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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POUULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 42 BEETON, ONT., JAN. 8. 1890. WHOLE No. 250

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POUULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 50 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in gold letters.

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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.

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POUULTRY WEEKLY,	
AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
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The greatest invention since the introduction of the movable-comb frame. Bees made to hive themselves. A simple cheap device and one easily and quickly applied to any style hive. For full particulars, address, **THE AMERICAN APOICULTURIST**, Wenhams, Essex Co., Mass.

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MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen, Rochester N. Y.

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

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

SPECIAL PRICES

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

Chaff Hives

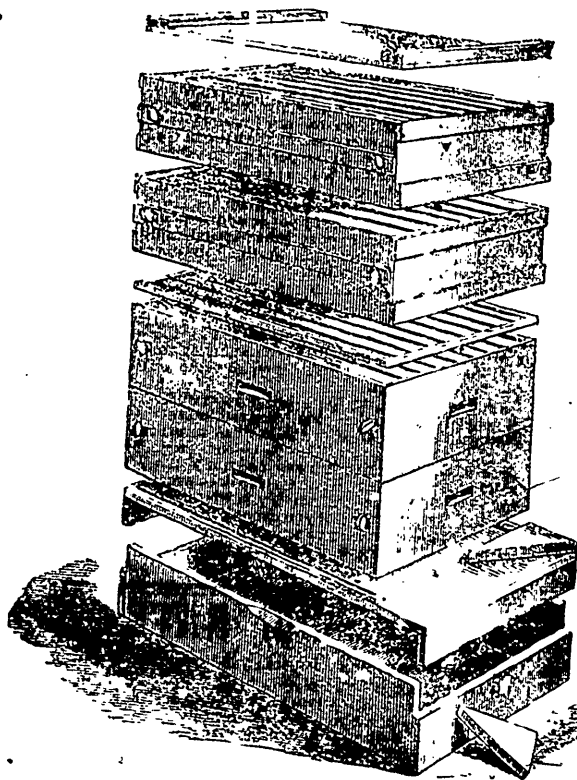
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Doolittle's New Book

"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 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, Bald ridge and many others, ever spoken or written of any bee hive. For this testimony, full discription with illustrations and prices, address

JAMES HEDDON,
DOWAGIAC, MICH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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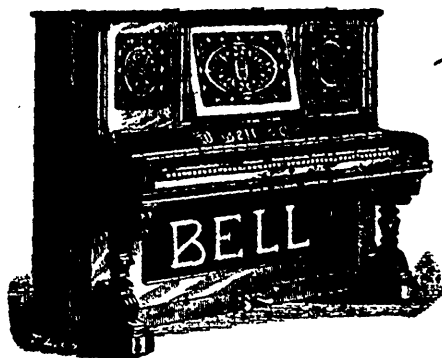
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IMPORTED QUEENS.

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

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PIANOS.



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

W. BELL & CO.,
 GUELPH, Ont

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Beecon Jan. 1, 1890

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We pay 330 in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Berton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

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Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c
 over 50 lbs.48c
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 Section Foundation cut to fit 3x4 and 4x4, per lb.60c
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THE BEE-KEEPERS'
REVIEW.

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

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



Bee-Keepers Guide
—OR—
MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

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

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,
 STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
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BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY

Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap, 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of beehives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 244 Baby St., Rockford, Ill.



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.

7¹/₂ 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.....	12 ³ / ₄ in.	13 ³ / ₄ in.	12 ¹ / ₂ in.
Eight frame.....	10 ³ / ₄ "	13 ³ / ₄ "	12 ¹ / ₂ "
The frame measures		12 ³ / ₄ "	10 ³ / ₄ "

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 4¹/₂x4¹/₂x1¹/₂ 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 1 rests or skeleton crates. (1 rests take 27 4¹/₂x4¹/₂x1¹/₂ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4¹/₂x4¹/₂x1¹/₂ 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 | 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. 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 3¹/₂x4¹/₂x1¹/₂ sections, made up..... | 1 00 | 95 | 90 | 87 | 85

- No. 18—No. 17 in flat | 75 | 70 | 64 | 63
- No. 19—Same as No. 37, but holding only 8 frames, made up 1 00 | 95 | 90 | 87 | 85
- No. 50—No. 49 in flat | 75 | 70 | 65 | 63
- No. 51—Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up 75 | 72 | 70 | 67 | 65
- No. 52—No. 51 in flat | 55 | 53 | 50 | 45
- No. 53—Same as No. 43, but holding only 8 frames, made up 65 | 62 | 60 | 57 | 55
- No. 54—No. 53 in flat | 45 | 42 | 40 | 35

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 21 23 22 20
- No. 56—No. 55 in flat..... 22 21 20 19 17
- No. 57—With perfd 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..... 18 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, 37 and 59, all made up..... | 1 57 | 1 53 | 1 46 | 1 39 | 1 32
- 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.

BETON, ONT.

P.S.—General Catalogue mailed on application.

THE CANADIAN
BEE JOURNAL
WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 42 BEETON, ONT., JAN. 8. 1890. WHOLE No. 250

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 15 months. Come now, and help us.

Our Leading Premium.

To BEE-KEEPERS.—A beautiful virgin queen, for delivery in the spring of 1890 will form the leading premium in this department of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY. The price of these when sold singly is 60 cents, but we will send one by mail, prepaid, to all those who send direct to this office \$1.00 as a 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.

Members I. A. B. A.

THE following is the official list of members of the International American Bee-Keepers Association as furnished us by the late Secretary, Mr. R. F. Holterman :—

- Ira Burrows, Drayton.
- Geo. H. Ashley, Albion, N Y
- Prof A J Cook, Lansing, Mich.
- A Pickett, Nassagaweya.
- F A Gemmell, Stratford.
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 Mrs. C Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

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Thos. G Newman, Chicago, Ill.
 D A Jones, Beeton

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Temperature of Brood Nest.

ON page 326 July 3, Mr. Hutchinson says I headed my article on this question "Temperature of Brood Nest in Winter," and asks if I am "going to descend to play upon words," because I asked why he said "in winter" and put it in italics.

If readers will turn to my article of Feb. 6th, page 908, they will see that the heading is "Temperature of Brood Nest," and nothing in the article can be construed into a winters brood nest, the fact being that a "brood nest" is a brood nest, winter or summer, and is always of one temperature (95°) no matter what the outside temperature may be. A brood nest means that part of the combs occupied by the brood, which, when normal is of a globular form, if there is no brood in a hive, how can there be a "brood nest"? No one calls a brood nest a "bee nest," like a "birds nest," simply because the conditions are not the same, for when a birds egg hatches it is a bird to all intents and purposes, when a bee egg hatches, it is "first a larvæ and then a nymph, before a bee.

No, I am not going to "play upon words," nor yet follow Mr. Hutchinson's example, and say he says something quite different, on purpose to show he is wrong

I am not going to plead that the heading of my article in the JOURNAL for June 19th, was altered by the "printers devil," (he obviously made a mess of several parts) if he had had time to refer he would have seen the error lay, with him self, and as an editor of a journal which boasts of "pointing out errors and fallacious ideas," I think all will agree that he owes me an apology for so stubbornly and persistently repeating the errors I so simply pointed out.

The normal temperature of a cluster of bees, when hibernating in winter, has not to my knowledge been determined by any one yet. The difficulties have been in such a wide difference in the winter temperatures of the clusters, that observers have been puzzled; very many have shown 65° which I believe to be too high for a hibernating cluster, and was the temperature quoted by Cheshire as that of a winter cluster in normal condition, but Mr. Hutchinson carelessly quoted it as that of the cluster when brood rearing was in progress and one writer after another repeated the error, which was the cause of my printing it out, though he admits that he knew all the time that 95° was the correct temperature, which makes it look as if he has, willfully all through, been trying to hide his blunder by "playing on words," and quoting me wrongly.

Now is the time for supplemen and those having bee mixtures to dispose of to advertise, and a better medium could be selected than the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Regarding *Nom de Plumes*, and planking down his "John Hancock;" perhaps he will kindly defend professors Wiley and Morris who did not hesitate to plank down their names when a lie was to be told. I could quote many more names if necessary, but these will do, and the fact that they can flourish in the U. S. is sufficient proof, that a mans "John Hancock," is no guarantee of its truth, while an Englishman's well known *Nom de Plume* has always been held to be like a British Trade Mark.

Mr. W. T. HUTCHINSON.

I think if our friend the Hallamshire Bee-Keeper, and our friend Hutchinson, met they would have a jolly good bœ-talk. Being personally acquainted with both, I know how willing they would be to put their points strongly to each other, without the least unfriendly feeling. Our English friend being a "diamond" manufacturer no doubt tries very hard to put his punts as forcibly as possible, but we think there is room for considerable difference of opinion, in reference to the temperature, especially of bees "hybernating," if we may be allowed the term.

If bees when clustering in a perfectly quiet state during the fall, winter or spring months are said to be hybernating, I have found them hybernating at different temperatures at different seasons, or times, as when they are brooding. The centre of a cluster of bees is of course much warmer than the outside, but as we cannot see the centre of the cluster, they may be dancing the highland fling to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," while the outside ones are perfectly quiet. Now the temperature at the outside of the cluster where this quietness is observed is sometimes very much colder than others, and the temperature, also inside the cluster I have found to vary considerably. For instance the temperature is higher in a large cluster than in a small one, so the temperature at which bees lie quiet almost or quite motionless may vary very much; therefore we ought to agree to disagree regarding the outside temperature of a cluster of bees, when they are lying in a quiet or dormant state.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, Hives, Frames, Feeders, etc.

R. E. Smith, Tilbury Centre, bees and supplies generally.

Both the above were printed at this office.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

An Average Crop—Preparatory Study.

NOW that the season is ended and our pets, the bees are nicely fixed for the winter, which is already upon us, I will try to give you my report for the season, with some observations. Last spring found me with two colonies of bees, one wintered on summer stand the other in the cellar, both strong in bees. On the first examination one was found with a drone laying queen which I superceded on April 20th, and as I was to be absent during the best of the season I put in the full number of combs in the brood chamber and left them in the care of my father, who is but little interested.

On my arrival home on August 16th I found that the original colonies had each cast one swarm, thus doubling the number and had also gathered 86 pounds of honey, chiefly from raspberry, clover and basswood, mostly of the last.

After August 16th, they gathered 80 pounds of fall honey, principally from goldenrod, thus making the total of 166 pounds, but I fed 16 pounds back for winter which leaves an average of 75 pounds per colony, spring count, with plenty for winter.

HOW TO COMPARE ONE SEASON WITH ANOTHER.

Mr. R. McKnight says, on page 89 of C B J, referring to an average crop of honey; "What an average crop is I have yet to learn."

Now in my opinion it is quite easy for one to find the average of any crop, or how one year compares with another or the past, provided he has kept a correct account of each year's average yield per colony.

To illustrate I will take my own case for the past five years. In the table we have first the year, second the number of colonies, spring count, third the gross yield of honey, fourth the average amount fed back for winter, fifth, the net average of surplus after giving the bees plenty for winter.

1885—1	88	0	88
1886—6	11	2	9
1887—7	6	20	14
1888—2	10	5	5
1889—2	83	8	75
Total	177—14		163

which divided by the number of years, (5) gives 32 3/5 pounds as the average yield per colony, yearly during the past five seasons; thus should my bees gather next season 32 3/5 lbs, average per colony it would be 100 % of full crop. I think this the best way to obtain the average of any locality.

What is the best way to obtain a knowledge of apiculture? For myself, after after an experience of five years in its study I would un-

sitatingly advise anyone intending to engage in bee keeping for profit, to obtain what leading books and papers they could afford and after a thorough and careful study of the theory to engage with some leading apiarist who has been successful in his pursuit, work with him until they know they are competent to manage an apiary for themselves.

This opinion is forced upon me after an experience of 5 years, three years of which were spent in fruitless efforts with what I could learn from the books, papers, and working with a few colonies of my own, at the end of which I became convinced that I never would become an expert apiarist in this way, so I applied for a situation with Mr. A. E. Manum, the leading bee keeper of Vermont, and one which I found on acquaintance to be a very nice gentleman besides. Now, after spending part of two seasons with him I am satisfied that the time has been well spent and what I there learned will be of great value to me later on, I dare not put a cash value on it at present.

Why I advise the preparatory study is because much of bee keeping is founded on theory and it is well to know the ground before going over it in practice, practice does not take the place of theory nor is the reverse true, but each helps the other.

Williamstown, Vt.

H. W. SCOTT.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
Requeening the Remedy for the Nameless Disease.

BEING a constant reader of your valuable JOURNAL, and also somewhat of a critic in regard to what I read, I take this privilege to prove some articles or article that appeared in the BEE JOURNAL of August 14th, 1889, page 473, is quite misleading. Mr. Boomer asks the question in regard to some ailment attacking his bees. Your reply would cause him to make preparations for a cure by using robbing precautions, which would be one step undoubtedly in the right line, namely, warmth; one of the greatest importance, but it would not effect a cure. I have treated such a case all summer as Mr. Boomer describes in every respect (except killing of the diseased bees) as my bees on guard would not touch the sick ones which may be due to climatic differences, such as odour or moisture or even different strain of bees. The stock came out of cellar in prime condition. It brooded very fair and was fully ripe for division. The honey flow ceased for nearly ten days and the weather turned cold. At the beginning of the second honey flow I noticed an occasional bee with

distended abdomen on alighting board. The numbers gradually increased and young bees, black and shining in appearance, began to appear, shaking as with ague. With this difference that in ague there is fever after the chill, but the bees continued trembling until they petered out. Both the queen and hatching brood had evidently been chilled enough to effect them, in the cold snap between the two honey flows. In the meantime I found in reading "Success in bee culture" by Jas. Heddon, that he was also aware of such a disease and advised requeening as a remedy. It proved effectual with me and I think will in all such cases if the other requisites are combined, i. e., warmth and freedom from dampness. No doubt you may think that negligence was the cause, but such was not the case, it was ignorance on my part at least, in not packing my bees in some manner to counteract the cold dip. Experience is much the best teacher and I hope to profit thereby. I presume this nameless disease that has been written up quite largely is the same as the above and caused the same no doubt. Many run for the doctor when by careful study in most cases the doctor would be obliged to run after them, or go wanting his dinner. It would be a good thing for those that can afford it to paste the above in their hat for future reference as very many like me may be caught when they can not afford it.

J. KNOWLES.

Box 109, Edmonton, N. W. T.

We never had case just like what you mention and requeening might be the best way to do. Of course when requeening cures them or stops any further difficulty that ought to be satisfactory. I have sometimes wondered whether gathering a peculiar kind of honey, that was unwholesome to the bee, might not have something to do with it.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
Preserverance.

FEEL as if I had a right to make my little report with the rest. I sometimes think I have so little to report that it is not worth while to say anything, but when I think how interested I am in reading others' reports it might interest others to read mine.

In the fall of 1887 I had six colonies, put in clamp, packed in chaff. In the spring of 1888 I had the clamp, chaff, combs and hives, and a little honey. This may be termed bad luck but since I have been reading the C. B. J. I put it down as bad management. I determined not

to give up, as I had the bee fever. I sent to R. E. Smith, Tilbury Centre, and procured a hive of Italians for which I paid \$8.00, and two extra queens and bees to form nuclei. So far so good. In the fall of 1888 I increased to six colonies all in good condition as to supplies, but one spent its force in raising drones, so in the spring of '89 I had five colonies only one of which was in first class condition.

During the summer of 1889 I have increased to fifteen and have taken 140 lbs of section honey. Have not taken any honey from body of hives and all seemed to have plenty of honey (except one late second swarm) and good laying queens. Some of my colonies would not work in the surplus boxes but hung outside of the hive, idling away their time, while others were working away with a will.

I must tell you about the pranks of the beautiful virgin queen you sent me. I divided a first-class colony of eight racks, giving four racks and old bees from field to virgin queen, leaving her on the old stand, removing old queen and young bees to new stand. This was on 3rd of August and on 5th I liberated virgin queen, on the 10th she swarmed, taking about half of the bees with her. I opened the hive and examined it. I found six perfectly formed queen cells all capped over, I removed them, hived her ladyship in the hive from which she decamped and all worked well.

My hives are all on summer stands facing a little east of north. I believe in housing my bees providing a suitable place can be given them, but if not I prefer leaving them out of doors. I am in hope of giving a good report in the spring of 1890.

A. MICKLE.

Amherstburg.

Your report is a very good one and you deserve much credit for your perseverance it is only those that persevere that succeed. If you had given up at your first loss you would have been without bees and considered yourself a failure whereas you have succeeded so well that you are on the road to success along with the rest of your class. You made one little mistake in liberating your queen. You should have looked for queen cells, as keeping her caged so long gives the bees time to build cells. If you had destroyed the cells before you liberated the queen she would not have swarmed out, but the bees refusing to allow the cells to be destroyed of course she would then swarm out and take such

bees as would follow her. By all means let us hear from you from time to time.

Don't Raise a Surplus of Drones.

DOOLITTLE'S VIEWS ON AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

FROM what I have seen in nearly every apiary which I have visited in the past, I am of the opinion that bee-keepers lose very much of the profits which they might otherwise secure, by having too much drone comb in their hives. Each colony should be allowed one or two inches of drone comb, but no more unless such colony is one which we wish to rear drones from for the improvement of our stock, and in this case I generally give from one to three frames of such combs. Where three drone combs are used in each hive, it is a rare thing that I secure any surplus honey from this colony, for the drones will secure nearly if not quite all the surplus honey gathered by that colony, especially if I try to have the colony keep these drones throughout the season. To

sure the colony will generally give some surplus right in the height of the season, but this must be given back for the drones, if they are kept after the honey harvest. I have given this item so that the readers may know just what a lot of drones in each hive will cost them. 'But' says one, if this is the case, why allow any drone comb in any but the colony which is to rear drones?' The reason for allowing one or two inches of drone comb to each colony is that all colonies which I have ever seen, will have some drone comb anyway, even if they have to tear down the worker-cells to get it, building drone comb in its stead. Now, where we try to exclude every cell of drone comb, the bees revolt, and build drone comb in out-of-the-way places, a few cells here and a few cells there, so that the bee-keeper has no chance of keeping unwelcome drones from flying, by way of decapitating them just before they hatch, unless he uses a drone trap, which thing is an inconvenience to the bees and their owner, generally speaking. By having this one or two inches of drone comb all together in a single comb, and that comb placed in a certain position in every hive, it is a very easy thing to open the hives every 23 days and decapitate all the drones in the whole apiary. By placing this comb on the outside, or next to the side of the hive furthest from where the brood-nest is, in the spring the queen will not lay in it until the bees become strong enough to compel her (so to speak) to lay in drone-cells. In this way drones are not produced in hives thus fixed till late in the season; and if left in this position, none

will be reared late, as these outside combs are the first to be filled with honey, thus doing away with any more drones as the bees are not as anxious for drones at this season of the year, hence will not take the honey out of the drone-cells to rear them. In this way, about twice decapitating the drones during one season is all that is needed with any colony.

"But" I think I hear some one else say, "it is easy enough to talk about only having one or two square inches of drone comb in a hive, but quite another thing to keep the drone comb down to this; for almost every year holes get in some of the combs by way of mice, moldy pollen, etc., which the bees fill with drone comb when they 'patch up.' How is this to be avoided?"

To remedy this matter, my usual plans have been, either to fill these holes with old worker comb or with foundation, using the comb where wires were not used in the frames, and foundation where the frames were wired. The best time to do this is when the fruit trees are in bloom; for at this season there is little honey in the hive, hence all patches of drone comb are readily discovered. Take all but the desired combs, which have drone cells in them, out of the hive, and substitute perfect worker combs for them. Now take these combs to the shop, and, after cutting out the drone-cells, fit a piece of worker comb into the hole made by removing the drones; or if the comb has a hole in it, fill it with worker comb, thus getting the start of the bees. To best do this, I have several sizes of old fruit cans, without either top or bottom, one end of which has its edge filed sharp, so that it will easily cut a hole through the combs by twirling a little while pressing down. By using the one which will just take out the drone cells a good job is done, while by using the same to cut out the "patch" of worker comb, the same will fit in exactly. These worker "patches" are always taken out of imperfect combs, which materially lessens the number to be patched. For wired frames, cut away the cells around one side of the hole, so that the septum will be laid bare about the edge of it, and press a piece of foundation on this bared edge, having the foundation so warm that it will adhere to the comb while doing it.

Now, this is the best way I used to know, and the only way, where the apiarist is short of combs but there is a point about it which I do not like. All around the edges of this "patch" there will be cells of all shapes and sizes which the bees persuade themselves into thinking are for drones whenever any are large enough to rear drones in so that we often have as many drones reared

around a large "patch" as would be reared in one square inch of drone comb. To remedy this has caused me some study. When I came to have a surplus of combs, so I did not need all I had in early spring, I thought out the following, which has proved as near a success as anything that I know of. All the imperfect combs were taken from the bees as before; but instead of being "patched" they were hung away in a dry airy place till the bees became strong enough so I could form nuclei. Now all nuclei or very weak colonies desire only worker-bees, so they will build cells of that size only as nearly as may be, they being always willing to build comb whenever there are bees enough, and honey coming in from the fields, or they are fed. After cutting out the drone comb, or thinning the combs as I desired, they were set into nuclei to be patched; and, let me tell you, the patches thus put on were very pleasing to my eyes, and I have here told my readers how it is done, so they can share the pleasure with me, next season, they have plenty of time to prepare for the same.—G. M. DOOLITTLE in Gleanings.

Can Women Keep Bees?

A CORRESPONDENT asks what women can do in bee-keeping, says a writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman. They may do just what men do—they may keep bees, get better health and more strength—and make more money, and women, like men, may fail and wish that they never had an intimate acquaintance with bees.

The first thing to consider and determine is the "constitutional affinity," or "the constitutional aversion," for bees. Strange stories are told and printed about bees. Here is a man who in haying time, covered with perspiration, with bare arms and hands, without any covering for the face, rushes in from the field, gives a swarm of bees, and, although the bees "walk over" him from head to foot yet he feels not the sting of a single sting. There are bee-keepers who will place both hands under and around a cluster of bees, dislodge two handfuls, and place in a hive, and continue the process until nearly the whole cluster is removed.

And there are others who would go into battle where shot and shell are flying as cheerfully as they would take part in a swarming. Often we hear a remark like this, "I cannot go near bees, they recognize me as a natural enemy, and will attack wherever they find me." This I believe to be in great part imaginary, although occasionally it appears to have foundation in fact. Apparently bees are influenced by odor; they detect by this sense, and second by the sense of

feeling. What they do with their many eyes is not definitely known. Of course they see, but they smell apparently quicker than they see. Some odors will drive bees wild, while others have no effect upon them. It is possible that the odor of a human body in a state of health is not disagreeable to bees.

There are many women bee-keepers in the United States, and they find bee-keeping pleasant and profitable employment. There are no "millions" in bee-keeping, but there is a good reward for labour. Some women in the west control large apiaries and give their whole time and attention to the industry. School teachers and others have abandoned their schools, and other indoor employment, for bee-keeping and health. Bee-keeping will restore health, at least, and if good health is not a prize, what is?

But women and men, too, are warned to walk before they run, in bee-keeping. Begin with not more than three colonies; give a year's apprenticeship; study for a year the habits of the bees, and make yourself master of them, confidence comes with the acquisition of knowledge. The dress worn by some bee women is a kind of half bloomer costume. Perhaps the most convenient is a skirt of light material, gathered at the ankles. It is little more than a wide bag with two holes in the bottom for the feet to pass through. It is quickly put on and taken off, and serves as an all around apron. Wear gloves and a veil; the gloves will be discarded after the knack of handling the bees comes, but at first they give confidence.

Winter.

HOW THE BEES IN WINTER QUARTERS ARE DOING.

It is a little past 1 p. m. and I made a call on my bees to say "How dy' do." and they answered only by a happy murmur. O. how

I wish all my bee-loving friends could see my little pets in their cozy winter quarters. Today, Dec. 8, 1889, the thermometer stood at 48° in the bee-cellar, and at 72° in the shade out-of-doors. The bees were carried in Dec. 5, which was a warm, pleasant day, and the bees were upon the wing. Those to be removed were confined to their hives in the early morning, by closing their fly-entrance. It is so much nicer handling hives when they are clean and dry, than when covered with snow and sleet. And if the hives are frozen down they have to be loosened with a jar which is very irritating to the inmates, and a person can handle them more quietly during mild weather than when pinched with cold.

There has been considerable said about lugging hives in and out of cellars, as though it was

something terrible. Our cellar has no outside door, and the bees were handed in through a window. Two men put down 56 colonies in about two hours, and the assistant charged 75 cents for his labor. It would take several days to make them as comfortable upon their summer stands, and quite a job to unpack them another season and clean up the litter. The hives are two-story Langstroth, and only the lower one, containing the brood-nest, is put down.

I have room for only about half of the colonies of the apiary, and the remainder are to remain upon the summer stands. At the present writing it seems like folly to store any of them, as this month thus far has been so very mild; but old Boreas may teach us, before long, that he has not entirely deserted this mundance sphere, and at all events preparations should be made for his coming.

Some years ago I made chaff-cushions to protect the bees during winter, and by carefully housing them during the summer, they are still fit for use. Every fall new muslin sheets are spread over the frames, above the devices, and then the chaff-cushions are put in. The bees propolize up the muslin during the year, so that the moisture will not pass through it, and they will keep dryer if new is used for winter. And if they have eaten holes in the muslin, they will creep up under the cushion and large numbers perish, as they cannot find their way back. I raise the cover slightly, so that there is at all times a free circulation of air above the cushion.

Occasionally during a very cold spell a cover has been shut down, and I invariably would find the cushion frozen and the cap full of frost, while those that were raised would be dry. I prefer to have the entrance fully open, and the back of the hive as high again as the front, so if frost gathers and melts in the hive, it will run out, and the bees can more readily carry out their dead debris. MRS. L. HARRISON, in the Prairie Farmer.

Peoria, Ills.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

WM. ROBERTSON.—Fall of 1888 put 64 colonies in cellar. By the 15th of May they were reduced to 30. During the summer of 89 increased to 63, which went into winter quarters in cellar in a much better condition than they did in 1888. I do not feed much, do not think that I have fed over a 100 lbs during the time that I have handled bees which is over 30 years. The yield of honey for 1889 was about 1000 lbs comb and 2.0 extracted. Selling price for comb 16 c., extracted 15c. retail.

Decew Falls, Ont., Dec. 27.

W. E. PUTNEY.—Please tell me through the C B J or by letter all things considered, which do you think is the best way to take comb honey with wide frames or your reversers and do the bees not daub the sections when not in wide frames.

East Halley, Me.

Section crates we consider not only more economical but far superior to the former system but when parties have wide frames I would not advise them to change them until they tested our new system and become satisfied with it.

G H DEAN 208—312.—One year before you commenced to publish the C B J I had one colony of bees in a hollow log which I found in the woods. These I transferred to a Jones hive, and, with a colony bought from Mr. Pringle, I increased to six, lost three the next winter. Increased the 2nd year to five which wintered successfully. I then bought an extractor and took 400 lbs honey and increased to nine, bought three in box hives, wintered all right. Increased the next year to twenty-eight took out 600 lbs honey and again wintered successfully, lost one by robbing in spring. Increased in 1888 to thirty-three and took out 300 lbs. I then bought eighteen colonies, lost one in cellar and lost four which were found queenless in spring, leaving forty-six to commence the season of 1889 got 2100 lbs honey and have eighty-five colonies in winter quarters in very good shape. I attribute my success to information gathered from the C B J together with some good practical lessons kindly given by friend Pringle. Wishing success to the C B J a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to its editors and readers.

Tamworth.

JAMES GREEN.—Last fall I put 5 hives in chaff boxes outside, they all came through. One was weak but now is strong. I kept her from swarming but the other four would turn out swarms in spite of my putting them back, taking out the queen cells, etc. As I am only a beginner I may do better next season. I don't want too many as I have a 50-acre farm so I can't give them the attention they should get. I have thirteen hives in chaff boxes this season in fair condition. I left them in the Combination boxes all summer and extracted about 200 lbs. Fruit being scarce in this locality honey is a grand substitute, it generally suits the tastes of old and young. I got 5 of your 9-frame chaff hives but you was so long in filling my order I had all my first swarms in other hives. I have the idea they will answer if the bees will go to work in the upper story. I would like to see some accounts in the JOURNAL from those who have used them—I mean the two storey. I will require more hives next season. My other hives are the Jones' 12-frame. I will likely order them before spring so I can get them ready. Perhaps I may be able to give more questions next time.

Fergus.

D. GORRIE.—While enclosing my dollar for the continuance of the JOURNAL for another year I might say that I am well pleased with the work and think every bee keeper—no matter how small his business in that line is—ought to have the BEE JOURNAL. I found a few useful hints each of which was worth the dollar alone. Am only a beginner in the bee business. I started with one hive last spring, got one swarm and lost one (perhaps more) and sold about \$20.00 worth of honey in comb, got 20c. per lb. for it all. I consider there is no other business I could go into and make the same profit with as little work, and I hope to extend it gradually and would advise all beginners to start small and read up the JOURNAL they go, also to make friends with the bees. I have my two hives in cellar temperatured to 45 degrees as near as possible. Do you think I have done well, also am I wintering properly, I have not looked into them since putting them into the cellar and do not think I shall.

Another party here started with one hive also and has got seven swarms now, do you think they will all winter? They did not sell half the honey I did.

Haliburton, Jan. 2.

HONEY MARKETS

DETROIT.

Market dull and lower, comb quoted at 12 and 14 cts., extracted 7 and 8. Beeswax in good demand at 24 and 25 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

PREPARE FOR A BIG YIELD.

We have not heard from Mr. Dunn regarding the enormous prospective yield this summer, but others have made assertions as to its magnitude. Be it large or small it is well to be prepared for it, get everything in readiness before spring opens when other duties crowd, order your supplies now and take advantage of our discount offers.

60 POUND TINS AND STRONG HANDLES.

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

12 CENTS PER POUND FOR EXTRACTED.

For No. 1 extracted honey, put up and shipped us in 60 pound tins—we will pay 12c. per lb., delivered at Beeton, payment to be made in any kind of supplies wanted at prices marked in our catalogue. This is the most we have offered for honey in a wholesale way for years.

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 50¢, 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.

HORNBURY is the latest addition to the fancier's directory. Mr. F. Doyle, a well known bee keeper who manages to get something extra in the honey line, having fixed his fancy on the beautiful R. C. B. Leghorn. Mr. S. F. Marsh has gone directly opposite to the pretty fairy looking R. C. W. Leghorn. Mr. Marsh is one of those who believe in first class farming in every department. We wish the new fanciers every success.

The Canadian Poultry Weekly is pushing ahead in good shape.—New England Fancier.—Thanks Bro. Hamilton, our aim is to turn out as good a paper as the N. E. Fancier, something that is indeed hard to accomplish.

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

"Rah!" For Owen Sound.

OWEN SOUND is to have the top shelf this year. Their advance notice first received informs us that they have secured the Town hall to hold the show in which is fixed for the 4th to the 7th of February; Their prize list is exceedingly liberal the prizes will be for single birds \$5 for 1st, \$3 for 2nd and \$1 for 3rd in all classes and for young and old; on breeding pens the large sum of \$20 for 1st, \$10 for second and \$5 for third. Single birds allowed to compete in breeding pens. A fact which is very encouraging to those going from a long distance.

Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo, is to act as judge. Further particulars when we receive the prize list. Those desirous of obtaining one should address the Secretary, J. McLaren.

Stock Birds.

THERE is a time in the fanciers' year when he is not anxious for the birds he intends breeding from to be laying. If the birds required for the breeding pen are laying during January and February they will, if of the sitting varieties be getting broody just about the time the owner wishes them to be in the flush of laying. Besides their powers having been spent by winter laying the eggs will not produce so many, or so vigorous chicks, so that if you require the stock for breeders it will be far better to prevent them, or at least not feed them for laying. If you want to keep them back and they seem about

ready to lay you can often stop them by changing the hens from one pen to another and do not allow them a nest egg, or any sly corners to induce them to deposit an egg. It seems strange that this can be done for one would imagine if the hen was ready to lay she would have to. But she doesn't. Some persons have not been slow to contradict us on this point but it is a well known fact to every experienced poultry man. As to what becomes of the egg, that it would seem ought to be laid, is a matter of conjecture only. We are inclined to think that if the egg has so far progressed to maturity for the shell to be formed that it will and must be ejected, or cause great suffering and perhaps fatal results. But otherwise the hen seems capable of controlling the final development of egg, or it is eliminated by absorption into the animal economy of the hen. The action of a fright, or sudden change in surroundings may so effect the nervous and generative structure as to paralyze them for a time and render them totally inactive. But it is a fact that laying, even while the hen is in full condition with the eggs in every stage of development, can be arrested, and that without any disastrous results to the bird itself. We have seen it recommended to make the hens too fat to lay early or when not required and then bring them down by the time they are wanted. But our advice is never do it! it is a suicidal policy, for the bird is weakened and lowered in vitality by excess of fat and to bring fat hens down to laying condition is a finer stroke of business than most men can take in hand and come out at the successful end of the horn. Another item is not to feed sulphur, even though I. K. Felch says so. At least not in the north of Ontario. It will not work either to fertilize eggs or make feathers: it is a mistake that many have paid dear to learn.

Farmer vs. Fancier.

FARMERS should be the best and most successful exhibitors at both the agricultural and winter poultry shows. I think I hear many of them say, how so? "Why we cannot get birds up to the perfection and into the same splendid condition that you fanciers do. You pay so much attention to them, feed them all kinds of food, give them gravel, oyster shell, gather clover and do all manner of things to give them green meat. Yes I have heard that meat is often bought for them and then they must have a good warm building and these in some cases are warmer than many working-men's houses. We can't do all this it takes too much time, and with the many other things that we have to attend to there's no time to look after hens.

Now some of this is correct. Fanciers certainly do as much as they possibly can to insure their pets comfort and to keep them in prime condition, but why they purchase oyster shells and see that they have gravel etc., is because as a rule their places are small and the range that the birds have is very limited. Many of them have several breeds and manage to keep them all O. K. in small yards. Now the farmer has unlimited range for his birds so it is not necessary for him to get all these things as the birds get them naturally. As to feed, this item is merely nothing as the so-to-speak, waste or refuse grain would be used and give a splendid profit.

Regarding warm quarters you have these for your horses, cattle, etc., and why not put out a trifle to make old Biddy warm and comfortable during the cold weather, and this can be done with very little outlay.

Now for being successful at the different shows, say that only one variety is kept. This does away with any care as to the progeny being anything but pure according to the parent stock. Suppose we say one has Barred Rocks. Now it is no unusual thing for farmers to raise a hundred chicks during the season, so Mr. Farmer you have a hundred birds to choose your exhibition birds from. Not so with the fancier who perhaps with 7, 8 or more varieties, can only raise the small number in each of perhaps 20 birds, so that the farmer

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. Ont. eal.

has just about 5 to 1 against him. Think over this fellow workers and just give the hens a trial in this way, come out and show your stock and see whether you will not be more than successful.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY

Stray Feathers.

AM hoping that by this time I may exercise my friendly privilege of a grumble at some of your remarks. What's the matter with caponing? I have no doubt you have driven many a gelding, partaken of many a leg of pork never grown on a boar, even perhaps maltreated poor Thomas Cat with a view to curtailing his midnight oaterwaulings and love songs, and yet even object to caponing. Now doesn't it strike you as a trifle inconsistent?

With your second paragraph however I am in hearty accord. Novices ought never to attempt it. But with skilled hands I do not see why our birds should not be treated as horses, bullocks, cats, pigs, etc. are if it be to our advantage to do so. I must confess, however, that if such practices could be altogether abolished I for one would not regret it.

Now for the advantages. First size, delicacy of flavor and tenderness are increased by the operation. Secondly, it is not very difficult to train young capons to mother a flock of chicks and thus in some sort earn their keep. Third, after the wound is healed they do not require quite so much attention—at least so I have been told. Fourth, it is profitable or it would never have been undertaken as a business by so many in the old country.

Mr. Christy, of hydro-incubator fame, publishes a pamphlet giving full directions and also sells instruments for the purpose, and he estimates the loss at about one per cent. less than you do, and gives fourteen weeks as the usual age for the operation. I regret that I have mislaid his address, and the pamphlet.

To obtain skill it is best to see some old hand at the work, and then to practice on the dead bird until perfectly sure of cutting on the right spot and without wounding any other part than that necessary. The bird being tied or held down it is as easy to operate on the live bird as the dead bird when once you know what to do. I have never practiced this operation and will not venture, therefore to give instructions.

With respect to the answer to W. A. L., last paragraph, I have tried over and over again to raise chickens on a wooden floor and failed. That horrible leg weakness always foiled me.

Even an inch of earth laid on boards did not check it. Nothing but the bare ground seemed to answer. So I don't think a dry upstairs would answer, through perhaps with several inches of moist (not wet) earth it might.

One clergyman I was with did his level best with incubator and indoor rearing for one year with a sickly, solitary, 3-months-old chicken as the result. I persuaded him to let me try the next brood he hatched out of dohrs, and although it was a cold January I raised the entire lot to seven weeks old and strong, and healthy, and then a cat scooped the crowd. I was mad.

By the way, how can one cure a cat of this propensity? I was advised to tie a dead chicken firmly around the neck for a week and that to say chicken to Monsieur Felis after that would be enough to scare him. I did so and Thomas bolted up the chimney. Two hours after he came down, licking his lips, and without his necklace. I was mad some more but that did not mend matters. And now Mr. Editor a merry Christmas to you and many of them.

ROBT. W. RAYSON.

Lombardy, Ont.

The above from our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Rayson, is for and against us. But let us explain. We are not at all averse to your "friendly grumble" friend R. And our objection to caponing in this country, is that the work is often undertaken by those to whom suffering in the lower animals is entirely unregarded. And in the case of caponing, as the subjects can be disposed of after the operation, for table use, there is not even the consideration of a few cents being lost in event of non-success to cause them to learn the art, but they will engage in it and cause a great deal of pain and misery through endeavoring to learn to operate by continual practice, totally regardless of suffering. As you will notice by our remarks in last week's JOURNAL, it was mainly in answer to queries by intending amateur operators, that we opposed it. The advantages are exactly as you describe, as the remembrance of many a toothsome dish can bear witness. And certainly it pays in the old country. But we think, sir, you will agree with us in saying that in Canada at present the business is not, and will not be for years, sufficiently lucrative to warrant us advising anyone us to engage in it. It is a luxury in living that not many are able

to, or even willing to pay for. It certainly would be a good plan to learn to operate from an old practitioner if possible.

Re-our answer to W. A. L. It is as you say a fruitful cause of leg weakness to bring up the chicks on a board floor, and if you notice you will see we advocate an earth floor for young chicks, and in the case referred to we advised earth as deep as possible; and it must be a trifle moist. And a run out doors as soon as possible, if only for an hour or so each day. We have only had one year with a successful incubator. But our brooders have raised the chicks (hen hatched,) and done well, but the season has been favorable always for early outings; as we can't get hens to hatch in mid-winter and when it comes to raising them in January, it is then the leg weakness bothers us, if no out door run can be had, or failing that earth floors.

No! We think there is no cure for Cats, only to bring them up with the chicks; ours are no trouble, however and and we have three.

Milton Show.

NOT much more than a year ago six Milton fanciers met, and organizing themselves into a poultry association determined to hold an exhibition. These six, Messrs. Main, Dewar, Mitchell, Ford, Hoff and Roedler, instituted an active canvass of the town and succeeded in raising \$100. They engaged Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo, as judge, and as far as exhibits were concerned had a most satisfactory show. After expending \$100 in crops and paying the running expenses and prizes to outside exhibitors they found themselves \$15 in debt, though none of the local men, all of them large winners, had drawn any prize money. But with that tenacity of purpose which is an essential characteristic of the true fancier they determined to hold another show. That their second "annual" exhibition was the overwhelming success it was, proves that courteous treatment and prompt payment of prizes has much to do with the successful running of "hen display."

The officers were unfortunate in Mr. Bicknell being unable to come, after they had advertised him as one of the judges; but the boys were not to blame. Mr. Smelt, of Guelph, scored the 578 birds on exhibition, commencing at noon on Monday, working till 11.30 p.m., on Tuesday, completing his arduous labours late on the third

day. It is a point worthy of notice that not a word of protest was heard against the scoring. Mr. Colwell, of Paris, awarded the reds and blues to the ducks.

The birds were comfortably cooped but the Town Hall was too small altogether for such a large exhibit. Visitors could not view the heavier breeds whose coops stood on the floor, and with its increasing popularity Milton must look for a larger building prior to another year rolling round.

To show the interest taken by the townspeople in the exhibition it has only to be mentioned that the merchants donated \$100 for the second time, the council gave the Town Hall without charge and the band turned out on the afternoon of New Year's day and showed the visitors who thronged the aisles despite the weather, how well they could play. All of which shows how popular the fanciers of Milton are. The WEEKLY congratulates the Milton Association on its well earned success and may it long continue.

NOTES.

Prize list next week.

Secretary Dewar, and his right bower Mr Mitchell, were the hardest worked men in the room, ever courteous and always obliging.

Milton boys consider that the Brampton fanciers did not treat them squarely, and the ground of complaint is that the Miltonians took 150 birds to Brampton on the implied condition that the Bramptonese would show at Milton. Not a Brampton bird was entered and hence the feeling.

The entries were so numerous that \$60 had to be expended in new coops.

A peculiarity of Smelt's scoring was the uniformity of "Symmetry 1" in all classes.

James Main, the veteran, had four B. B. R. Games which arrived from England on the second day. He had the misfortune to have a cockerel stolen from its coop whilst in the hotel stable prior to the opening, for which he had refused \$40 at Brampton the previous week.

The visiting fanciers were gentlemen in every sense of the word and the Milton boys give them unstinted praise, which is cordially returned by the v. f.

Friend Bingham, of Stayner does not come out often, but he gets there when he commences to let his pets run with the crowd in the exhibition room. Eight entries netted him four firsts, two seconds and one third. Why don't you do it some more?

C. W. L.

Read our special premium offer and go to work.

County of Peel Poultry and Pet Show.

DECEMBER 18, 19, AND 20, 1889.

Light Brahma cock, 2nd Geo. Bailey Brampton, 891/2; John G Ford, Milton, c, 881/2.
 Light Brahma Hen, 1st, John G Ford, Milton, 901/2; 2nd, John G Ford, 90; Dewar & Mitchell, Milton, c, 891/2; Geo Bailey, Brampton, c, 891/2.
 Light Brahma Cockerel, John G Ford, Milton, c, 86.
 Light Brahma Pullet, 1st, John G Ford Milton, 92; 2nd, John G Ford, Milton, 901/2; J W Huehuergard, Heidelberg, c, 87.
 Dark Brahma Cock, Dewar & Mitchell, Milton, c, 86.
 Dark Brahma Hen, J W Huehuergard, Heidelberg, c, 84.
 Buff Cochín Cock, J W Huehuergard, Heidelberg, c, 84.
 Buff Cochín Hen, 2nd Jos. Guy, Brampton, 891/2; J W Huehuergard, 881/2.
 Buff Cochín Cockerel, 1st, Wm. Coon Guelph 901/2; 2nd, Jos. Guy, 90; J W Huehuergard, c, 88.
 Buff Cochín Pullet, 1st, Wm. Coon, 921/2; 2nd, Jos. Guy, 91; J W Huehuergard, c, 891/2.
 Patriidge Cochín Hen, Jos Guy, c, 861/2.
 Patriidge Cochín Cockerel, 2nd J M Hern, Bowmanville, 871/2.
 Patriidge Cochín Pullet, J W Hern, c, 841/2.
 Langshan Cock, 2nd, John A Thurston, Toronto, 88.
 Langshan Hen, 2nd, Jos Guy, 89; E J Otter, Toronto, c, 88.
 Langshan Cockerel, 2nd, John A Thurston, 89 J M Hern, c, 871/2.
 Langshan Pullet, 2nd, John A Thurston, 89.
 Black-breasted Red Game Cock, 2nd, C V Gilford, Brampton, 89.
 Black-breasted Red Game Hen, 1st, James Main, Boyne, 94; 2nd, James Main, 931/2; C V Gilford, c, 911/2.
 Black-breasted Red Game Cockerel, 1st, Jas. Main, 95; 2nd, C V Gilford, 901/2; Jos Tomalin Brampton, c, 90.
 Black-breasted Red Game Pullet, 1st, James Main, 96; 2nd, James Main, 95; C V Gilford, c 90.
 Any other variety Game Hen, Jos Tomalin, c, 83.
 Any other variety Game Pullet, 2nd, Jos Tomalin, 891/2.
 Golden Spangled Hamburg Cock, 2nd, R Roberts, Brampton, 87.
 Golden Spangled Hamburg Hen, 1st, W Milner, Malton, 801/2; G W Robinson, Brampton, c, 86.
 Silver Spangled Hamburg Hen, 1st, W Milner 92, 2nd, R J Foster, Brampton, 91; Hoff & Redler, Milton, c, 89.
 Silver Spangled Cockerel, 1st, John A Thurston, 92; 2nd, Hoff & Redler, 89; Hoff & Redler, c, 861/2.
 Silver Spangled Pullet, 1st, John A Thurston, 901/2; 2nd, Hoff & Redler, 90; 2nd, John A Thurston, 90; Hoff & Redler, c, 881/2.
 Golden Pencilled Cock, 1st, Dewar & Mitchell, 92; 2nd, G W Robinson, 911/2; W Milner, c, 891/2.
 Golden Pencilled Hen, 2nd, Dewar & Mitchell, 881/2; G W Robinson, c, 871/2.

Golden Pencilled Cockerel, 1st, G W Robin son, 95; 2nd, Dewar & Mitchell, 901/2.
 Golden Pencilled Pullet, 1st, G W Robinson, 921/2; 2nd Dewar & Mitchell, 90
 Silver Pencilled Cock, 1st J Dawson. Brampton, 901/2; 2nd, W Milner, 89.
 Silver Pencilled Hen, 1st, W Milner, 921/2 2nd J Dawson, 92; J Dawson, c, 901/2; J Dawson, c, 901/2.
 Silver Pencilled Cockerel, 1st, J Dawson, 91.
 Silver Pencilled Pullet, 1st J Dawson, 92; 2nd J Dawson, 911/2.
 Silver Spangled Poland Cock, 1st, J M Hern, 901/2
 Silver Spangled Poland Hen, 1st, J M Hern, 93; 2nd J M Hern, 911/2.
 Silver Spangled Poland Cockerel, 1st, J M Hern, 921/2.
 White Leghorn Cockerel, 1st P H Fauquier, Brampton, 95 1/2; 2nd, W. Coon, Guelph, 94; 2nd, R Roberts, Brampton, 94; W Milner, c, 93 1/2.
 White Leghorn Pullet, 1st, P H Fauquier, 93; 2nd, 2nd, P H Fauquier, 95 1/2; G W Robinson c, 95; P H Fauquier, c, 95; W Coon, Guelph, c, 95.
 Brown Leghorn Cock, 1st, Dewar & Mitchell, 91 1/2; 2nd, D H Garbutt, Brampton, 90 1/2.
 Brown Leghorn Hen, 1st, Dewar, & Mitchell, 96, 2nd, J Tomalin, Brampton, 94; R J Foster, Brampton, c, 93 1/2.
 Brown Leghorn Cockerel, 1st, Dewar & Mitchell, 95 2nd, H H Wallace, Woodstock, 94; W Coon, Guelph, c, 93 1/2.
 Brown Leghorn Pullet, 1st, Jno Cesar, Brampton, 95 1-2; 1st, D H Garbutt, 95 1/2; 2nd; J Anderson, Brampton, 95; Dewar & Mitchell, c, 94 1/2.
 Black Leghorn Cock, 2nd Dewar & Mitchell, 89 1/2.
 Black Leghorn hen, 1st W T. Tapscott, Brampton, 93 1/2, 2nd Dewar & Mitchell, 93.
 Black Leghorn Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, E J Otter, 92 1/2; 1st and 2nd Dewar & Mitchell, 92 1/2.
 Black Leghorn Pullet, 1st and 2nd, Dewar & Mitchell 94 1/2; 1st and 2nd W P Topscott, 94 1/2.
 Spanish Cock 1st, J G Ford, 91 1/2.
 Spanish Cockerel, 1st J G Ford, 95 1/2.
 Spanish Pullet, 1st J G Ford, 95, 2d, Ford, 94.
 Plymouth Rock Cock, 2nd C W Eckardt, Unionville, 87 1/2.
 Plymouth Rock hen, 1st, C W Eckardt, 91; 2d, Eckardt, 90; Dewar & Mitchell, c, 89 1/2.
 Plymouth Rock cockerel, 1st P H Fauquier, 90; 2d, C W Eckardt 89 1/2; W Mitchell, Drayton, c, 97 1/2.
 Plymouth Rock pullet, 1st, Jos Pulfer, Brampton, 92 1-2; 2d, C W Eckardt, 90 1-2.
 White Plymouth Rock cock, 1st H H Wallace 93 1-2.
 White Plymouth Rock hen, 1st, H H Wallace, 92.
 White Plymouth Rock cockerel, 1st, H H Wallace, 93 1-2, 2d H H Wallace, 89.
 White Plymouth Rock pullet, 1st and 2nd, H. H Wallace.
 Java Cock, 2d, C McCollum, Brampton 89.
 Java Hen, 1st Hoff & Redler, 92 1/2; 2nd, C. McCollum, McCollum, c 88 1/2.
 Java cockerel, 2nd Hoff and Redler, 88 1/2.
 Java pullet, 1st, C McCollum 94 1-2.

Silver Laced Wyandotte hen, 1st, J A Noble, 90 1-2; 2d W G Jessop, Brampton, 89 1-2.

Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerel, 1st W G Jessop, 90; 2d Jas Stewart, 89; W Tapscott, c, 88 1/2; John Oezar, 88 1/2.

Silver Laced Wyandotte pullet, 1st J. Anderson, 90 1/2; 2d W G Jessop 88; W Milner, c, 87 1/2; W T Tapscott, c, 87 1/2.

White Wyandotte pullet, 1st H H Wallace, 92 1/2.

White Wyandotte cockerel, 1st, H H Wallace 92 1/2; 2d, H H Wallace, 92.

Any other variety Wyandotte hen, 2nd J A Noble, 88.

Any other variety cockerel, 1st, J A Noble, c, 84.

Any other variety pullet, J A Noble, c, 83 1/2.

Houdan cock, c, Dewar & Mitchell, 87 1/2; W Milner, c 87.

Houdan hen, 1st, J M Hern, Bowmanville, 90 1/2.

Colored Dorking cock, 1st, Jas Main.

Colored Dorking hen, 1st Jas Main.

Colored Dorking cockerel, 1st, Jas Main.

Colored Dorking Pullet, 1st, Jas Main; 2nd, Benj Tomlinson, Brampton.

Any other variety Dorking cock, Jas Main.

Any other variety Dorking hen, 1st, James Main; 2nd, Jas Stewart, Brampton, 88 1/2.

Any other variety Dorking cockerel, 1st, Jas Main; 2nd, Jas Stewart, 87 1/2.

Any other variety Dorking pullet, 1st, Jas Main.

Any other variety poultry cock, 2nd C J Daniels Toronto, 89.

Any other variety poultry hen, C J Daniels, c, 86.

Any other variety poultry cockerel, 2nd, C J Daniels, 82.

Any other variety poultry pullet, C J Daniels, c, 86.

B B R Game cock, 2nd, John G Ford, Milton, 98 1/2.

B B R Game Hen, 1st, 1st, John G Ford, 94 1/2.

B B R Game, cockerel, 1st, G F Doty, Toronto, 95 1/2; 2d J G Ford, Milton, 93 1/2; J G Ford, c 92 1/2.

B B R Game pullet, 1st W Milner, Milton, 95 1/2; 2d J G Ford, Milton, 92; c, J G Ford, 93.

Any other variety Game Bantam cock, 1st, G F Doty, Toronto, 92 1/2; 2nd G F Darby, 90 1/2.

Any other variety Game Bantam Hen, 1st G F Doty, Toronto, 96; 2d G F Doty, 94 1-2.

Any other variety Game Bantam cockerel, 1st, G F Doty Toronto, 92; 2nd G F Doty 91 1-2.

Any other variety Game Bantam pullet, 1st and 2d, G F Doty, Toronto, 95.

Seabright Bantam cock, 2d, E J Otter, Toronto, 88 1-2.

Seabright Bantam hen, 2d J. A. Thurston, Toronto, 88 1-2.

Pekin Bantam hen, 2d F J Otter Toronto 91 1-2.

Pekin Bantam pullet, 1st W Milner, Milton, 93 1-2; 2d W Milner, 92 1-2.

Any other variety Bantam cock, 1st J A Thurston, Toronto, 93 1-2.

Any other variety Bantam Hen, 1st J A Thurston, 91 1-2.

Bronze Turkey cock, 1st Jas. Main, Soyne, 2nd, Jos Tomalin, Brampton.

Bronze Turkey Hen, 1st, Jas. Main, 2d, Jos Tomalin.

Bronze Turkey Cockerel, 1st, Jas Main, 2nd J Tomalin.

Bronze Turket Pullet, 1st Jas Main.

Aylesbury Drake, old, 1st, H H Wallace, Woodstock.

Aylesbury Duck, old, 1st H H Wallace, Woodstock.

Aylesbury Drake, 1889, 1st W Milner.

Rouen Drake, old, 1st, Jas Main; 2d H H Wallace.

Rouen Duck, old, 1st Jas. Main; 2nd, H. H. Wallace.

Rouen Drake, 1889, 1st Jas Main; 2d H H Wallace.

Rouen Duck, 1889, 1st Jas Main; 2nd H H Wallace; c, G F Doty.

Pekin Drake, old, 1st and 2nd, H H Wallace, c. W Milner

Pekin Drake, old, 1st, Jos Tomalin, 2nd, H H Wallace; c, Jos Pulfer.

Pekin Drake, 1889, 1st, H H Wallace; 2nd Jas Tomalin; c, R Johnston, Brampton.

Pekin Duck, ? 1st, H H Wallace, 2nd, R Johnston, c, J Tomalin.

Bremen Geese, gander and goose, old, 1st, Jas Main.

Any other variety Geese, gander and goose, old, 1st W Milner.

Breeding Pens Light Brahmas, 2nd and c. G. Manson, Toronto, 356, 345.

Silver Hamburgs, 1st J Dawson, Brampton, 364 1-2; 2nd, W Milner, 356 1-2.

Black Hamburgs, 1st Hoff & Redler, 382.

Wyandottes, 2nd, Jas Anderson, Brampton, 353; 2nd J A Noble, Norval, 353.

Plymouth Rocks, 2nd P H Fauquier, Brampton, 354; R Johnston, c, 328.

White Minorcas, 1st W Cole, Brampton, 373.

Carrier Pigeons, 1st and 2nd W Fox, Toronto. Antwerps, 1st, W Fox, 2d, W Milner

Pouters, 1st, W Fox, 2d, John Ceasar, Brampton.

Barbs, 1st, W Fox, 2d, W Milner.

Fantails, 1st and 2nd W Fox.

Jacobins, 1st W Fox, 2d W Milner.

Turbits, 1st Milner, 2d Fox.

Owls, 1st and 2nd, W Fox.

Nuns, 1st and 2d Fox.

Trumpeters, 1st and 2d Fox.

Magpies, 1st Fox.

Canaries, 1st G W Robinson, Brampton.

Rabbits, lop-ear buck, 1st and 2nd, Fox.

Lop-ear Doe, 1st and 2nd, Fox.

Any other variety buck, 1st and 2nd, W. Fox.

Any other variety doe, 1st and 2nd, W. Fox.

Black Hamburg Cock, 1st, S M Davis, Toronto, 95 1-2; 2d, W Milner, 93.

Black Hamburg Hen, 1st Hoff & Redler, 95 1-2; 2nd W Milner, 94 1-2; E J Otter, Toronto, c, 93 1-2.

Black Hamburg Pullet, 1st E J Otter, 94; 2nd, W Milner, 92.

Black Minorca Hen, 1st W Cole, 93; 2nd W Cole, 92; W Cole, c, 91 1-2.

Black Minorca Cockerel, 1st H H Wallace, 95 1-2; 2d, W Cole, 95; W Cole, c, 91 1-2.

Black Minorca Pullet, 1st, H H Wallace, 97; 2d W Cole, 96 1-2; W Coon, Guelph, c, 96.

Dressed Poultry, W. Findlay, Brampton, 9 First Prizes. Jos Tomalin 6 prizes.

The prize money was paid to all exhibitors outside of Brampton at the close of the show (Friday, the 20th inst.) before leaving the building.



PIGEONS AND PETS.

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

Pigeons at Bowmanville.

TOGETHER there was a good show at Bowmanville,—some classes being exceedingly well filled. The judging was about as good as usual. In Pouters we think a pair of whites winning 1st, were in bad trim and should have given way to a good pair in good condition and slimmer in girth. In Fantails we think the whites should have been vice versa, others correctly placed. In Owls, a black cock, we think, should have been in the money. In Jacobins the any other colour hens should have been reversed; a pair of white Jacobins were rightly disqualified for having been trimmed about the heads with the scissors. Antwerp cocks we thought were somewhat misplaced. The others were pretty well in their places. The winners of the Association diplomas are, up to date, unknown to us.

Carriers.—Black cock, 1st and 2nd, W. Fox; hen, 1st, W Fox, 2nd, J B Jones; any colour cock, 1st and 2nd, W Fox; hen, 1st and 2nd, W Fox. Pouters, white cocks, 1st, J B Jones, 2nd, W Fox; hen, 1st, J B Jones, 2nd W Fox. Blue or Black Pied cock, 1st, J B Jones, 2nd, E F Doty; hen, 1st and 2nd, E F Doty. Any other colour cock, 1st, W Fox, 2nd, J B Jones; hen, 1st, W Fox, 2nd, J B Jones. Tumbler, cock, 1st and 2nd, Doty and Hobden; hen, 1st, Doty and Hobden, 2nd, W Fox. Fantail, Blue cock, 1st and 2nd, John Fogg; hen, 1st and 2nd, J Fogg; white cock, 1st, J Fogg, 2nd, J B Jones; hen, 1st J B Jones, 2nd J Fogg. Jacobins, white cock, 1st J B Jones; hen, 1st J B Jones, a pair in this class was disqualified for being trimmed. Any other colour cock, 1st J B Jones, 2nd W Fox; hen, 1st W Fox, 2nd Doty & Hobden. Barbs cock, 1st and 2nd W Fox; hen, 1st W Fox, 2nd J B Jones. Trumpeters, cock, 1st and 2nd W Fox; hen, 1st J B Jones, 2nd W Fox. Magpies, 1st on cock, W Fox, 2nd W Fox; hen, 1st W Fox, 2nd S P Jackman; Swallow cock,

1st J B Jones, 2nd W Fox; hen, 1st J B Jones, 2nd W Fox; Owls, cock, 1st J B Jones, 2nd W Fox; hen, 1st J B Jones, 2nd Doty & Hobden. Antwerps, cock, 1st J B Jones, 2nd W Fox; hen, 1st W Fox, 2nd J B Jones. Any other variety, 1st on cock, W Fox, 2nd W Fox; hen, 1st J B Jones, 2nd W Fox.

Balancing the Account.

MR. Vernon, like many other suburban residents, amuses himself by keeping fowls. It was his intention, when he first began it, to make it a self-supporting source of entertainment, and he had some hope of saving a little money in the supply of poultry and eggs for his own table. But "chicken food" costs money, and all the coops and fences and roosts which Mr. Vernon thought necessary cost much more, so that it was only by great industry that he kept from losing instead of making money in his raising of chickens.

One day he found that his account for the week did not balance. He was behind in his accounts. He sat and pondered over his column of figures for a little while, then put on his hat and went down to the hen yard. Presently his daughter Eva saw him coming back to the house bringing a big rooster—headless. She ran out to meet him.

"Why, papa!" she exclaimed, "what did you kill old Brahma for?"

"For dinner, my dear," answered her father "He's worth three dollars, and I'm three dollars behind in my chicken accounts this week."

He took the fowl into the kitchen, then went on into the library and took up his account book, credited himself with the price of the big rooster, and announced with pride that he had balanced his account!—Youth's Companion

COMING SHOWS.

Eureka Poultry Association Chatham Jan. 20th to 23rd, S. Butterfield judge, C. M. Baskerville, secretary, Chatham.

Owen Sound, February 5th, 6 and 7th, J. Y. Bicknell, Judge, J. Maunders, Secretary.

OHIO.

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

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

Fayette Association, at Washington C. H., January 14th to 10th, 1890. J. B. Collier, Sec.

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.

GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Farm, Garden AND Household.

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

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Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	1 50
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Bee-Houses And How to Build Them	15
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Bee-Keepers' Dictionary, containing the proper definition of the spec- ial terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	1 00
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Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised...	1 50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper... ..	1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00

To Our Subscribers.

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

A Grand Trial Trip.

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

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

Free Trial Advertisement

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

Cash must accompany the order.

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

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

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

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

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

POULTRY

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

TO MAKE ROOM I will sell 3 choice W. P. B. cockerels and one yearling cock. Frost, Felch and Munger strains. Have score cards for all. They are all large birds and cannot help suting. Prices right, S. M. CLEMO, Grand Pacific Poultry yards, Dunnville Ont.

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.

FOR SALE—Pair Mammoth bronze Turkeys, G P Hamburgs and Plymouth Rocks, also Blk Red Bantam Cock, Gill strain. Some good birds in the lot, speak quick, S & O Jackman, Bowmanville.

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

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorns, 1 cock and 1 cockerel, the cock a prize winner at St Catharines 1889, the cockerel took 1st prize at Great Central Fair, Hamilton, 1889 and 2nd at Dunnville, Dec 1889. Prices reasonable. R H MARSHALL, Dunnville, Ont

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

CHEAP!

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

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

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

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

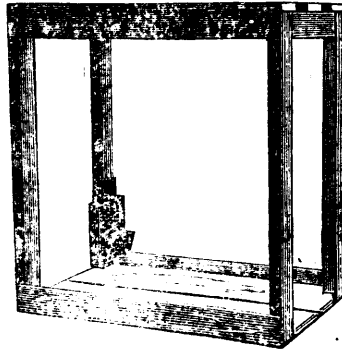
SECOND hand Foundation Mill wanted, must be at least 10in., in exchange for either honey or cash. Address, E. O. YOUNG, Hampden, P. O., Ont.

SEND your address on a postal card for samples of Dadant's foundation and specimen pages 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 fr. L. hives at 75c., 100 "T" supers at 20c., 100 honey boards (queen excluders) at 20c. 67 feeders at 25c., 100 drone and queen traps (Alley's) at 30c., 25 queen nursery (Alley's) at \$1. 300 queen cages at 5c each. All fit L. hives. Honey wanted. E. LUNAU, Buttonville.

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 4 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 buying 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 furnished by the Fair Associations, strips are supplied, which are tacked on one side of coop, at 5c per coop.

OTHER SIZES.

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

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water: Price,	each	10,	25,	1 00
	15c.	1 40	5 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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 ORDER
 Your circulars now.
 FINE STOCK OF CUTS

PRINTING
 Prices away below city offices
 State what you want and THE
 WEEKLY will give you
 Satisfactory figures.

W. C. G. PETER,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

WYANDOTTES

Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb, White & Brown Leghorns,

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.

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS, ANGUS, ONT.

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 move this treadle and bring down a few grains which fall on the disc shown in cut and scatter over the pen.

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

PRICES :

	1 qt.	2 qt.	3 qt.
Each, by mail free	\$ 50	\$ 60	\$ 75
Per 3	1 25	1 50	2 00
Per doz	4 00	4 80	7 50

SPECIAL FREE TRAIL 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.

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

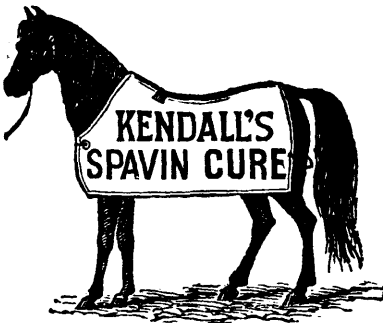
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In spite of adulterated imitations which miss the theory, and practical results of the Original, in spite of the grossest misrepresentations by envious would-be competitors, and in spite of "base attempts to rob" him of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the undoubted superiority and popularity of his teaching), Prof. Loissette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized to-day in both Hemispheres as marking an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free) gives opinions of people in all parts of the globe who have actually studied his System by correspondence, showing that his System is used *only while being studied, not afterwards*; that any book can be learned in a single reading, mind-wandering cured, &c. For Prospectus, Terms and Testimonials address

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.



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

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OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER,
BREEDER OF
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTER BRED HORSES,
ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: 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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Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints, and Spavine, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT, WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.
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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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With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

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"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

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

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

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Quality and Workmanship unsurpassed. We are prepared to furnish Bee-keepers with Supplies promptly, and with goods of uniform excellence as heretofore. Our hives all take the Simplicity Frame. The "FALCON" chaff hive and the "CHATAUQUA" Hive, with DEAD AIR SPACES are both giving universal satisfaction. We manufacture a full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies, including

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We gladly furnish Estimates and solicit Correspondence. Send for Illustrated Price List for 1889, free.

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Jamestown, N.Y. SUCCESSORS TO
W. T. Falconer.

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—OF THE—

Eastern Ontario Poultry & Pet Stock Ass'n

Will be held in the

CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO,

JANUARY 14 TO 17, 1890

For Premium List, etc., address,

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I can part with 5 grand young Black Spanish cocker'ls the best on this continent, with clear faces and will never go blind. Also my 1st prize cock, price \$25.00, also my 2nd prize cockerel, price \$25.00, also my 3rd prize cock, price \$15.00. Any of these birds can win for at you any show, young cockerels \$6.00.

N. B.—Birds imported to order a speciality, nothing but the best brought out; Pigeons, Rabbits or Dogs which will be sent direct to the parties ordering the same, charges can be paid in England which will come much cheaper if parties wish to stamp for reply. Address, JOHN NUNN, 132 Euclid Ave., Toronto Ont.

FOR SALE!

Nice trio Silver Wyandottes, \$5, grand Golden Duckwing bant, cockerels, \$3 each, can't be beat, one cock great winner, finest in the country, price \$7, one Rouen Drake, Wallaces' stock, price \$2, 1 Pokin Cock Bant very good one, price, \$3, also some pigeons, Pouters, Jacobins and Owls

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M. H. PRIDE,
MOUNT HOLLY,
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Galvanized Twisted Wire Poultry Netting & Fencing.

We can now furnish the best Poultry Netting at the following low prices for 2 in. mesh No. 19 wire, in the various widths, in full roll lots (150 feet to roll):

19 GAUGE.				
24 in.	30 in.	36 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3 10	4 00	4 85	6 00	9 50

18 GAUGE.				
\$3 25	4 00	5 00	6 30	9 90

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1/2¢ sq. ft.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Lrtd.
Beeton, Ont.

250 ENVELOPES

—AND—

250 NOTE HEADS

FOR \$1.

Good paper, sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address all orders for Printing to the

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Game Fowls Exclusively

Irish Grey, English, Irish and American B. B. Reds, English, Derby, Heathwoods, Claibournes, Dominiques, Malays, Mexican Greys and Grist. Free circular. Send for it

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