Nest, Only When it Contains Brood.

BY reading the article on page 1001, I have at last concluded that my opponent in this temperature of the brood nest question, did not intend to find any fault particularly with the use of 65° as the temperature of a cluster of bees in winter, but objected to the use of the term brood nest, as applied to the centre of a cluster of bees in winter. Had he made this clear at the outset, simply saying that brood nest was an improper term to use

when speaking of a cluster of bees in winter, (in which there is no brood) there would have been no discussion.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

Flint, Mich. Jan. 19, 1890.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### What is an Average Crop Anyway?

**S**IR: In a letter signed H. W. Scott, Williamstown, Vt., on page 1002 C. B. J., I find the following: Mr. R. McKnight referring to the average crop of honey says, "what an average crop is I have yet to learn." He says, "now in my opinion it is quite easy for one to find the average of any crop," etc. Certainly it is as far as one's individual product is concerned. But if Mr. Scott will carefully read the context he will learn that it was not my own crop that I had reference to, but the average yield of the country, and I repeat what amount per colony is considered an average yield "I have yet to learn." I have been accustomed to read in the bee-papers year after year, and each year for some seasons past that the crop is below the average. Will Mr. Scott enlighten us by letting us know what is considered an average crop the country over and when we have had such.

R. MCKNIGHT.

Owen Sound, Jan. 18, 1890.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### The Garden of Canada.

THE NORTH WEST THE PLACE FOR THE BEE-KEEPER.

**I** FEEL satisfied with my trial trip of the C. B. J. so far. I think that I have derived benefit to more than cover all the expense of the paper and feel confident that anyone can, if not prejudiced and thinks there is nothing more to learn in the bee business, which is a great mistake. I find, by careful study, very many pointers that are applicable to this part of the world, a part yet very little known and developed, often termed in the east, the north pole of Canada. I boast of being a resident of this north pole for ten years and have yet to find any part of Canada from Toronto west and north, that will compare favorably with this, as to climate and resources.

I was one of the first to import the honey bee, feeling assured the country was well adapted for bee culture and I have not been disappointed. 2,200 miles is quite a distance to have bees shipped with 200 miles by wagon to make a start. But under these difficulties success has crowned the effort and proves conclusively that our north west is well adapted to all lines of

agriculture that the far famed east is noted for. I find not the least difficulty in keeping the right temperature in cellar with twenty colonies, and the cellar new and large enough to contain 200 colonies, without sub-earth ventilation or such precautions as are taken by many. A dry cellar is all that is required and upward ventilation that can be controlled.

If many of the articles that are written on cellar wintering were divested of some of the invisible clothing with which they are surrounded, very many of the terrors of cellar wintering would vanish as soon as elbow grease and common sense were applied to the work. The bees were inspected in the cellar on the 5th inst and nothing but perfect quiescence among the 20 stocks, 17 stocks are in the double-walled hives and 3 stocks are in the S. W. L. hives. These hives are covered with jute soaking and seamless sacks outside, and the bees in these are just as quiet as in the D. W. hives. I had one colony that gave 80 lbs. of comb honey the last season and was divided once. With no rain and snow for fourteen months and the earth parched by drouth so that in very many places there were no crops, I think this most conclusive proof of my statements that this is the "garden of Canada."

J. KNOWLES.

Edmonton, Alberta, Dec. '89.

We are glad to hear from the pioneer bee-keeper of Alberta, and with such a good report of the honey producing and wintering resources of the great North West. 80 lbs comb honey is a wonderful yield for such a dry season and if this can be taken as a basis, the results of good management and a proper state of weather would be something unheard of. One advantage you possess over us who are situated here in the east is the excellent market you always have for all the honey you can produce and at prices away in advance of those ruling in Ontario. The very dry atmosphere which you enjoy, will make the matter of wintering an easy one. We should like to know what the average yield per colony from your whole apiary is and what the pasturage from which gathered. We follow your communication with a letter from an old Perth bee-keeper now in the north west, who says the question of wintering is not worth discussing as a difficult one but that the flora of his section precludes the possibility of making

bee-keeping a success in the section of country in which he resides.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### A Discouraging Report From the North West

I HAVE given up bees for a bad job. In this locality and for a good many miles east and west the forage is quite incapable of sustaining them. Clover is also a failure, growing well the first year and dead the next. I don't know meanwhile of any artificial pasture that will succeed. I can winter bees here better than in Ontario. At 40° they know nothing of winter under heaps of hay and snow with proper ventilation to this great chaff cushion. Hives in the North West should be double to resist the effect of cold from time to time after spring comes, for we have frequent and considerable depression and winds. I had bees here four years and I gave them a fair trial.

J FOTHERINGHAM.

Grenfell, Assa. N. W. T.

We are sorry to hear that in your locality bees cannot get forage enough to make them do well. There are many places in the Northwest where they do splendidly. We are glad though that you have succeeded in wintering, and know that they may be wintered more easily there than in Ontario. I believe you to be correct, and one reason is that the atmosphere is drier there and the cold steadier. Of course if we can keep bees dry in cold weather with plenty of good stores, there is no danger of them freezing to death.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Destroying Surplus bees.

A NEW VIEW,—AND A LIVE ONE SAYS THE WRITER.

QUESTION which I would like to see discussed in the C. B. J. is the best method of disposing of surplus bees in the fall. There is no demand, or at least a very limited one for bees in this locality, and I fail to see the benefit of uniting when a person can select as many first-class colonies as he cares to winter. A medium sized colony with a young queen suits me best for wintering indoors; large united colonies are seldom any better the following spring than good average ones which have not been tampered with. I think that a locality where there is usually a fall flow of honey the best management is to allow a reasonable increase, and then if a person has more colonies than required and cannot sell to advantage the best plan is to destroy them. I know the editor does not approve of killing bees

and I don't wish to "rile" him by mentioning it, but the question is a live one with me and no doubt is with others also. I destroyed fifteen colonies this fall and expect to do the same with fifty to one hundred next year, and each year after, unless I find a better plan.

If anyone has had any experience in disposing of surplus stock in this way I would be pleased to learn their methods through the JOURNAL. I would like to learn of an easy, cheap, cleanly and quick way to destroy bees, which can be used as soon as the combs are free of brood in the fall. I have tried burning sulphur in a smoker, and puffing it in at the entrance, and also shaking the bees off the combs in frosty weather. The first plan is dirty and slow, and the last is very uncomfortable on account of cold brittle combs and the fashion the bees have of getting into a person's ears, hair, clothes, and staying there until they are brushed off or get chilled. By waiting for cold weather there is quite a loss in honey. I have frequently found by weighing colonies at different times in the fall that they consume about two pounds per colony per month between the time they cease raising brood until going into winter quarters. If a person has 100 colonies to destroy, it would be quite an item on the loss side by keeping them an extra week or so. What is wanted is a plan which can be put in force as soon as the combs are free of brood, and as I said before, a plan which is easy, cheap, quick and clean.

I have heard people say it is cruel to destroy the poor little bees after they have worked so hard to store honey for their owner. Such talk is childish and might just as well be used as an argument against killing any domestic animal. I keep bees for the same reason that many others keep cows and poultry, for the money I hope to make with them, and like them, when I find it is more profitable to destroy some of my stock than to keep it, I do so.

The question is just this, when a person has more bees than he can attend to (even if he winters them) and can neither sell them nor give them away, what is the best thing to do? I hope to see this question well ventilated in the C. B. J. soon.

EXTRACTING HONEY LATE IN THE FALL OR WINTER.

I have about 500 pounds of capped honey in combs, which I have kept for spring feeding, but if it is not required I will extract it if I can do so by the plan given in C. B. J. some time ago, of placing the combs over hot water. I know from experience that it is almost impossible to extract our fall honey after it has been sealed, even in a high temperature. The

combs which I have reserved are capped from end to end, and contain from five to ten lbs. each. I would like to enquire if there would be any danger of the combs dropping from the frames by using your foreman's method. Perhaps he will kindly reply in C. B. J.

GEO. WOOD.

Monticello, Ont., Jan 1890.

Well, now, we believe that friend Wood has opened up a question that is an entirely new one in beekeeping circles, one that we have never thought of in connection with modern bee-keeping. We must confess that it pains us to think of it. Friend W. was right when he stated that we did not approve of killing the little creatures—but the arguments he uses seem so plausible, that we stop and ask ourselves if there really are not two sides to the question. We thought that we could answer the whole question in one breath by saying, "Give them away to anybody that wants them, and you'll find lots who do," but our answer seems taken away by the statement that he "can neither sell them nor give them away." But is the answer wholly taken away? Has friend W. tried all the means at his command of disposing of these surplus bees? Surely if he were to place a small advertisement in the JOURNAL, offering the bees to anyone who would pay the cost of packing, right away after he is through with them at the expiration of the honey harvest, we believe that he would find lots of ready purchasers, especially in districts where there is a good fall flow of honey. Another point that he makes that we hardly think is well taken is his allusion to the "killing any domestic animal." Just here we might raise a laugh at friend W's expense by reminding him that a bee is not an animal, (though we know that he does not mean to infer that it is). But to come back to the subject; cows, pigs, poultry and other farm stock are not usually killed off simply because it isn't going to pay to winter them, or of there being a possibility of too great an increase, but because of the money that is derived from the sale of the carcasses. This can not be said of the bees, and we should like to hear from everybody who has a suggestion to offer, and we hope that some plan can be devised whereby the killing of the bees may be averted.

Replying to the question asked in the last paragraph of the foregoing letter, we may say that there will be no danger of the comb dropping from the frames by using the method described by Mr. Bray. The combs all need to be kept in a warm room sometime previous to being placed over the steam chest (as we may term it) in order that the brittleness may be done away with. If the heat is raised to a temperature equal to that inside the hive, it will bring the honey to a state in which it may be easily extracted.

## CAPPINGS.

Which Have Dropped From Various Sources.

CHAFF HIVES VS. SINGLE WALLED FOR HONEY.

THE answers to a query sent out by the A. B. J. are to the effect that the single-walled hive is way ahead of the chaff hive for purposes of honey production. This is our opinion often expressed.

HOW TO SELL GOLDEN-ROD HONEY.

E. K. Dean in the A. B. J. says: "I supply my home market, and at this season I sell considerable extracted honey for buckwheat cakes, going from house to house, taking orders from samples which I carry in ordinary fruit-cans. An first sight a good many will say, "Oh, I don't want any of that dark honey!" I reply, "All right; its all the same price; suit yourself." But I urge them to sample each variety, after which some will say. "I declare I believe the dark is the best, after all;" and so the result is, I can sell just about as much of the golden-rod honey as of the white clover."

CHEESE CLOTH AS A BASE FOR FOUNDATION

At the Brantford convention the question was asked, whether cloth of any kind had been found practical as a base for foundation. The answer was in the negative, and I think this is really the answer yet, though the last number of *Gleanings* contains a letter from a bee-keeper in Arizona, who uses cheese cloth as a base, and finds that the bees do not gnaw out the thread. But he makes it "four dip." Just think of the wax he wastes—and wax costs

money. No, it is not practicable, but it is possible.

#### SECTIONS OPEN ALL AROUND.

Our friend A. I. Root has at last come to the conclusion that sections open all around have some good qualities. Hear what he says, with reference to some which were exhibited at the Michigan Bee-keepers convention:

"Our friend H. D. Cutting brought samples of both kinds, showing very distinctly that the bees fastened the comb honey more securely to the wood of the section where there were openings at the sides as well as at the top and bottom. The reason of this I never clearly understood before. It seems that the bees leave passages for their convenience, at the corners and at the sides, where the sections are made in the usual way; but where openings are also made in the sides, allowing them to pass freely from one section across to the next, they seem to decide that these holes through the comb are not needed. Now, this not only gives us more honey in a section, but it gives us comb honey more securely fastened to the sides, thus greatly, it would seem, obviating the danger of breaking down, and leakage during shipment."

He sees a difficulty, however, in the use of such sections in the supers most in use in the U. S.,— $\tau$  supers. Where the corners of the sections do not come tight together, on account of thickness of the tin in the  $\tau$ , the bees will glue them together. This is correct, and Canadians who use the open-on-all-side sections, do not adopt  $\tau$  supers, but use the reversible honey-board and reversers.

#### CURING BEE STINGS BY HEAT.

A lawyer, out west, who keeps bees and who doesn't know any better than to go and get stung relates his method of curing the sting as follows:

"I held my hand right over the lamp chimney until it singed my wrist bare. To my astonishment, I got relief. It begun to hurt again in half an hour, when I gave it another scorching. Well, that just about cured it, for one or two more burnings left me free from pain. From that time on, when I got stung I had only to heat the part just as hot as I could bear it to get temporary relief, and by repeating the operation it always cured the sting."

#### HOW TO FIND QUEENS QUICKLY.

R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, Mich., has a very nice method of finding the queen of a hive quickly. Here it is and he says it it will work most every time:

"Provide your hives with some sort of perforated zinc honey-board; then when you wish to find the queen, smoke the bees at the entrance, and drum on the back of the hive just

enough to alarm them, so they will commence going up through the honey board. It seems that the queen starts very quickly under the influence of an alarm like this; therefore all we have to do to find her is to pry up the honey-board and turn it over. She will be found on the under side, trying to get through.—*Gleanings.*

#### HONEY FOR "LA GRIPPE"

We haven't tried this but editor Newman has and pronounces it very beneficial:

"In one half teacupful of hot honey, put the juice of one lemon, and take as a dose, two teacupfuls occasionally, or as often as seems necessary, and as hot as can be endured comfortably. In case the stomach is too weak to retain the honey, two or three teacupfuls of milk will remove such difficulty."

#### A NEW 5-CENT PACKAGE.

The latest thing in 5-cent packages for honey comes from friend Harmer, of Michigan. What is it? Nothing more or less than an egg shell. But it will never be practical.

#### HOW TO PRONOUNCE "CARNIOLAN."

Everybody has a way of their own, but according to A. Schœder, jr. of Trieste, it is pronounced "CarniOlan," with the accent on the "o."

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

#### Observations

**B**SERVER has been silent a long time now—not scared "quiet" but quiet of necessity. With the kind permission of the editor I will undertake to furnish, from time to time, observations—pertinent and impertinent—of what strikes my eye in the bee-world.

I may run against Dr. Mason again, but if I do I will remember that I have a pretty heavy individual to oppose, and I hope the big hearted doctor will accept what I say in the spirit in which it is written, and what I expect of the doctor will apply to everybody with whom I may come in contact.

The first man I want to tackle is yourself, Mr Editor! Where has the "Query and Reply" department gone to? I put on my glasses and search diligently each week but always with the same success. Have your correspondents tired of answering the slips you send out? Surely they will not tire in so good a cause. Come now explain, please!

I observed in a late issue of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that the O. B. K. A. was the first

association to affiliate with the International American Bee Association. Ontario has cause to be proud of this, and the I. A. B. A. should be proud of its first offspring—a child that is greater than its parent. The Michigan State bee-keepers met in solemn conclave at Lansing a week or two ago. Have they followed the lead of their young brother? I am quite curious to know. Where, too, is New York, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, and all the other States. Why not make the International in character what it is now only in name.

Well, I've seen Henry Alley's patent "catch-em-all-alive," "never-lost-a-swarm" hive. That is, I've seen an engraving of it. It's just about what I expected, and I just shouldn't wonder if he gets upset in getting his patent. That scheme (the principle of it I mean) is as old as the hills. A leading Canadian bee-keeper when looking at it a few days ago, remarked that he had tried the plan almost 20 years ago. It looks pretty on paper but don't work out just that smoothly. I wish it would with all my heart.

I'm watching patiently to see how long it is going to take some of the American bee papers to find out that the Canadian Honey Producer is out of print. I notice some of them are still clubbing with the Beekeepers Magazine which has been defunct now for nearly a year.

Say, what kind of bees do you say are best? Haven't you about decided that it makes very little difference which kind of bands or how many a fellow's bees have, as far as gathering honey is concerned. I don't care if all my bees are cross-eyed, wear goggles, have hair of terra cotta and stingers a foot in length so long as they gather lots of honey and the sooner beekeepers get imbued with these ideas, the sooner will they have the balance on the right side of ledger.

You shall hear from me more regularly in future.

OBSERVER.

### 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 Rookford, Ill., D. A. Fuller, Cherry Valley, Ill.  
 Jan'y 9-10, 1891—Ontario Beekeepers Association, at St. Catherines; 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.

G. B. Lewis & Co., Watertown, Wis.—32 pages,— bee hives, sections, etc.

J. Van Deuson & Sons, Sprout Brook, N. Y.—4 pages—and samples of brood and section foundation.

Geo E. Hilton, Fremont, Mich.—eight pages and cover—apiarian supplies.

### INTENDS TO KEEP BEES INSTEAD OF COWS.

Mrs E. PENEK.—I like the JOURNAL very much. I am a farmer's wife, and have eleven colonies of bees. The JOURNAL is a great help to me. First swarm came June 9; took 1050 lbs of honey. I intend to keep bees instead of cows, for they pay better, and save labor.

St. Thomas, Jan. 20, 90.

Here is some refreshing intelligence from one who has tried both bees and fowls. We hope that no ill-luck may overtake you, and cause you to feel that your confidence in bee-keeping has not been misplaced.

### 200 LBS. OF HONEY FROM THREE COLONIES.

ISAAC Z. WISMER.—I put away eight colonies in the fall of 1888, lost all but three, increased to ten and took 200 lbs of honey.

South Cayuga, Ont Jan 20, 1890.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

### 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.

Now is the time for supplymen and those having bee fixtures to dispose of to advertise, and no better medium could be selected than the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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.

# 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.

FOREST City, Iowa, is to have a poultry show on the 26 and 27th Feby. This is the first attempt of the kind for the place and it is to be hoped it will be successful. The association is composed of the leading men of the city.

J. E. Lawrence, of St. Catharines, writes:—Please note in next issue that W. H. Crowie, Treas. O. P. A. has given the required bond endorsed by William Chase and J. E. Lawrence, saving the Association \$12 or \$15 premium.

In the Milton prize list two errors occurred. Jas. Main took 1st, 2nd and 3d on Game Pullets, 97 each; the score of R B Smith's B.B.R. cock was 96, not 90 as in list, and Mr. Smith remarks, "I don't want the fanciers to think I ever exhibited a cock scoring 90."

W. J. Mohr, Quebec, has found our plan of nests answer well. He says:

As a cure for egg eating I find them perfect, no need to cut the heads off a hundred valuable fowls. I believe that darkness is all that is wanted, give this with the right kind of food, then we can sell the eggs or eat them ourselves.

Yes, you are right there, and it is a lot easier than filling eggs with cayenne, mustard, or the like, for the hen that does the mischief is not always the one that gets the nasty dose that is set to cure her.

## Exhibition vs. Breeding Pens.

WRITING us concerning his liberal special cash prize of \$10 to Barrie fall exhibition for breeding pens, any variety, Mr. Stedman says: "I am glad our Association appreciated my small endeavor to bring about a greater competition in "breeding pens." I may say that I shall want them judged to the full meaning of the word "breeding-pen," that is to say, a cock or cockerel, and three hens or pullets that have the proper markings for the breeding season. I am sure you have often noticed in the breeding-pens exhibited at our shows, matings that you would not start the season with. There are also many high scoring birds that are not fit for the breeding pen."

"True, O King!" It is, as now practised, simply exhibition breeding pens that are shown, and truer still that often the first prize, or highest scoring birds are useless as a means of begetting the same. And that is where the skill of the breeder is most particularly shown. The veteran breeder is not the man that runs after the highest scoring birds to be procured, and not often will he pay the fabulous sums these specimens demand; but if he can let his

eye light on a bird that "just suits" him, he will go to the depth of his pocket to get it if need be. I am not quite certain, that he would not steal it, if he could not procure it by fair means. For we know how the feeling goes, when you want that particular bird "most awful bad;" and can't get the owner to "part." We trust that Mr. Stedman's prize will bring the breeding pens out strong. It is a generous gift, and in cash, making it attractive to all alike. The prospects are bright indeed for Barrie show next year. The local Association is adding largely to its membership, ten new names being added this year already with three more for next ballot. This will insure a good deal of interest in poultry matters, the coming season. We hope also to add some special features.

#### Items of Interest.

IF not already done, it is now quite late enough to make up the breeding pens for early hatching: put in such hens as are over moult and looking to be just on the eve of laying; also the early pullets. Do not on any account put small and still growing pullets in with heavy males, at least if you value your pullets to any extent. They will have to submit perforce to his attentions, and if very vigorous it will injure the pullets for the whole season's breeding. If you have only immature females postpone your mating as long as possible and keep pushing the pullets ahead. You will gain time and value in your stock by so doing.

Breed from your best specimens only and be sure they are vigorous in constitution. If you only raise ten chicks from a good pair well mated it will pay you 90 per cent better than to raise a hundred from any and every specimen, regardless of the characteristics they may possess.

If perchance the sire you choose has a particularly undesirable point in any part of his makeup, mate him to hens that have that point as near perfection as possible, and so balance if you can the defect. Of course these defects must not be structural, or disqualifications that are strongly inheritable, such as wry tails, lopped combs, etc. But we will say for your Brahma pen,

if the head of the male is too narrow, or as we call it, a "mean" head, then let the female be extra broad in head and full over the eyes, your chicks will have medium broad and well shaped heads. A 'mean' head on a Brahma detracts from the majestic appearance of the bird more than one would suppose. The leg and toe feathering will pay you to be a little in excess on either side, as the tendency to light feathering on legs and toes, is not at all easy to counterbalance. A not too large male of this variety, will generally give a better account of himself than one too large and gross in make. But the male must always be fine in proportion, and never stunted looking, our objection is only too coarse looking and loosely built birds. A compact, strong limbed, strong-boned bird, of vigorous type makes a far better sire for your pen.

Always pet your male bird and accustom him to take food from your hand, in this way he can be given many a dainty morsel to keep him up in the breeding season.

For the Poultry Weekly

#### Score one for Agricola.

I AM like your correspondent Agricola, going to differ about the eating question. I read his letter over many times, and I am sure if he could see my birds he would say the same, that the large breeds eat an awful lot of food to what the small breeds do. I, with Agricola, will back my large breed against your Leghorn. They are Ply. Rocks, and his are Brahmans, and I would back mine against his Brahmans too, and I know they would come out ahead. I know quite well they would "be there" as he says all the time. They are perfect gobblers. I don't know how much they would eat if I would give them all they wanted. If I am a little late in feeding them they go nearly mad when I go into their pen and fly onto me and crowd me so that I have to throw the feed as far as I can ahead to get rid of them. They don't seem to be the least bit afraid of me either, but stretch up their heads trying to pick the food out of the pail. I do believe they would eat till they "bust" if I'd let them. At first I thought they were hungry after their long journey, and I fed them an amount of feed I am afraid to tell you of for fear you will not believe me, but every day was the same and I had to let up on the feed. Now I want to tell Mr. Agricola not to

give his birds as much as they want. I will tell you what I do. I give my ten Leghorns a certain quantity of grain, (I feed all grain for convenience) and I give my seven Ply. Rocks just the same quantity as I give my ten Leghorns and yet the rocks always make me feel that I am acting on the starvation principle with them. They always look at me for something when I go in, but I don't let their looks work on me. I am not complaining of them mind you. They will all soon be laying, three of them are now. I have had no eggs from my Leghorns for some time, but they seem to feel the cold more, they will be on the perch when you can hardly see the others for the dust they make scratching, hunting for their life for more to eat I guess. Let Agricola know that I think his plan of a list of details is a good one and I am acting upon it. I am only just beginning at this game and so subscribe myself.

AMATEUR.

Collingwood, Jan 16th, 1890.

Our correspondent is just doing his level best with those 'gobblers,' and no doubt they will soon be laying, that is partly a cause of their eagerness for food. You are giving them plenty, as long as they are hearty and in condition for laying, you are doing right well. The Rocks, like the Brahmas, are very tame, and will soon crowd round a kind keeper whenever they see him. But you mistake our point, it is not that large breeds would not eat more if they had it given them, but that a trifle more only is required to keep them in the best possible condition the year round as you are proving.

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### An Amateur's Profits.

**H**AVING kept a daily record for the past year (from Oct. '88 to Oct. '89,) to show that I made a small profit, and with a view to increase in the poultry keeping.

I commenced with 64 fowls, 25 old ones, the rest were chickens and some of them quite young with 6 cockerels. In January I sold 8 chickens; Feb., one; March, three; April, two; May, two; June, three; July, four; August two. Total 25. In Sep. I sold 13 more, making 38 in all, price received for them \$14.65.

I had twenty hens set on 264 eggs, and hatched 140 chickens, of these twenty were killed by skunks, and I, for revenge, shot and trapped eight black and white pets. I shot four at one shot. I sold 53 chickens for \$15 26. Left on

hand 96 young and old. I purchased ten W. Leghorns and a cockerel, for 75c per pair and \$1.25 for the cockerel. Four Buff Cochins \$3.00 The remainder were mostly well bred P. Rock, which I included. I thought all to be worth \$22. To-day I value my 82 hens at 50c apiece and the four cockerels at \$1. apiece, \$45.00. The rest of them will go to market this month, say for 75c per pair, as they are late chickens. And I also sold every egg that my hens laid, except what I set. The eggs I set were at the time worth \$6.60. I sold three hundred dozens of eggs and got \$55.00. Altogether I sold \$84.90c worth of "stuff."

The feed cost me \$38.00. My fowls were shut in for nine months out of the twelve, and fed oats, buck-wheat, wheat, and corn, and one hundred head of cabbage, and some small potatoes. I fed at the fore part of the winter, every other morning chop and bran, with potatoes boiled up, and the laying hens every day or two got sick, and I looked in poultry books for a remedy. I found many, but tried none, but I quit feeding boiled stuff and had no more sick fowls. One hen broke a blood vessel and died, she was a pure W. Leghorn; I also had a beautiful W. Leghorn cockerel die three weeks after taking a first prize.

I shall not raise many chicks this year, as I think eggs will pay me better, and attend the market every week. Of course these are all market prices, as I am a novice. This is my first letter to any paper, if you print it, I may have some more to say later on.

JAMES ELLIS.

Elfrida, Ont., Jan. 8th.

'The letter is very creditable to you for your first attempt, and we hope to hear again from you shortly. We gather from a careful notice of your methods that you will make a very successful poultry keeper. You are doing just the right thing to give you success, that is, studying your best paying market produce. Your plan of attending market weekly is a good one. Your eggs will soon be sought for at the very best prices, you must look out and get the top figure, for guaranteed new laid eggs will always command a higher price than merely what market men call fresh eggs. Always offer your eggs as new laid if they are such, and you will be surprised at the eagerness with which people will offer you a cent or more extra on the dozen. It does not count much on one week's sales, to be sure, but there are fifty two weeks in the

year, remember that. It was very sensible of you to quit the soft feed instead of doctoring your (apparently) sick fowls. Your success shows that they were simply over-fed. We wish there was more such sound judgment shown with poultry. Accept our best wishes for your very best success, and don't forget to write us again. May you be as good at poultry keeping as you were at your "shooting match," and you will have phenomenal success. Although you have done well indeed so far you may increase much another year; beware of crowding as you go on.

For the **POULTRY WEEKLY**

#### Early Laying Pullets.

ON page 698, P. W., Oct. 16, J. B., of Barrie, writes about his June hatched pullets laying in November. Also G. H. Safford, Troy, N. Y., in the P. W. some two months ago said he got his pullets to lay in September, and we often read in the various poultry journals of pullets laying when four or five months old. I should like to ask the above named gentlemen, or any others, if they get 90 per cent of their pullets to lay when from four to five months old. Now what I want to get at is this, I have been trying all the methods of feeding, etc., to get pullets to lay at the age above mentioned, but I have not been able to get more than from ten or fifteen per cent to lay before they were 5½ to 6 mos. old, and generally 6½ mos. old before all of them were laying. Probably I have not struck on the right method of forcing them and if the gentlemen referred to will tell us the how-to-do-it, I, as well as others of your readers, would be very much obliged. Of course the above persons have not claimed to have got all or nearly all of their pullets to lay in the time stated above but the articles referred to would lead a person to think they did, and if they can do so, why I can if I only know how.

I have always had better success with pullets hatched the last week in April or in May than with those hatched either earlier or later. If hatched earlier than last of April the weather is so cold and stormy as a rule the chicks get chilled and do not thrive well afterwards, and if they are not hatched until June or July, the cold weather comes on before they commence laying, thus retarding them two to four weeks for every week they are hatched after the first of June. I should like to say here that I always enjoy reading the articles from the pen of Mr. G. H. Safford, they make one feel that the

author knows what he is talking about.

J. L. MYERS.

Stratford, Dec. 30th, 1889.

We hope the gentlemen referred to will oblige our correspondent, it will be very interesting to many of our readers. Re-the pullets hatched previous to end of April not getting along so well, that must be owing to their not being provided with quarters suitably warm for the season and not protected from the too sudden changes which are likely to occur about that time. If kept well housed they will thrive rapidly for two months or so without going outside, and then when the weather permits they can be let out every day, in the warmest part of the day only, say from 1 a.m. until 2 or 3 p.m., at which time they should be kept busy hunting for some special luxury such as a little hemp, canary, or millet seed. They will make wonderful growth, because if six or eight weeks old before they can go out very much, they will be strong enough to enjoy the outing, but if allowed out on a nipping cold day, they will surely as you remark, be stunted in growth. We will await our correspondents remarks re the "percentage of pullets" as asked for with much interest.

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### Suggestions.

THE old adage, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, works well in the henery.

See that the droppings are removed from under the roosts and from the floors at least once a week. Strict carelessness about the house is necessary. Don't let cleanliness and laziness prevent this or your fowls will surely contract disease or lice.

Empty your drinking vessels as you make your evening rounds, not on the floor as that would cause dampness. The water gets foul by standing over night, and the birds generally drink as soon as they leave the roost in the morning.

Soald your loppered milk and feed the curd and whey to your hens, then listen to them sing and note how they thank you in the egg line.

Steep clover hay in water over night, in the morning thicken with bran or middlings. This makes an excellent breakfast and ensures the fertility of the eggs.

If your hens mope about or appear drowsy

look for the large head-louse usually found back of the ear, their heads buried in the flesh sucking out the life blood. Dose well with insect powder, suds of carbolic soap is good, or one part carbolic acid and two parts glycerine, rub on head and neck. If applied in time and before fowl is too far gone, this will cure it.

If your fowls show signs of sickness, separate the sick ones from the rest of the flock immediately. Examine it thoroughly before dosing. If you are unable to locate the disease and the fowl is very far gone, the quickest remedy is the hatchet.

Don't forget to keep plenty of broken oyster shells and gravel before your fowls. Neglect in this matter is loss in egg production.

It is very important to avoid dampness in the hen house, as the majority of diseases result from this.

G. H. SAFFORD.

Troy, N. Y. Jan 13th 1890.

#### Guelph Poultry Association.

**A**T a meeting of Guelph poultry fanciers held Jan. 15th, an association was formed to be called the "Guelph Poultry and Pet Stock Association," with the following officers.—President, C. J. Eisele, vice-president, Geo. Chamberlain, secretary-treasurer, John Colson; board of directors—Thos. Smelt, A. Tyson, H. Pearson, G. Sully, W. Oon, J. Robertson, J. B. Collins, W. Stewart and H. Sallows. The meeting was numerously attended, and great interest was taken in the project under consideration.

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### Poultry Under a Hay Mow.

**I**HAVE found that we cannot do without the WEEKLY as it is interesting to those who are in the business of poultry and bees, and we have four times the paper as a monthly sends out. My season's work has not been very brisk on account of just starting my poultry yards which is my main object, but I am going in for bees as well. But my poultry is thriving well, and are in healthy condition. I get plenty of eggs from them, enough to supply our home trade. I agree with Mr. J. F. Dunn, of Ridgeway of keeping poultry under a hay mow, for that is where I have mine facing the south with a window 2 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. in each pen which sends in sunshine to the birds right on the dusting boxes which they more than go for this fine weather. I prefer the board floor instead of ground as there has been a considerable amount of rain here and there is a cool damp air comes on the ground floor. There is one thing I would like some person to tell in the WEEKLY how these poultry shows are run, who do you send the fowls to when sending to a show and how are the express charges, are they reduced to any

certain amount or are they just the same as usual? I think there are others that would like to know this besides myself, if it is no trouble kindly mention when you have room.

W. L. MITCHELL.

Painswick, P. O

The fowls are sent direct, addressed to the Association, not to the town or city. For instance, The Ontario Poultry Association, St. Catharines. *Re* express rates. No! my brother, they are not reduced any, they are raised, for the freight is precious. All live poultry are billed at double first class rate of express. It has been a source of anguish to all fanciers. "But what can't be cured etc." We are glad you find the JOURNAL interesting.

We find the address of A E Blunch, Johnstown N.Y., as a breeder of Dominique Leghorns.

FOR THE POULTRY WEEKLY.

#### Toronto Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association

**T**HE above [association held its usual monthly meeting on the 16th inst at Richmond Hall. The president in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. John A. Thurston was duly elected a member. The by-laws as adopted at the annual meeting and revised by the executive committee were approved of. There were on exhibition a pair of Silver Wyandottes shown by E. F. Doty, but owing to some misunderstanding this class will compete again when it is to be hoped more birds will be brought together. Mr. W. Fox showed a pair of Dun Carriers which won first and two pairs of Dun Barbs which won 2nd and third. There were no other birds on exhibition. There was a debate held on artificial heating for poultry houses or *vice versa*. The majority seemed against the idea of heating artificially. Mr. Bache gave us some good information in favor of heating, stating some facts founded on experience. The debate for next meeting will be flooring for poultry houses. As there was no further business the meeting adjourned. Receipts \$6.80.

E. F. Dorr, Secy.

#### COMING SHOWS.

Owen Sound, February 5th, 6 and 7th, J. Y. Bioknell, Judge, J. McLaren, Secretary.

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.

### What is a good Egg Food ?

**P**EOPLE want a fixed ration compounded by some set formula, and then put up in bag lots, so that there will be no trouble attending the preparation. They overlook the all important fact that something more is needed than to supply food elements. The very best egg food is exercise. Not that this supplies the system with all that is needed, but it prepares the way for food to be taken with benefit and profit. The more active breeds are always the most healthy and most productive, simply and only because the physical exercise keeps their bodies in a normal, healthy condition, and enables them to store up food for the production of eggs. Activity, then, is one of the essentials in the poultry yard. Of this element there need not be fear of giving too much. Notice how the birds seek grain after grain, always busy always active. We cannot turn our domesticated fowl loose to search after their own living, but we may take a step in that direction and put the food we supply where there must be steady work to find it. Doing this we gain all that is possible, and activity becomes one of the best food elements for the hens. Improved health will give larger production, for everything rests upon the vital energy of the system.—Maine Farmer.

The man who is stricken with "La Grippe" Resembles a rooster with the "pip,"  
That is to say he feels cook sure  
He cannot crow and such pains endure.  
But that's not like the gamy birds ;  
Let him brace up with spirit spurred,  
And with a "Cock-a-doodle-doo"  
Step forth—just wait ! Ker-chew ! Ker-chew !—  
*Troy Times.*

Friend—Well, Mose, I see your fondness for chickens has got you into trouble again  
Why can't you steal something else ?

The culprit—Dee, Mar's Brown, I would cheerfully ; but how's a poo' nigger to carry a whole sheep off under his jacket ? Does der law require impossibilities ?—*Texas Siftings.*

It may be, as some persons maintain, that the hen is a splendid example of perseverance ; but unfortunately, she is the kind of example which you can't always set.

A "freak" in Philadelphia offers to wager \$100 that he can eat fifty eggs, including shells in fifty seconds. We'll bet him \$2000 he can't, if he will permit us to select the eggs—*Norris-town Herald.*

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



## PIGEONS AND PETS.

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

### The Owl.

**N**EXT, there is that little gem of a pigeon the Owl—the foreign owl, I mean, for that is the owl par excellence, whatever the fanciers of the English bird may say. There are now two standards for the owls—the one is a highly bred bird, the other just as coarse and ill-bred, and I cannot see the good of keeping it up. Such underbred birds will come in spite of every care from the best strains, yea, more than are wanted, without troubling to breed for them. I remember well the sensation in the fancy caused by a pair shown—I cannot remember the exact date, but must be nearly 30 years ago—at Birmingham or the Crystal Palace by, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Geo. Morgan, of Manchester, who stood high for a short time as an exhibitor of carriers and short-faced tumbler. They were entered in the catalogue as "Booz Pigeons from Tunis," not as owls. Fanciers were so pleased with them that very soon more were imported by the prominent dealers and they soon became extensively known and known as African Owls. The best were all white, some with black tails ; others all blue or black, the latter color often smoky, but good otherwise. The blues I did not admire, for the reason I have always given when speaking of blue generally as a pigeon color. I soon procured a pair through Mr. Fulton—the hen a little beauty, but the cock, as was very often the case, larger and coarser. I bred a few young the first season ; the hen then got into a moping state and died of consumption, no doubt caused by our raw, damp climate, rather than our lower temperature which, I believe, they could have borne in the absence of damp, the young died generally the first winter so I was com-

pulled to give them up. I liked them so much, however, that I made another trial, and got even finer birds than before, and reared some very fine ones. I managed to preserve them alive longer than before but they dropped off, notwithstanding the utmost precaution, like the others. I made a third attempt but the result was the same. My place, I fear, independent of the climate, was not suitable. They should get acclimatized in course of time; perhaps they are hardier even now.

Long previous to the first public appearance of these birds I had a pair which I procured in the following way. In the year 1829 (a sad event in the family fixes this date in my memory) as an elder brother fell into bad health, and doctors said a change of air was his only chance of recovery. A merchant and shipowner who knew my father very kindly offered to send him out to the Baltic in one of his ships bound for the port of Riga, so he sailed for that place in early summer. The last words I said to him were "Mind the pigeons," "Oh; no fear of forgetting them," he said. In eight or ten weeks the vessel returned with my dying brother so perfectly recovered that he lived with me fully fifty years after. To crown this happy result of the voyage he had brought a pair of pigeons—and such pigeons; nobody here had ever seen the like. Though we did not then know, we afterwards learned that they were a pair of African or foreign owls, then almost entirely unknown in this country. In our ignorance we simply called them Russians. They were white with black tails; the hen, as usual, much finer than the cock; with a fine frill or purse, while the cock had only a slit or opening, showing not more than two or three feathers of the frill. He bought them from a German dealer in Riga, and paid I do not remember how many roubles for them. An English merchant there said they were known as German "meaves" or "meeves" a name I think I have seen given to them in some pigeon books. I bred them for a good many years, once or twice they threw a red-tailed young bird. Having to breed in and in the closest manner, they at last died out. The next I saw were those I have mentioned, and they were beyond a doubt the same birds, those my brother bought may have been acclimatized in Germany, which would account for their doing better here than those imported direct from their native warm climate. I think my old friend Mr. Eden took to them, and bred them very successfully before he took it into his head to give up the pigeon fancy. From the small numbers I see entered at shows where a class is provided for them, I fear they are not so

much in favor as they ought to be. They require a careful breeder to manage them. In the south of England I think they should do well; Scotland is rather too far north I fear.

A very fine white owl is the loveliest of all the sub-varieties. The only bird that I can think of to rival it would be a pure yellow one; but such a bird has never been seen possessed of the other requisite qualities. There are yellow, of course. I have had them and seen more, but they were poor in comparison with the finest whites, blues and blacks of the foreign bird. In some breeds of pigeons it seems impossible to attain excellence save in one or two colors—Carriers for instance—and I think owls have this peculiarity also. I never saw a red one, good or bad though I have no doubt they are also to be met with.—Our Fancy Pigeons, by George Ure.

The fancier who keeps good healthy stock, advertises his business continuously, deals honestly with his customers, never sends out a poor specimen at any price, minds his own business, and pays the printer regularly, is deserving of success, and will go straight to heaven when he dies.

It is better at all times of the year to make the birds familiar with your presence, happy and pleased to see you come into the loft. On this account, a box divided into six or more compartments should be kept in it, and in these small food of various kinds such as rape, canary linseed, rice, Egyptian lentils, etc. If a quarter of a handful, or less, of these are sprinkled down on entering the loft, it makes the birds jolly and pleased to see you come in. It is best given mixed, and never more than a gentle sprinkling, as a luxury, not as a feed.

There is no food that a working Homer can do so well upon as beans, these make the hardest and firmest flesh and muscle. No bird can do hard work that is not hard and firm, and the more muscle it has the more fatigue it can undergo without being stopped by it. On this account it should be the object of every fancier who intends racing his birds to get the muscles on the breast bone even with the edge of the keel of it, and as hard as possible. These are the muscles that sustain power of the wings, and on that account, cannot be got too large or too firm and hard. It is to get the power these muscles give that Homers should be bred broad across the shoulders, deep in the chest and keel of the breast bone, but as this does not come in "wintering Homers" we leave it for another time.—Stock Keeper.

## To Our Subscribers.

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

## A Grand Trial Trip.

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

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

### Free Trial Advertisement

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

Cash must accompany the order.

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

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

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

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

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Miller.....	75
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25 CENTS pays for a five line advertisement in this column. Five weeks for one dollar. Try it.

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FOR SALE—High scoring fowls, Houdan, B. Javas, also my prize winners as I am reduc'g my stock. A bargain for somebody to secure exhibition birds at a low price. Eggs for sale in season two dollars per sitting. A. HOBBS, Box 93, Lowmanville, 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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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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EGGS \$3 per 13

Stock for sale. Pekin Duck eggs, Rabin's strain, \$1.25 doz. E. Kent, banker, Kingston, says "Out of 12 G W eggs I had 12 fine chicks."

JOHN A. NOBLE, Norval, Ont

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BEES

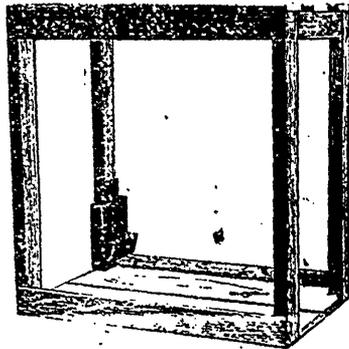
1000 LBS of comb and extracted Honey for sale, also 30 chaff hives for Jones frame, will hold 18 below, have 3rd story 6 inches high. The comb honey is in 1 and 1 1/2 lb sections, packed 16 in a crate. G. A. DEADMAN, Brussels, Ont.

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

FOR SALE—1008 ft. L. hives at 75c., 109 "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 \$1.3000 queen cages at 5c each. All fit L. hives. Honey wanted, E. LUNAU, Ruttonville.

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CELLAR-MEN—Who want a No. 14 light coal oil stove, VERY CHEAP for the purpose of regulating the temperature in cellar should apply to the undersigned. Stove has stand, oven, sad-iron heater, etc. F. H. MACPHERSON, Beeton, Ont.



SHIPPING COOPS

For Exhibition And Sale Purposes.

Save money in express charges by having light made coops,—weigh only 5 1/2 lbs. We keep in stock one size, only, 20 in x 13 in x 20 in. for pairs or light trips. PRICES MADE UP.

	Each	10	25	100
Skeletons, only,	30	2.75	6.25	22.50
With Canvas,	40	3.75	8.50	30.00
PRICE IN FLAT.				
Skeletons, only,	25	2.50	5.00	18.00

Name and address printed on canvas 5c. each extra \$3.00 per 100

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

OTHER SIZES.

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

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water: Price,	each	10,	25,	100
	15c.	1.40	3.25	12.00

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

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

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Single-Comb White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Langshans,  
 B. B. R. and S. D. W. Game Bantams.

My Stock is A1. Eggs in season \$3.00 per setting, two for \$5.00. Birds for sale at all times. At the late great Ontario Show, held in St. Catharines I exhibited 15 birds and obtained 13 prizes. Send for Circular.

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KEEP YOUR HENS BUSY IN WINTER.

Christy's New Improved Poultry Feeder!

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

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

PRICES :

	1 qt.	2 qt.	3 qt.
Each, by mail free	\$ 50	\$ 60	\$ 75
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**SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER**

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

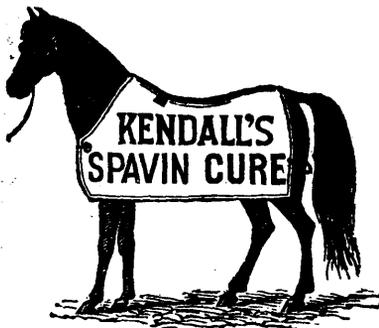
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OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER,  
BREEDER OF  
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTER BRED HORSES,  
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DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sir: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.

Yours truly, CHAR. A. SNYDER.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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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.

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SANT WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1898.

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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 King Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.

Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER,  
Horse Doctor.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

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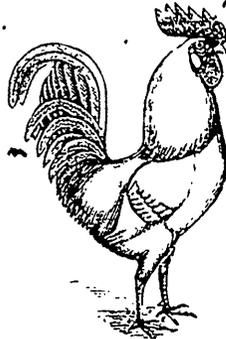
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