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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

## AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 48 BEETON, ONT., FEB. 19. 1890. WHOLE No. 256

### THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

### STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

| Time.          | 1 in.  | 2 in.  | 3 in.  | 4 in.  | 1 col. | page.   |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 month.....   | \$2.00 | \$3.00 | \$3.50 | \$4.50 | \$6.50 | \$10.00 |
| 3 months.....  | 3.00   | 4.50   | 5.50   | 6.50   | 11.00  | 17.00   |
| 6 months.....  | 4.00   | 5.50   | 7.00   | 9.00   | 15.00  | 25.00   |
| 9 months.....  | 6.00   | 9.00   | 12.00  | 15.00  | 25.00  | 40.00   |
| 12 months..... | 10.00  | 15.00  | 20.00  | 25.00  | 40.00  | 75.00   |

### Breeders' Illustrated Directory.

One-fifth column, \$8 per year; \$5 for 6 mos. All early advertisements payable quarterly in advance.

### Condensed Directory.

Occupying one-half inch space, THREE DOLLARS per annum.

### Transient Advertisements.

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

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

### Exchange and Mart.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion—not to exceed five lines—and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else it will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is especially intended for those who have poultry, eggs, bees, or other goods for exchange for something else and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, poultry, etc., for sale. Cash must accompany advt. Five insertions without charge, \$1.

### STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly. All advertisements received for THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL are inserted, without extra charge, in THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

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

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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.

Subscription Price, 75c. per Annum. Postage free for Canada and the United States, to England, Germany, etc. 10 cents per year extra, and to all countries not in the postal Union, 50c. extra per annum.

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

Communications on any subject of interest to the fraternity 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 the same envelope.

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

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

### Job Printing.

All we ask is the privilege of an opportunity to estimate. Free use of all our cuts given to those who favor us with orders. Specimen sheets furnished on application.

## CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**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 1/4c sq. ft.

**THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.**  
Beeton, Ont.

**SPECIAL PRICES**

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

**Chaff Hives**

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

**W. A. CHRYSER,**  
Box 450, Chatham Ont.

**NOTICE I.**

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

**M. RICHARDSON & SON,**  
Port Colborne, Ont

**Muth's Honey Extractor.**

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee Keepers." For circulars apply  
**CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.**  
Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati.

250 ENVELOPES

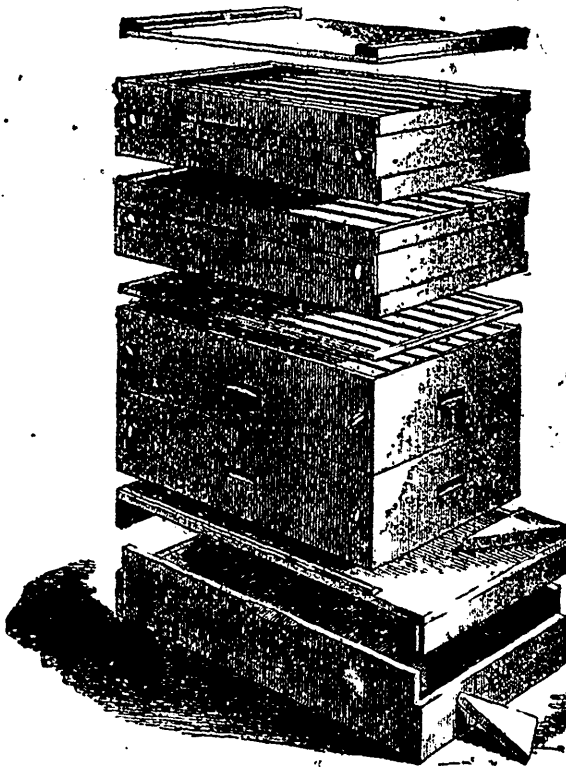
—AND—

250 NOTE HEADS

FOR \$1.

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

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



**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 description with illustrations and prices, address

**JAMES HEDDON,**  
DOWAGIAC, MICH.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDER YOUR GOODS NOW AND GET THE

# DISCOUNT

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

WE CAN TURN IT OUT WITHOUT DELAY.

HE CAN GET ALL HIS FIXTURES READY BEFORE SPRING OPENS.

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

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

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

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

## Hives =: Hives

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

### THE COMBINATION HIVE.

This hive we make in two sizes—to hold eight and nine frames respectively, and we recommend the latter as the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market to-day.

The inside dimensions are:

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

#### NINE FRAME HIVES.

Price each in lots of 1 5 10 20 50

No. 33—For extracted honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made up.... | 1 50 | 1 40 | 1 35 | 1 30 | 1 20

No. 34—No. 33 in flat | 1 15 | 1 10 | 1 05 | 95

No. 35—For Comb Honey—Brood Chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4½x4½x1½ sections, made up..... | 1 12 | 1 10 | 1 05 | 1 00 | 95

No. 36—No. 35 in flat | 87 | 83 | 80 | 75

No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable to take either 1 rests or skeleton crates. (1 rests take 27 4½x4½x1½ sections, skeleton crates take 27 4½x4½x1½ sections) specify which—made up... | 1 12 | 1 10 | 1 05 | 1 00 | 95

No. 38—No. 37 in flat | 87 | 83 | 80 | 75

No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up 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 3½x4½x1½ sections, made up..... | 1 00 | 95 | 90 | 87 | 85

Please order by case and number.

|   |      |    |    |    |
|---|------|----|----|----|
| No. 48—No. 47 in flat                                     | 75   | 70 | 64 | 63 |
| No. 49—Same as No. 37, but holding only 8 frames, made up | 1 00 | 95 | 90 | 87 |
| No. 50—No. 49 in flat                                     | 75   | 70 | 65 | 63 |
| No. 51—Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up | 75   | 72 | 70 | 67 |
| No. 52—No. 51 in flat                                     | 55   | 53 | 50 | 45 |
| No. 53—Same as No. 43, but holding only 8 frames, made up | 65   | 62 | 60 | 57 |
| No. 54—No. 53 in flat                                     | 45   | 42 | 40 | 36 |

Please order by case and number.

#### REVERSIBLE HONEY BOARDS AND REVERSERS FOR COMBINATION HIVES.

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

Price each in lots of..... 1 5 10 20 50.

No. 55—Without perforated metal, made up..... 25 24 23 22 20

No. 56—No. 55 in flat..... 22 21 20 19 17

No. 57—With perfd metal made up..... 90 29 28 27 25

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

No. 59—Reversers made up 13 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, 57 and 59, all made up..... | 1 57 | 1 53 | 1 46 | 1 39 | 1 32

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

##### EIGHT FRAME HIVES.

No. 68, includes Nos. 47, 57 and 59, all made up..... | 1 45 | 1 38 | 1 31 | 1 26 | 1 22

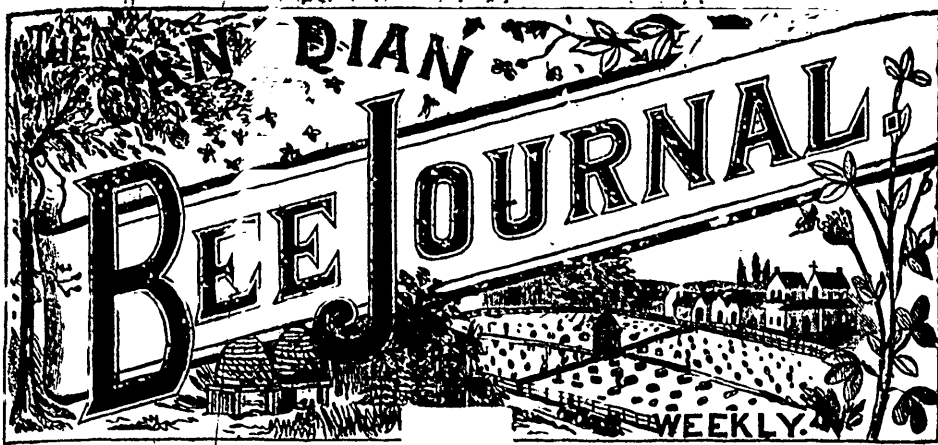
No. 69—No. 68 in flat | 1 10 | 1 05 | 97 | 93

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

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

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd.  
BEETON, GENT.

P.S.—General application.



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

Vol. V. No. 48

BEETON, ONT., FEB. 19. 1890.

WHOLE No. 256

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

ALL premiums offered in connection with THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL are withdrawn excepting as specified viz.: The C. B. J. and Premium Queen, \$1.

The Last Combined Issue.

THIS issue will be the last in which will appear the Poultry Department. On the 1st of March the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will become a 24-page paper, devoted entirely to bees, and it will be published at the small sum of 75c. per annum, and will be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month; each issue will contain double the quantity of matter found in the present number, and the general standing of the JOURNAL will be improved. Heavier paper will also be used, making the JOURNAL better in every respect.

**EDITORIAL**

IT may be worthy of remark that the U. S. friends who kindly answer our queries, are always more prompt in returning their replies, than are our Canadian friends. There are of course a few exceptions.

This is probably the strangest winter, all things considered, that we have had for many years, but on the whole, bees are in good shape thus far; at least so state all the reports which come in.

A move is on foot to organize a Bee Keepers' Association in California. The object is to get and give information as to how to put up honey for the market, and then how to dispose of it after it is ready for sale.

Bulletin No. 4, of the Rhode Island Experiment station, is to hand. It gives much useful information regarding bee keeping, and is well written. The work is in charge of Mr. Samuel Cushman, a gentleman well known to the readers of the BEE JOURNAL.

E. L. Pratt sends us a sample queen cage, which is a modification of the Benton, and is one which will meet with general favor for shipping, and introducing, for it is also an introducing cage.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.  
Foul Brood Legislation—The Central Institute.

IN response to your request I beg to report on the above. Having arranged with the Minister of Agriculture to meet him along with my co-delegates on Tuesday morning 4th inst. at Toronto, I left home on Monday and spent most of the week there looking after the foul brood question and the Central Farmers Institute. Mr. Gemmell and myself were appointed a delegation to look after the foul brood legislation with power to add to our number. My co-delegate thought it desirable to add Messrs. McEvoy and Frith to which I assented. After a preliminary conference the delegates

waited upon the minister at the appointed time armed with a bill embodying what we desired in the way of legislation to aid in suppressing foul brood which I was startled to hear at the annual meeting, was so prevalent in Western Ontario.

We fully presented our case to Mr. Drury and read our Bill, which in its main provisions was accepted by him. We are likely to obtain all that it would be reasonable or fair to ask. As to compensation or partial compensation to the victims of destroyed colonies of diseased bees we had some hopes of securing such either from the municipality or provincial treasury, and had provisions made for that in the bill, but finding it would be utterly useless to ask the Government either to pay itself or compel municipalities to pay we abandoned that contention. The minister agreed, however, that we should be made a fairly liberal grant to pay inspector and deputy inspector. The powers we asked for with which to invest the inspectors and our association are to be granted. Some of these in relation to the duties of the inspector and which we had incorporated in the bill Mr. Drury suggested might be delegated to the O. B. K. A. by incorporating a clause in the bill conferring such powers on the society. Of course we were only too glad to consent to this arrangement as it virtually leaves in our hands options and powers instead of being bound hand and foot by statute which we could not vary to suit changed conditions, Mr. Drury suggested that I take the bill and make these minor changes and report to him again which I did, and as everything was apparently satisfactory it is to be made a government measure and of course will scarcely fail to go through. And in order to diminish the opposition which it may encounter in the house and also to better enable the members generally to understand what they are about in voting for such a bill, I have taken the trouble to enlighten some of them on the foul brood question, and the member for Lennox, especially, himself a practical bee-keeper, will speak to the question and no doubt give his fellow members some light on the subject.

The bill is already reported to the House and will soon be in print, when Mr. Drury has promised to send me a proof, a copy of which I may send to the C. B. J. if desired. Being the delegate from the O. B. K. A. to the

#### PERMANENT CENTRAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE

I spent three days at the convention attending every session but one. I have not much to report from the bee-keepers stand point, while from the farmers' standpoint I might report a great deal which is very encouraging.

I prepared a paper for the convention on bee culture as a branch of agriculture but it was not read owing to the fact that it had not been placed on the program according to the Rules of order and procedure." This was no fault of mine as when I was elected delegate it was too late to get the paper in. I was not, however, aware of that fact till I went to the meeting. My predecessor might have attended to that had he known about it. I shall, however, take time by the forelock this year and prepare the way for the delegate next year whoever he may be.

But although I was unable to get in any direct work for bee culture, in the Institute I got in some indirect on agricultural lines, for the more prosperous the latter the more prosperous the former will be.

The institute on the whole this year did excellent work. One significant fact, which amounted to a sign of the times in Ontario husbandry was most conspicuous. This was the determination evinced there to sink party politics in the interests of the farmer instead of sinking the interests of the farmer in party politics as the farmer has been foolishly doing.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

We are glad to have so good a report from President Pringle regarding the foul brood legislation. As we receive the proofs of all bills submitted to the House, the moment they are ready, we shall on the first opportunity, publish the bill submitted in full. The suggestions made by the Hon. Mr. Drury, that the motive power of enforcing the bill when it becomes law be delegated to the O. B. K. A. is in accord with our own suggestions, to Mr. Gemmill, viz, that the appointment of inspectors be left in the hands of the association.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

#### Destroying Surplus Bees.

IN your issue of the 29th of Jan. I noticed an article on destroying surplus bees, from the pen of Mr Geo. Wood, of Monticello, and as he invited discussion of the question, perhaps you will allow me to say word or two on the subject. It is quite evident friend W. is successful in wintering bees, as he expects to have to destroy a good number of colonies each year hereafter.

To my mind it is a very unprofitable way of doing business, at least with so small a number of colonies as he destroyed last fall. Just think of it; only fifteen colonies, and yet if it had been fifty or one-hundred, which is likely to be

the case next fall I am led to exclaim, What a wasteful way of doing business. He has 500 pounds of honey that he is apparently in trouble about. Now suppose this honey had been evenly distributed among the fifteen colonies that were destroyed they would then have been in good shape for winter as far as stores are concerned. With a little more trouble these fifteen colonies of bees might have been made the source from which a good sum of money could have been realized. If a person has to buy feed for such a large number of colonies the question assumes quite a different aspect. According to friend W's own statement, he anticipates having a good deal of surplus stock the coming season. I do not think friend W. has tried very hard to dispose of his surplus bees, and as I did not hear of him giving any away, this is probably why he took the course he did. Other bee keepers here seemed to have little difficulty in disposing of their surplus stock at fair prices. Is it not just as childish to talk of giving bees away, as it is cruel to kill the busy bees after they have worked so hard for their owner; I think it is. Giving bees away without any remuneration whatever, is a thing out of the question, in a common sense line. What is the use of an apiarist working for increase of stock, and then giving them away or destroying them. Would it not be better to sell some of the wintered colonies at a fair price early in the spring, or sell them by the pound or convert them into money in one way or another rather than manuring the garden with them, or gratuitously start someone who would probably run you a stiff opposition in a year or two. I find that the spring is a good time to sell bees. Many people will then invest in bees as they get rid of wintering which to many is a much dreaded part of bee-keeping. To find these people who would be likely to purchase, I would say advertise in some good live bee publication like the C. B. J. and I do not think he will have much trouble killing off his surplus stock of bees in the fall. I hope he will find some way or other of disposing of his surplus rather than the way which he practiced last fall.

W. J. SMITH.

Monticello, Feb. 7th, 1890.

You bring out the very point which has struck us in connection with this matter, viz: That there are not very many bee-keepers who will care to give away bees to their neighbors, because of the danger to their own market for honey, but there yet remains the plan of disposing of the surplus bees immedi-

ately the honey-flow is over, by advertising them at low figures, and sending them a distance away.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Observations.

I AM glad to observe that steps have been taken to obtain legislation regarding foul brood, though I must confess I should have liked to have seen the Bill before it was introduced. Would it not have been a good idea to have the Bill published in the BEE JOURNAL, so that all its readers could have had an opportunity of suggesting changes, if any are required, before it becomes law. While the framing of the Bill was in good hands, still it is possible there may have been something omitted. Perhaps, however, we may all have a chance of seeing the bill before it comes to the third reading.

"Observer" will please note that it is our intent '02 to publish the Bill as soon as it appears in print.—Ed.

I read all the advertisements in the Journals, and I have noticed that the words "nothing patented" are left out of the last ones inserted by our friend A. I. Root. Is this to be taken as evidence that A. I. is receding from the strong position he has always taken regarding patents.

I think that you have told us that your subscription list ran up to or over 2500, and I suppose the most of them are beekeepers. While many of them reside outside the Province of Ontario, yet I suppose I would be safe in saying that at least 1500 do live within the Province. That article you had regarding the Ontario beekeepers' Association would therefore come under the notice of at least the 1500 subscribers, whom I am presuming are provincial. Now what I want to know is, How many of them have acted on the article and sent their membership fee to the secretary? There are surely 500 of them who will need a new smoker next season, and in this event wouldn't it be a piece of shortsightedness on their parts to pay you \$1.25 for a smoker, which they can obtain from the Association for \$1.00, and at the same time become possessed of the rights and privileges of a member. I am a member of the O.B.K.A. and I know whereof I speak, though I am not known there by the name of

OBSERVER.

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



## CAPPINGS.

Which Have Dropped From Various Sources.

### A HINT TO BEE-KEEPERS.

"**U**SEFUL HINTS" in the B. B. J. gives some very wholesome advice in the following :

"Supplies should now be ordered. It is unfair to put off ordering until the season is in full swing, and then blame the dealer because the goods are not received within twenty-four hours."

### FOUL BROOD IN ENGLAND.

Our English friends are troubled with some neighbors who won't try to cure foul-broody colonies themselves, nor yet will they let anyone else do so. Replying to an article on this subject the editor of the Record says:

"It is hard, as you say, to have your attempts at cure frustrated by careless neighbors, and sooner or later we shall, no doubt, have some power given by law to destroy colonies of bees known to be diseased, just as with all infectious diseases among animals."

### WOODEN COMBS NOT PRACTICAL.

A half-dozen correspondents, in reply to the question, state that they do not think wooden combs will ever become practical.

### A COMPOSITION PAINT FOR HIVES.

E. P. Newman, in the Bee Hive gives a cheap, and as he says, a durable method of bee-hive painting. He is a painter of 40 years standing, and has tested the method which follows, for seven years with the best results. The composition which is simple and impervious is as follows :

"Resin, one-third ; bees-wax, two-thirds, and a little mite of tallow may be added in proportion to the surface to be covered. Dissolve the ingredients together and apply while warm with a compact pad of cloth. One coat is sufficient if well and evenly spread, especially at the joints. Sometimes it is necessary to warm the surface to be covered."

The above mixture, only in different proportions, is a grand boot-grease, rendering the leather impervious to water.

### FERTILE WORKERS.

Z. T. Hawk in the Apiculturist says regarding fertile workers :

"I picked the colony up and placed it on top of its next neighbor. The latter was a powerful colony working at a good rate in the sections. I removed the section case and honey board and

placed the queenless colony directly on the brood-chamber and work went on as though nothing had happened. In two or three days I gave the double colony another case of sections, and when the work was well begun in this second case I separated the brood-chambers in the evening and gave one case of sections to each. At the time of dividing I examined only so far as to see that the queen had occupied all the available cells in the brood-chamber that had before been queenless. I did not care which hive she was in for I knew that the other was in a condition to raise its own queen. I do not think that the bees lost five minutes of time from their harvest ; in fact I think there was a grain of energy resulting from the great number of bees in the double colony."

### DO WORKERS LOSE THEIR STINGS WHEN STINGING WORKERS.

It has been decided by some half dozen or more correspondents to Gleanings that worker bees do not lose their stings while stinging each other, and in this we think they are right, except in certain instances which are the exception and not the rule.

### CATCH THE CHILDREN.

The above is the heading of an article in the British Bee Journal of Jan. 23. Efforts are being made to have the subject of bee-keeping placed on the optional list of the educational code. The editor is satisfied that the school-master is the proper party to impart the knowledge of beekeeping to the children, and he thinks that were it made a grant-earning subject, it would freely be chosen by both teachers and scholars.

### A WORD TO AMATEURS.

The editor of the B. B. J. in an article of advice to beginners, says :

"Various odd fittings offered cheap should not tempt our friend while he is still on the threshold of the study. The actual requisities are but few, therefore first find out what you really must have, then get it. Many a good promising bee-keeper has thrown the study up in disgust because he has been led into unnecessary expense at the outset."

Good advice like the the above is not to be despised.

### FRENCH BEE-KEEPERS IN TROUBLE.

Bee-keeping in France is likely to receive a serious "set-back." Some fellow with a little authority has been stung, and has had regulations put in force which come very hard on bee-keepers. We learn that :

"In the department of Seine-et-Marne the prefect is that the distance between the hives or

neighboring properties, or public highways is to be twenty five metres. The mayors, gendarmes, and police are instructed to see this order carried out."

A French metre is equal to 39½ inches in our own country. There is no national bee-keepers' association or union of any kind to work against the decrees, and have them set aside. Something will have to be done however, at once, else beekeeping in France will soon be a thing of the past.

#### DETECTION OF ADULTERATION IN HONEY.

The Apiculteur gives, in a late number, a test whereby adulteration in honey may be detected. It says:

"The Apiculteur gives a test for discovering the adulteration of honey. If starch be present or other insoluble substances, the honey should be put into cold water, which will dissolve it, and the insoluble additions will be deposited at the bottom of the vessel. Generally, however the adulteration is by means of glucose, whose presence is detected by dissolving ten grammes of the honey in twenty grammes of water, adding to the liquid a few drops of iodide of potassium, which will immediately turn it brown if glucose be present."

#### DRONES REQUIRE RICHER FOOD THAN ORDINARY HONEY.

At least Pastor Schoëfeld thinks this and his experiments are thus described in the last *Deutsche Bienenzüchtung*:

"He finds that drones depend on food given to them by worker bees and that they do not feed themselves. He placed some drones in a double cage, in such a manner that they could not be fed by the workers, but had to rely entirely upon the honey furnished them for sustenance. All these drones died the third day. He then placed the cage so that they could be fed by workers, and found that they lived for weeks, notwithstanding their imprisonment. He comes to the conclusion that drones cannot live longer than three days without the rich food supplied to them by the workers. This also explains how the bees perish in the autumn. They are not driven out of the hives, because such a proceeding would be noticed by the tumult it would occasion. The food is not supplied to them by the workers, and as they are not able to live on honey alone they perish. This is why the slaughter of the drones is accomplished so quickly."

#### 10 CENTS PER POUND FOR EXTRACTED.

The season is getting pretty well on and we do not want to be caught with too much honey on our hands at a high price, we therefore reduce our offer for No. 1 extracted honey, to 10 cents per pound, delivered here, in exchange for any kind of supplies at catalogue prices. We allow 30 cents each for 60 pound tins, of our own make. No allowance for other sizes or styles, but we are willing to return them as soon as we get them emptied.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

#### Queen and Colony's Strength.

Query 250.—Has a queen anything to do with the strength of the colony and if so describe how and why?

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—The queen has all to do with it in a fundamental sense, for there would be no colony, no bees, without a queen. You probably know that the queen is the mother of the whole colony. Hence, if she is prolific, other conditions being equal, the colony will be strong, and if unprolific, weak.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—Certainly she has, by depositing eggs in the cell before they can be occupied with honey, besides, if the birth rate is not considerably more than the death rate the colony makes slow progress. With sufficient bees in the hive and plenty of stores this birth-rate depends entirely on the queen. When the colony however, is small, as they sometimes are in the spring, the prolificness of the queen does not avail much as the eggs become chilled or the larva dies from want of sufficient warmth and attention.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—Yes, very much. She is the mother of the colony. About the first of June pick out five colonies with poor laying queens and test them with five colonies of your best laying queens. By doing that you will find at the close of the honey season, that you will have more than double the amount of honey and bees from the five having the best laying queens in the honey season. Kill all poor queens and put young ones in their place which you have bred from your best ones or bought.

#### How Much Drone Comb Per Hive.

Query 251.—How much drone comb should be in each hive, and in a large apiary is it necessary to have some in all?

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—A few square inches in a few hives from which you wish to rear drones will do. It is not necessary or desirable to have drone comb in all the hives.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—About three frames full of drone comb divided among six of your best colonies will be plenty for one hundred colonies. I don't use that proportion of drone comb among mine.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS.—Do not fear but that each colony will have sufficient drone comb though you be ever so careful to avoid it, which you should seek to do except

when you may have an extra colony or so that you may desire to have drones to mate with queens from other special colonies.

### Remedying Dampness in Cellar.

Query 252.—Some of my hives in the cellar seems unusually damp, the water running out at the entrance or standing in the bottom. What had I better do to get rid of the dampness, or will it injure the bees?

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, O.—A higher temperature in the cellar would probably remedy the trouble. Although it may not injure the bees it certainly will do them no good. A little ventilation at the top of the hive will help matters. Hives without bottom boards, suit me best in the cellar.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOROINO, N. Y.—Raise the hive up two inches all the way around at the bottom.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I believe I should try to have some kind of fire in the cellar, although some claim the dampness does no great harm.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Keep the temperature up to 50 or a little more.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS.—You had better raise the temperature of your cellar as the dampness will injure the bees, the combs, the honey and also the pollen:

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—If the bees are quiet I think you need have no anxiety. If you wish you can raise the back of the hive so all will run out. I have never noticed any harm from such dampness.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—Is not your cellar too cold?

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—If the honey-boards are on, remove them and place on top cushions or cloths that will transmit the moisture. This is a common occurrence when a tight honey board is left on through the winter.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Why don't you give the temperature of your cellar, then we could judge what the trouble was. If you have a damp cellar raise the temperature to 50° or 55° for a few days and note results.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—The dampness will not injure the bees so long as the water all runs out. Proper ventilation should keep you rid of dampness, but as you don't state the condition of your cellar except as to dampness I cannot prescribe a remedy with any certainty.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG.—If your hives have no ventilation at the top I would

try ventilating at the tops of the hives and, if this failed to dissipate the moisture I would put a stove in the cellar and dry the cellar out by heating it up, as often as it needs it. My plan of heating up the apartment in which bees are wintering for eight or ten hours once a week or once in ten days is a grand idea and will be appreciated some day.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Give more bottom ventilation. Do not let the heat of the colony escape at the top of the hive. Keep your cellar well ventilated and do not let the temperature get below 45°. If it will run up to 48° or 50° for a day or two that will help but do not keep it there long as the bees will get uneasy. If the air in the cellar is too moist it could be made drier by placing some stone (un-slacked) lime in the cellar.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I do not see that you can well remedy this evil now with out, injuring the bees in doing it, unless by doing what you can towards having your cellar dry. If your repository is not at fault, this condition, I should say, came from the hive or quality of the stores the bees have, so that you could not make any change now without doing more harm than good.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—The dampness will do but little harm if the other conditions are all right, especially the temperature, which ought, under such circumstances to be over 45° in the bottom of the repository. If you have the impervious, propolized, summer quilts on them, that is one cause of the water running out of the entrance. With porous quilts it would escape by evaporation at the top.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—If you can get a fine day take all such colonies out of the cellar and give them a fly. Then put the bees into dry hives, and with division boards crowd them well on a few combs. After the bees have settled for the day put them back in the cellar.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—I do not claim to be an authority on cellar wintering as I have wintered my bees almost entirely on summer stands and prefer double walled hives—that is, the lower story double, upper story single—but from two years experience with bees in cellar during the severe winters of 1887-8 my experience would lead me to believe your cellar is too cold. Try raising the temperature for a few days as high as the bees will stand without coming out of the hives and then keep the cellar at say 45° until spring. Don't set them out too early.

You had better remove the cloth and put a dry cushion on the top of the hive. Sometimes I have known bricks to be put in an oven and heated until they became very dry and placed on the top of the hive warm. A cheese cloth under them on top of the frames and an oil cloth over them will soon absorb the moisture and could be replaced by dry ones when they became damp.

### Marketing Honey—Sense of Smell in Bees, Etc.

THE financial success of the bee-keeper depends very much on his tact and ability in selling his product. Some can handle bees successfully and produce a good crop of both bees and honey, but cannot sell either to advantage. Others are good salesmen, but poor producers. A few can produce and sell successfully, and with equal facility. To one of the latter it is amusing as well as annoying to note the methods of marketing practised by some bee-keepers, and to observe the diverse and dubious samples of honey on a town market, or hawkstered about from door to door. Crushed bees, larvae, bee bread, old comb containing candied and liquid honey, in one conglomerate, unsavory mass, forming some of the samples or examples of what is brought to market and called honey (?) by some of the old fashioned bee-keepers, who still adhere to the "old box hives," and "take them up" in the fall with fire and brimstone. Then, when certain of the colonies die in the winter or spring from disease or other cause, the remains in the hive are cut out and cut up, and dished up in old tin pans or rickety tin pails, and taken away to market. Or, if it is not taken away as comb honey (save that mark), it is duly converted into "strained" honey, and this is the way it is done.—The aforesaid jumble of delicacies is cut up and squeezed, and then tied up in a cloth and squeezed, then hung up by the stove to warm, after which it is squeezed again, with something under to catch the composition as it oozes out, and so on till all the nectar, and juices, and secretions, and fluids, and excretions are squeezed out of the bag and its contents. That, then is dubbed "strained" honey, and taken to market and sold at two-pence to six-pence a pound to either innocent or penurious victims, who go home to feast on "bread and butter and honey!" Well, "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." When the apiarist, who uses "excluder zinc" to get the clean, pure comb honey, and the extractor to get the clean pure liquid, sees this sort of thing he naturally feels both amused and disgusted. However, the consumer will soon come to understand the difference between pure extracted honey and the stuff called "strained" honey, and between the beautiful section comb honey, with not even a trace of bee bread in it, and the medley of bees, pollen and honey above described.

In the successful marketing of honey much depends upon the manner in which it is put up and presented to the eye of the purchaser. With taste, and judgment in putting up, and

fair business tact in disposing, no bee-keeper need have honey left on his hands, no matter how much he produces.

Owing to the scarcity of the crop the past two or three seasons, both in Europe and America, and the scarcity of small fruits this season, the demand for honey is good, and the market satisfactory. Producers need not therefore be in any hurry this season to sacrifice their product by forced or premature sales at unremunerative figures.

#### THE FASTIDIOUS BEE.

The honey bee has a fine taste and a very discriminating sense of smell; she resents the malodorous and all uncleanliness; she goes further than this, and sometimes rejects as offensive what the most fastidious ones of us are unable to perceive as such.

In much handling of bees they have given me some lessons. The relations between us are generally of the most amicable kind, but once in a while there is a break. Sometimes one side is to blame and sometimes the other. Here is a case where this and not the other side was to blame:—I noticed that the "pets" were irritable and disposed to sting at a certain time every day during honey yield, when usually they are very docile. Casting about for a cause I soon discovered it. It so happened that I had occasion to empty the whey from the milk can after its return from the cheese factory for a few days while working in the bee yard and handling the bees. I soon noticed that it was just after returning to the yard from this work that the bees manifested their pugnacity. I concluded that the drop or two of whey I might have got on my hands was offensive to them, and accordingly paid tribute to them by always washing my hands of the drop of whey belonging to them; the effect was magical; they resumed their usual amiability, and peace was restored.

During the past summer, a few miles off at a neighboring apiary, a team of horses hitched to a milk wagon with whey on board were tied up some distance from the bee yard; they were at once attacked by the bees in large numbers, and were stung nearly to death before they could be rescued.

I handling bees in my yard, with thousands round about in peaceable condition, I have known them to drive off certain persons who would come in, and who proved offensive to them—perhaps laboring men who were freely perspiring and neglected personal cleanliness—while others were unobtruded.

The above article from the pen of Allen Pringle appears in the February

number of the Farmer's Advocate. It contains some "pointers" which may be of service to some of our readers as well as to the readers of the magazine for which it was written. To the testimony given above as to the fastidiousness of bees, we wish to add that we have observed that visitors who entered the bee yard with a strong smell of tobacco on their persons were sure to be chased by the bees, before those who were not so "loaded" and in this respect the bees are far more particular than some of our women folks.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

WINTERING NICELY AT A TEMPERATURE OF 49°.

G. A. DEADMAN.—I think your proposed change is a desirable one, I certainly prefer it. My 190 colonies are wintering very well, although the thermometer registers between 47° and 49° F. I could easily cool them off now, but believe it would do more harm than good, as they seem to have become accustomed to what I believe, to be too high a temperature. I prefer 45° F. In a winter like this, those who have their repositories independent of the dwelling house, have the best of it, as there is no doubt that being separate and entirely, or nearly so, underground it can be kept at a more equable temperature.

Brussels, Feb. 8, 1890.

### CARNIOLANS VS. ITALIANS.

PETER BRENNAN.—Are Carniolans good honey producers, and will they protect their hives as good as Italians?

They are good honey gatherers, and they cap their comb beautifully, but they do not seem to protect themselves as well as some strains of Italians.

### ITALIANISING.

I have twenty colonies, eight of these are Italians, and I want to Italianise the rest. Will it do to kill off the black and leave the Italian drones? There are black bees all around us.

Keep down the black drones as much as possible, and put young queens from your Italian colonies in those containing black queens. Then they will produce Italian drones the following year. By this means you will weed out the black bees in your neighborhood, and will thus have your colonies fairly pure.

How would it do at swarming time to take out the black queen when the bees are going into their new hive, and drop an Italian queen in her place?

Lakeside, Feb. 11, 1890.

The plan will very often work. We

have at times taken the queen which we wished to introduce, and put her on the cluster and allowed the bees to alight on her. Then when they were going into the hive, we would remove the old queen. The advantage, if advantage, it can be called, is, that by putting the new queen into the cluster before the swarm is hived she seems to get the same scent as the rest, and the bees are more willing to accept her.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

### MISSING NUMBERS.

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

### CATALOGUES FOR SUPPLY DEALERS.

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

### NOTE TO ADVERTISERS.

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

### CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

J. R. Good, Vawter Park; Ind.—Postal card price list—queens.

J. D. Krasohke, Piqua, O.—6 pages—Miami Strawberry, and small fruits.

### CONVENTIONS.

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

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

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

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

May 1st, 1890.—S. W. Wisconsin, at Boscobel, Wis., B. E. Rice, Boscobel, Wis.

# 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.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

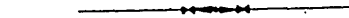
THIS will be the last issue of the POUSTRY WEEKLY, in connection with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. On the 8th March, we will commence the publication of the CANADIAN POUSTRY JOURNAL, and on the 8th and 23rd of each month thereafter, we will issue under that title, a 24 page paper, devoted entirely to Poultry and its kindred subjects. Our special object will be to make the JOURNAL a *practical* one, of value alike to the older fancier and the amateur. We shall always be to the front with all news relating to the industry, and the show-room will find us present in person, or ably represented, at all times. We want to be *in touch* with the fanciers, and we shall take this as one measure of doing it. Abuses we shall at all times endeavor to correct, and remedy, no matter where found, or with whom we may come in contact in the discharge of our duty. But of these matters we shall have more to say anon.

As stated in our last issue the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued till the expiration of the combined papers but as there may be some who are in no way interested in bees and would prefer something else we make the following offer:

  
If the combined subscriptions have six months or over to run we will drop the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and will send instead a coupon good for *two* advertisements (without charge) in the Exchange and Mart column. If over three months and under six, *one* insertion of an advertisement. All who desire to take advantage of this offer must do so, NOT LATER THAN THE 12TH MARCH. Drop us a postal card at once.

  
For the Poultry Weekly.

**The Fever is Infectious.**

  
**Q**NE year ago last September there were two or three of us in the poultry business and we were pretty rusty and glum, but a little previous to this Moody & Sons built a large roller mill in our town and engaged as its head miller Mr. Robert Marshall, who was a thorough poultryman as will be seen by his record in the show room. Well, he began talking of fine throughbred poultry, and the rest of us that had kind of withered up began to sprout and take new life. We called a meeting and a solitary three was the response. This was not enough so we kept on working and waiting, and finally we succeeded in getting enough present to act in the capacity of Secretary, President, Vice President and Treasurer, then we began talking show. It was not long before we were encouraged by liberal donations from merchants and others, so we set our date, advertised, built our own coops to exhibit in, and held the show, result about 650 birds. Bad roads and bad weather prevailed and the attendance was not large. But we managed to pay all outsiders 100 cts, on the dollar and went without ourselves, which was quite an item. People then began taking an interest. The following spr

there were a number of eggs purchased by people who never thought of such a thing before, some sending to Illinois and paying \$4 and \$5 for a setting of eggs. So when we got on so well we thought we would try to have another, so we did, on Dec. 3rd to 5th, 1889, and our efforts were crowded with the largest show Canada has had this winter, having 1,121 birds, even more than were at the Ontario show. Every person was satisfied but two or three, of course they were the ones that did not win all the prizes. The fact was they thought we would just have a little cross road show and anything they might bring could win and no doubt let their good ones rest, to be sure and have them in good fix for the Ontario, but strange to say they did not show there.

Well it is natural for some people to kick, I appreciate a good kicker in the proper place, but I don't like to see people kick at their shadow. Well our show came off and Judge Butterfield was heard to say it was the largest show of good birds he had seen in Canada for a long time and he knows. Our local fanciers go without prize money this time, but we don't care for money, look at the fun we have and how people flatter us by saying we know just how to run a show. Why I tell you the fever is catching after our late show, the kids took pattern and fitted up a show embracing dogs, poultry, rabbits and all kinds of pet stock that would be no disgrace to any small town or village. So you see we have the kind of material to work on and are bound to push to the front. Just look at the Ontario prize list and say we are behind the times. We hope next year to hold another and hope to meet many new fanciers and we will endeavor to treat you well and make you feel at home. In speaking of the change you have made or intend making March 1st, all our boys say it is just the way it should be. A poultry man wants a Poultry Journal and a bee man wants a Bee Journal. I feel satisfied you will get several new subscribers from around here on account of the change. May you ever prosper is the wish of

A DUNNVILLE FANCIER.

It gives us much pleasure to read the foregoing, and must express our congratulations on the great success attained. Such indomitable pluck and patience can't help but succeed, and the unselfishness of the Dunnville fancier is an honor to the association and to the fraternity of poultry men. We sincerely hope that your zeal will be more than amply rewarded at your next show.

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

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### Advantages of Early Hatching.

**A**FTER several years of experience in the fancy I will try to throw out a few hints that may be useful to your readers. On April 7th, 1889 I had two old biddys made happy, one with eleven chicks, Wyandottes, and the other with eight Plymouth Rocks. From those nineteen chicks I have raised twelve pullets and they are beauties. I raised a good many more chicks later on but I am only going to speak of the twelve now to show the advantage of early hatching and how to get eggs in winter and early brooders for this year's stock. Those pullets commenced to lay about the 1st of November and have continued to date. Yesterday I gathered eleven eggs; I sold fifteen dozen in January, did not keep count in November and December. I have commenced now to mate for breeding as I want to set about the first week in March. My reason for starting so soon is that a good many of my late pullets have not commenced to lay yet. They have been eating all winter and are making no returns. I find that if they have not come to their full growth before winter sets in they are never so good.

This is how I have fed since I shut them up last fall. For thirty-six fowls I give 5½ lbs. of bran and shorts, equal parts, in the morning mixed up stiff with hot water and a very little salt and red pepper. The cost is little less than three cents. In the evening five pounds of barley cost 4c at 35c per bushel—a little less than 7c a day for 36 fowls.

MATTHEW WILKINSON.

Cheltenham.

Yes! you are right. If the pullets are mature before winter closes them in they will lay all winter the same as early moulted hens. It is easy to see how this effect is secured. The exercise while maturing in the fall keeps them down in flesh, or fat and they can consume sufficient food to perfect their development, and this, if fed in confinement would make them too fat to lay. We shall be pleased to hear from you again re your chicks.

A lady near town who keeps about 50 chickens tells the Watford Guide Advocate man that the eggs from her fowls during the year, calculated at market prices, paid for the grain fed to them, as well as to one horse, two cows and three pigs, and that the chickens killed were to the good besides. This is a good living [profit] and ought to pay farmers.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY

## A Little Girls Letter.

**D**O you, when you set eggs under a hen, take the chickens away from the hen as soon as they are hatched for a short time till they get strong, or do you leave them with the hen all the time?

I am a girl 12 years of age and have always liked poultry, and now I am going to try and have some fowls of my own. My father gives me some money to start with and I am determined to succeed. Some people laugh about my poultry ideas, but I don't care in the least. I take pleasure in caring for hens, and so I think I'll have good luck.

BERTHA JONES.

Bedford, Que.

The above from a letter just received, gives us much pleasure. Our youthful correspondent is evidently in earnest, and by the spirit shown in her determination to succeed in spite of ridicule, has the elements of a successful fancier in her composition. Dear Miss Bertha:—never mind the laughs at your "poultry ideas." Many ladies are at the present time, not only "making their living" in the business of poultry raising but putting by a respectable sum for possible future necessities. The business is one that will keep you in health, not like most of the callings open to you a sez which compel a life of continual sameness and close confinement within doors, you can enjoy the glory of the fresh air and sunshine you will be free as the air you breathe, you will find so much to delight and interest you that at present you are too young to understand. There may be—there will be—occasional disappointments, as in all other branches of industry, but experience will teach you how to avoid mistakes. We are glad that while there are some unkind and thoughtless as to laugh at your childish endeavor, you are fortunate to have for your father, one who is willing to gratify your taste for poultry. Accept our sincere wishes for your entire success.

We append an extract that will prove interesting to you re "poultry keeping for women."

For women who possess an average amount of health and strength, and who have or can get the use of a few acres of land, I can recommend the poultry business as a means of livelihood. I know several women who are supporting themselves and others dependent upon them from the

proceeds of their poultry; and other women may do equally well provided they begin right and stick to the business. Poultry keeping has none of the draw-backs that many of the occupations present to the women who have themselves and children to support. Poultry raising has always, so far as my knowledge extends, been considered woman's work and a woman can engage in it without fear of being pointed at as a "dreadful creature," out of her "proper sphere." Next it is work that can be done at home, and the children, instead of being a hindrance can be taught to help in many ways. Thirdly, one can start with very little capital, and the business soon yields an income; it is not like investing money where one must wait six months or a year for "dividends;" and last but not least, the profits—if the business is rightly managed—are sure; first class poultry products will always sell at paying prices, and the woman who once masters the poultry business need have no fears about the future—so far as this world is concerned.

For farmers' wives and daughters who desire to do some extra work that will pay in cash, I know of nothing that will pay as well in proportion to the time and capital invested as a small flock of fowls well cared for.—Poultry Keeping.

## Owen Sound Show.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

**S**C W Leghorns were out in large numbers and good in quality. H Grier, of Owen Sound, won 1st on cock and cockerel with two choice males, 1st on hen, and 1st and 2nd on pullet with three very pretty birds, the 1st pullet a beauty, and all as white as snow. He also tied with W. Whitelaw, Meaford, for 2nd cockerel and hen. Mr. Whitelaw has just made his "debut" as a fancier and in the 2nd cockerel has the makings of a fine show bird when matured, extra good on shape, ear lobe, comb, and legs. Mr McKenzie showed an old bird with splendid body and comb, but he was badly out of condition on legs, through washing in too hot water, and could not stand well, but now and then put himself into fine carriage.

S C B Leghorns—were an extra large class of high merit. J C Benner, of Owen Sound, won all the honors except specials, the latter he did not enter for. The stock shown reflects the utmost credit on its owner, who for five years in succession has kept the honors of this variety in Owen Sound, against all comers, and well he may on birds of such rich color and good style as were exhibited last week. Wm Cole, of Brampton, won 1st special on a handsome cockerel, 95¢, also 1st on Breeding pen.



Rose C W Leghorns—were a very strong exhibit. The places for 1st and 2nd on hens were very hotly contested, W U G Peter and E J Otter each making a large exhibit. J R Todd Owen Sound also showed several pairs. 1st cock very handsome, beautifully white in plumage, good shape, extra good comb and lobe, 2nd good all round, but showing evidence of age. 1st and 2nd, cockerels very choice, each scoring alike, but 1st the best shape in the class and extra white. Hens and pullets a better lot than we have yet seen both in number and quality. Peter, Otter, and Todd, ties for 1st. hen; Peter and Otter ties for 2nd. All in males to Peter.

Rose C B Leghorns were very few. J R Todd won 1st on hen with a very pretty bird good in color and extra good comb. A cock purchased from the other side lately was disqualified for white, much to Mr. Todd's disappointment. Peter showed two old hens 6 and 7 years old respectively, yet scoring 89½ and 88½. Pretty good for the old ladies, which are great pets.

Games—were an extra large class numbering 60 and all of high merit. They are probably the only class that suffer on scores by the new Standard. Mr. Bicknell remarked that all these birds would have scored 2½ points; more had they been judged by the old Standard. The entire class was filled by choice and high bred birds.

Black B Reds—1st cock, nice large bird, and good color, but off on tail and station, 2nd cock a grand bird, very large and reachy, splendid station, good color and first rate head, extra broad shoulders, wings well carried, and fine stern, extra good tail, low and well folded, loses on a blind eye and legs bare of feathers, being cut for these 3½ points. 1st cockerel an extra good one, fine station, good color and nice tail, a hard one to beat when fully matured. 2nd a nice bird but too young. Hens, a fine lot, 1st a regular exhibition hen all through, very reachy close short hackle, and fine whip tail. 2nd fully as good in all but station. Pullets, 1st a magnificent show bird 1st in every sense of the word, extra tall, fine long head and neck, good square shoulders, first class color, and low whip tail, it would be hard to find her equal, and is doubtful in Canada. 2nd pullet, a very fine, large, reachy bird, of good color, fine head, and nice square shoulders, with wings well carried.

Red Pyles—2nd cockerel a grand high stationed bird, good in color and fine body, nice small tail, but he is very badly dubbed, the making of an extra good one when matured. 1st hen, a first class bird in every way but station, which is only medium, but one any Pyle breed-

er would be proud to place in his pen. 2nd pullet, a nice bird, but lacks station and shoulder; too young.

Pit Games—a large and extra fine class, prizes well placed. The winning birds were Irish Belfast Reds from the celebrated yards of C A Beales. Rhode Island. 1st cockerel an exceedingly handsome fellow 2nd close up to him. 1st pullet very stylish, and fine color. The winners in this class won their places hard. While on the subject of Pit Games, we may say, we are always sorry that appellation belongs to the class, simply to distinguish them from the exhibition game as now bred. There is a horror associated with the thought and name of the "Pit" that is entirely out of place and need not at all be associated with the birds or their owners. We know a very few breeders of the Pit game and there are very few, known or unknown who carry on the barbarities and cruelties of the Pit. But the name of the breed is always more or less suggestive to others than the breeders of these exceedingly beautiful birds. The principal exhibitors in Games were Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. W. Fleming, and Mr. Adair, all of Owen Sound. The judge expressed himself as highly pleased with the choice quality of the games all through the class, and also gave great credit to the Association for the excellent management of their exhibition. The members, though prepared to feel glum, were entirely taken by the genial manner of Mr. Bicknell, and no doubt he will take his place beside his great favorite Mr. Felch. It is certainly wonderful sometimes how Mr. Bicknell keeps his good temper, always ready to listen and reply to questions in the happiest manner. Helping his humbler poultry brethren over many a "snag" by his kindly advice, and by his geniality, forming a strong bond between judge and exhibitors wherever he goes.

W. F. Black Spanish—were of the smallest classes, the winners were well placed some of the females were very good, and ought to produce fine cockerels. Some very smooth and clear in face among the exhibit.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—to our great disappointment were one of the smallest classes, only three prizes. Among them, however, was an exceedingly handsome and stylish cockerel shown by H. Wright, large, good rock shape, and barred to the skin all over. Every bird well shown and fine size.

W. P. Rocks—All prizes to H. H. Wallace. Woodstock. These were immense in size, and eplendidly white in plumage, but throw back strongly to Java shape, this does not hurt them our mind, however, and the fine size is far to

be preferred, they were strong on legs, of fine color, altogether first rate birds. We would like to see more such to grace this useful and beautiful class.

**Black Javas**—only a small lot, 1st cock just the reverse of our remarks re White Rooks has far more Rock shape, at and not all the fine long back and body of the typical Java, also carries his tail very high over the back. In colour he is very rich and lustrous, with good head and in the very best of health and condition.

**S. Laced Wyandottes**—were a fair exhibit as to numbers, but with a few exceptions, of only average quality. 1st cock a good all round bird except comb; fine shape, and vigorous health, an easy winner, shown by Hammerschmidt of Buffalo, who also wins 1st on B. Pen, which is more like a breeding pen than we often see; all the birds good shape and size, and showing well for health and heartiness, considering their travels. We hope Mr. H. will be repaid for his exhibit in Canada. Mr. A. Rutherford of Owen Sound took 2nd on cock and hen, the cock having the best comb in the male class and though cut for weight, not far behind 1st but lacks the deep body of 1st cock, 2nd cockerel, H. Manders.

**S. G. Dorkings**—These were represented by a small class, but those of excellent quality. 1st on cock won by T. Barret, a magnificent bird, of aldermanic proportions, 1st, hen, extra fine in color, size and shape, winning also the 1st special 93½ Mr. B. has reason to be proud of them.

**Black Minorcas**—These were a splendid exhibit both as to number and quality, all the winners in old good, and well placed. J. C. Benner wins 1st and 2nd on pullets, with two exceedingly beautiful birds 1st 98, 2nd 96½. The 1st of these goes to Buffalo, the judge could not leave it behind him. W. Cole won 1st with an extra fine cockerel. Great interest was excited by the large class and the places hard won.

The Bantam classes were not so well filled as usual owing to there being only one class outside the Games in these. C. R. Bache, 1st old Pekins, also specials with some noted winners, and 2nd on a pretty pair of G. Sebrights. In chicks Peter took 1st with Black Africans, a handsome pair, and very small but cockerel too narrow in comb. C. R. Bache 2nd on S. Sebright.

**Black B. Red Bantams**—1st cock a little beauty, fine station, a good low whipped tail, but bad breast color. 1st cockerel a fine one all through, but loses a little on tail. Pullets 1st a nice one, good color and station, but bad on ears.

**Ducks** were a fairly good class, but made up in quality what was lacking in numbers. H. H. Wallace won 1st on Rouens, with the handsomest pair we have seen in Canada, exquisitely pencilled, and almost perfect in color, both drake and duck, simply beautiful. This choice pair will greatly add to Mr. Wallace's already enviable reputation as a breeder and exhibitor of ducks. He also wins 1st on Aylesbury. J. Penny 2nd on Rouens.

**Pekin Ducks**—1st J. Penny a very beautiful pair with extra good bills and fine size.

**Geese**—J. Angel, Brooke, 1st on the only pair

shown. Much regret was expressed at the absence of Turkeys, many expecting to see a large exhibit from Mr. Bell, of Banda; but for some reason he did not materialise. Is't thee "Oh Grip" what has laid him low?

The Pigeons and pet stock were a great feature of the show. J. McLaren making a large exhibit comprising guinea pigs, rabbits, white rats, and 14 pairs of pigeons. Willie Manders showing common rabbits. W. Lloyd, some fine pigeons. R. Davies, an exhibit of 12 pairs, comprising, Pouters, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Trumpeters and Swallows, S. E. Jackman, 6 pairs Magpies, Turbits Pouters, Fans, Jacobins and Trumpeters. Mr. McLaren's exhibit including Carriers, Owls, Turbits, Jacobins, Dragoons, Barbs, Fans, and Tumblers. The entire exhibit making one of the most attractive departments of the show, and reflecting great credit on the youthful exhibitors who are in the majority in the pet stock class. We close this record of a most successful show by wishing the Brethren in Owen Sound a future of prosperity, and usefulness, as great as they deserve. And this will surely attend them. We tender our congratulations on this past season of success, and look for a fulfilment of the bright promises of the O. S. P. Association.

#### Owen Sound Prize List.

##### SPECIAL PRIZES.

Light Brahma cock—1st Jas. Penny, 90½; hen, 1st do., 92; cockerel, 1st do. 90½; pullet 1st 94½; Breeding pen, 1st do., 184½.

B. B. Red Game—Cock 1st R. B. Smith 91½; hen 1st do 94, 2d Wm Fleming, 92½; pullet 1st, R. B. Smith 93½, 2d do 93; cockerel 1st Wm. Fleming, 92.

G P Hamburg cockerel 1st W. G. Jessop 95.

Black Java, hen 1st C. Hammerschmidt 92½; cockerel 1st do. 96; pullet 1st do. 97, 2d do. 97; breeding pen, 1st do. 191.

Langshan cockerel—1st Thos Barret 91½.

Brown Leghorn—pullet, 1st W. G. Jessop 92½; Black Minorca—cockerel 1st Wm. Cole 95½; pullet 1st and 2nd Wm Cole 96½ and 95½; hen, 1st do 90; breeding pen 1st do 190.

White Plymouth Rock—cock, 1st H. H. Wallace 93½; hen 1st 94½; cockerel 1st 91½; pullet 1st 95½.

Laced Wyandotte—Cock 1st Hammerschmidt, 91½; hen 1st do 91; cockerel, 1st W. G. Jessop, 92½; pullet 1st O Hammerschmidt 95, 2d do 93.

Pair Rouen Ducks (old) 1st H H Wallace, Woodstock.

Aylesbury—old, 1st Wallace.

Pekin—old, 1st "

Rouen—young, 1st H. H. Wallace, 2nd James Penny.

Aylesbury " 1st Wallace.

Pair Pekin—young, 1st Jas Penny, 2nd H. H. Wallace.

Dorking hen—1st Thos Barrett 93½.

Pair Bronze Turkeys—1st John Angel.

Pair A O V Geese—1st "

##### PIGEONS.

Pair Fantails—1st Ralph Davis; 2d Wm Lloyd.

Pouters—1st Ralph Davis.

## CANARY.

Singer Canary—1st Wm Lloyd.  
Plumage Canary—1st George Dunn ; 2d do.

## PERSONAL PRIZES.

Best Light Brahma—Pullet, Jas Penny ; hen do ; Breeding Pen, Jas Penny.  
Best Dark Brahma—Cockerels, Jas McLaren.  
Best B B R Game (female)—R. B. Smith.  
Best B B R Game (male)—Wm Fleming.  
Best B B R Game—hen R B Smith.  
Best B B R Game—cockerel Wm Fleming.  
Best Pit Game—cockerel, Walter Adair.  
Best Pit Game—Pullet, Walter Adair.  
Langshan Pullet—Harry Wright.  
White Leghorn hen—Geo S Souter.  
White Leghorn cockerel—W C G Peter.  
Langshan Pullet or hen—Harry Wright.  
Black Leghorn Pair—E J Otter  
Pair of Pekin Bantams Chas. R. Bache.

## Error in Ontario Prize List.

Just as we go to press a postal card from Jno. Cole, Hamilton, comes to hand stating that he is not credited "any for hens, Light Brahmas, though you give me credit for special for best two hens. I would like to know how that can be possible without winning with them, but I did win both 2nd and 3rd on cock, hen and pullet."

We have referred to the list as printed by us and to the list as furnished by Secretary Hamill. They agree on this point and the error lies not with us.

For the Poultry Weekly.

## Toronto Bantam Pigeon and Pet Stock Club.

ON Feb. 4th the above club held a meeting in Richmond Hall. The President in the chair. There was a good attendance of members and one new member was elected. The executive committee sent in their report with regard to the monthly shows which was accepted. This year we will have several classes each meeting all through the year. The long list of specials for birds of 1889 bred by the exhibitor will be competed for on Feb 20th at Richmond Hall ; all fanciers and others are invited to attend. The intention of the club this year is to give cups as follows for the best exhibits at the monthly shows during the year, viz, silver cup for best exhibit of high class pigeons, Toy pigeons, Game Bantams and Ornamental Bantams. Mr. W. Fox showed a Black Carrier, a black Barb and two Lop Ear Rabbits which won 1st and 2nd, no other birds or rabbits being shown. As there was no further business the meeting adjourned. Receipts \$2.

E. F. Dorr, Secy.

## DISCOUNT NOTICE.

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

## 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."

In cold weather nests should be lined with soft paper. Then look sharp after the eggs when laid, and as soon as the animal heat is partially gone, wrap them in dry paper and pack them in a dry box in a dry cellar ; then if you wish to ship to a distance, wrap in many thicknesses of cotton and feathers and paper (before they leave the cellar), and pack in paper shavings in a tight box, and you may ship successfully when the thermometer marks zero. provided the route is not very long and the cold protracted.

The Canadian hen is doing her duty "like a little man." The official statistics show that during 1889, -Canada exported over fourteen million dozen eggs, amounting to \$2,159,510 in value. Canada should abolish the beaver as the national emblem and put the hen in his place. The beaver is supposed to be the emblem of industry but he cannot compare with the modest and painstaking hen. Neither can the baldheaded American eagle put on any airs over the Canadian hen, for while the Canadian hen is busy all the time the American eagle does nothing but perch up on the constitution and blink its eyes at the British lion. The people of Canada should be proud of their Shanghais and Brahmapootras, and instead of erecting statutes to deceased politicians they should put up a monument to perpetuate the virtues of the Canadian hen. She is a credit to her species.—Dundas True Banner.

A love for fowls and chickens is indispensable. No man can raise good poultry who is not agreeable in and to the employment. These bipeds are tender things. They will not thrive under neglect and careless treatment. They will do well, and give you generous returns for all the care you may bestow toward their comfort. And thus, if we cannot love the occupation and the stock, it is better not to be "bothered" with the attempt to raise poultry ; for there is but one way to make it pay you, and that is—the right way.



## PIGEONS AND PETS.

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

DO not yet begin to mate your birds. A month's rest should yet be given them. Delicate birds should not be mated until the first of April, African Owls and Short Face Tumblers especially. We have mated our specimens of the above varieties earlier than this but with scant success.

We append an excellent article on the Trumpeter pigeon. This is a fine variety but of late it has been sadly neglected. We hope to see it more generally kept and appreciated in the near future.

At the late Liverpool show, England, there were over 250 entries, put in an appearance in the classes for Oriental Frills, decidedly more than a decent sized show contains here, summing up all varieties.

### Trumpeters.

PERHAPS no bird in the whole catalogue of fancy pigeons would strike the beholder on first sight, with more wonder and admiration than the Trumpeter. Crouching upon its low, heavily feathered legs, from which extend on either side the broad wing shaped foot feathering characteristic of the bird, the Trumpeter bows its densely hooded head upon his breast at the approach of danger, because its vision is completely obscured in any other than a downward direction. Covering the entire skull, the rosette of plumage, known as the "rose," expands its perfectly flat and circular formation, until the head, eyes, and nearly the

whole of the beak are hidden from view. Just behind the "rose" rises in handsome prominence the "crest," a crown of plumage half encircling the head of the bird. When the specimen is raven black in plumage, the occasional glance of its round, white eye, as the massive head is turned sideways is very impressive. Such a contrast gives the bird a supernaturally strange expression. Its back and breast are so broad and stalwart in proportion, and its neck and legs so short, that the figure of the Trumpeter is only redeemed from clumsiness by the stateliness of its carriage. It moves slowly, and assumes an apparent dignity of demeanor, which is sometimes quite ludicrous. The peculiar sheen of the pigeon's plumage, is particularly conspicuous in the Trumpeter, and adds greatly to its beauty. Ordinary specimens are deficient in rose or crest and foot feathering, but Fulton says that a fine Trumpeter better deserves the epithet "grand," which is so promiscuously applied by fanciers to their pets, than any other pigeon. It is certainly a majestic looking bird, and one which must attract special attention in any collection, however large.

The best Trumpeters were imported from Russia, and many fanciers have objected to their cultivation because they are very delicate. I have myself, at different times, owned and bred some exceedingly handsome Trumpeters, and while they did, undoubtedly, experience their share of the ordinary pigeon casualties, I did not find them more delicate or difficult to rear than birds of other varieties. They are exceedingly sociable, and fond of being caressed by their owners, although they show great pugnacity toward other pigeons. Perhaps the tamest and most familiar pigeon I ever saw, was "Polly," a Mottled Trumpeter, which was reared in my loft. This bird was the pet and especial attraction of a large collection, including many varieties of pigeons, which occupied the loft at that time. It would fly to meet its attendant, and, after eating out of his hand, would stand upon his head or shoulder, as he walked through the loft, cooing loudly, as if to boast of its importance.

The Mottled Trumpeter is generally held in highest estimation, because of the difficulty in procuring the Standard arrangement of mottling in the plumage. I have always thought that the Raven Black or the Snow White were superior in beauty, because with the solid, unbroken coloring, there was nothing to divert the eye from the marvellous conformation of the bird. It is true I have never seen a White Trumpeter possessing as good points as either a black or mottled bird. They have generally

been deficient in rose, and sometimes in crest, but I have no doubt that very fine specimens do exist, as there should be no cause for any particular obstacle to their production. A collection of really good Trumpeters is an achievement worthy any fancier's effort.—P. S. HUNTER in Poultry monthly.

In the selection of hens from which eggs are to be chosen for incubating purposes, we should have an eye to preferring those that are vigorous in constitution, active in their movements, and possessing known stamina and good procreative powers.

## 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.

T. D. A. JONES/CO. Ld., Boston.

## GOOD BOOKS

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

#### POULTRY AND BEES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

POULTRY

For Sale Cheap—I will sell for the want of room, 1 breeding pen of Light Brahmas, composed of 3 Pullets and Cockerel. All are in good healthy breeding condition. Write for price Address W.L MITCHELL, Palmswick, Ont.

SILVER Spangled Hamburgs, cock and 5 pullets, the lot for \$6, good, also 2 cockerels, trio of G. Polands first at Milton, \$5, Langshan hens and pullets C. J. HISLE, Guelph.

WANTED to exchange Printing for Barred Rock pullets or hens, good stock. LAWTON, Beeton.

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

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

FOR SALE—W. Wyandotte chicks in single birds, pairs or trios, including 1st and 2nd prize cockerels at Chatham. Also eggs from breeding pen headed by 1st prize cockerel at Bay City, Mich, Jan. 1889. Scoring when in weight, 95%. Average score of females \$4. Eggs \$2.50 per 13. Write for particulars, C. M. BASKERVILLE Chatham Ont

FOR SALE or Exchange, 1 G. P. Hamburg cockerel, 1st at Kingston, 1st at Ottawa, score 92½, 1 W. C. B. Polish, cock, 1st at Ottawa, score 93½. want W. C. Black Polish hens or pullets. Antwerp Carriers \$3 a pair. N. & G. GUNN, Kingston.

BEES

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.

WANTED—A Winchester Repeater or Breech Loading Shot Gun in exchange for first-class chaff bee-hives. Address G.A. DEADMAN Brussels Ont.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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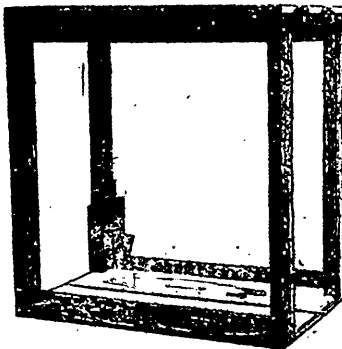
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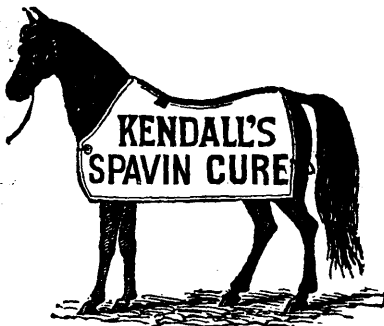
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