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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 47 BEETON, ONT., FEB. 12 1890. WHOLE No. 255

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil of which there are twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

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
2 months.....	3.00	4.00	5.50	6.50	11.00	17.00
3 months.....	4.00	5.50	7.00	9.00	15.00	25.00
6 months.....	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	26.00	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 yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance.

Condensed Directory.

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

Exchange and Mart.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion—two to exceed five lines—and 5 cents each additional line for each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else they will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is especially intended for those who have 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 POULTRY JOURNAL are inserted, without extra charge, in THE CANADIAN BEE 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 all arrears paid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,

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

Rates with the Poultry publications on application.

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.				
\$5 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. CHRYSLER,
Box 450, Chatham Ont.

NOTICE

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont.

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

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

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, Hutchins, Taylor, Stiles, Baldridge and many others ever spoken or written of any bee hive. For this testimony, full description with illustrations and prices, address

JAMES HEDDON,
DOWAGIAC, MICH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BEES.	
Affiliate with the International.....	1064
Bee-keeping in South Africa.....	1065
Bees, killing for profit.....	1061
Bees, shutting in in winter.....	1064
Bumble bee stings for rheumatism.....	1065
Cappings.....	1064
Drone Comb per hive, how much.....	1066
Honey, extracting heather.....	1065
from cappings.....	1064
to in rease consumption.....	1064
planting for.....	1065
Jottings.....	1068
Observations.....	1064
Queen and Colony's strength.....	1066
Swarmers.....	1063
The one Judge system.....	1062
Thick top bars.....	1064
Wooden combs.....	1065
POULTRY.	
A lady fancier's success.....	1081
Amalgamation.....	1069
Cook's food.....	1073
Helpful hints.....	1073
Obtaining vigorous chicks.....	1070
Owen Soud Show.....	1069
prize list.....	1073
Sporing Turkeys.....	1071
The ideal hen.....	1072
Yards and fences.....	1072

PRICES CURRENT

Beeton Feb, 19 1890
BEE SWAX
 We pay 35c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, settlement, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.
FOUNDATION
 Broad Foundation, out to any size per pound.....**50c**
 " " over 60 lbs.....**45c**
 Section " in sheets per pound.....**55c**
 Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/2 x 4 and 4 1/2 x 4, per lb.....**50c**
 Broad Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....**50c**

GET ACQUAINTED WITH THE BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW.

The December issue has 24 pages, a cut showing the "Home of the Review," also an accompanying article descriptive of "The Review, its Home, its Editor and his Family." This number shows more clearly, perhaps, the plan upon which the Review is conducted, than does any single number that has preceded it. In its advertising columns will be found the description of a plan whereby all who wish, may secure the back numbers at a trifling cost. The special topic of this issue is "What will Best Combine with Bee-keeping, and What shall Bee-keepers do Winters?" This number will be gladly sent free to all who apply, and with it will be sent two other numbers. **W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich**

IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each \$2 00
 In July and August, each 1 80
 In September and October, each 1 40
 Money must be sent in advance. No guarantee on shipments by mail. Queens sent by express, ought at least, which die in transit will be replaced if returned in a letter
CHAS. BIANCONCII, Bologna, Italy.



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

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

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,
 STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
 LANSING, MICH.

Tested Carniolan Queens

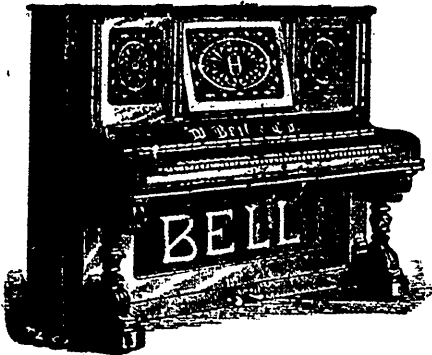
We have just purchased of the Tested Carniolan Queens John Andrews, of the late firm of Andrews & Lockport, has now wintering in their 100 colonies. These queens are to produce colonies showing yellow bands, and are to be shipped in May. Anyone in need of a fine breeding queen early in the season should correspond with me, or anyone interested in the Carniolan bees should read our catalogue describing these bees. Address THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me.

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 bins 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 bee hives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W.F. & JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21



BELL
 PIANOS.



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

W. BELL & CO.,
 GUELPH, Ont.

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 "	14½ "	10½ "

NINE FRAME HIVES.

Price each in lots of 1	5	10	20	50	
No. 36—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 4½x4½ 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 4½x4½ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4½x4½ 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 3½x4½ sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85

P.S.—General Catalogue mailed on application.

No. 48	No. 47 in flat	75	70	64	63
No. 49	Same as No. 37, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 00	95	90	87
No. 50—No. 49 in flat		75	70	65	63
No. 51	Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up	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 BOARD 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—With 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.....	30	29	28	27	25
No. 58—No. 57 in flat.....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 59—Reversers made up	15	14	13	12	12
No. 60—No. 59 in flat.....	13	12	11	10	10

Please order by case and number.

Combination Hives arranged with Reversible Honey Board and Reverser.

NINE FRAME HIVES.

Price each in lots of 1	5	10	20	50	
No. 66—Includes Nos. 35, 57 and 59, all made up.....	1 57	1 53	1 46	1 39	1 32
No. 67—No. 66 in flat	1 29	1 17	1 12	1 05	

EIGHT FRAME HIVES.

No. 68, includes Nos. 47, 57 and 59, all made up.....	1 45	1 38	1 31	1 26	1 22
No. 69—No. 68 in flat	1 10	1 05	97	93	

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

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

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



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

Vol. V. No. 47

BEETON, ONT., FEB. 12, 1890.

WHOLE No. 255

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Our Proposed Changes.

WE explained the changes which we propose making in the publication of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY in our last issue, but that none may misunderstand them, we repeat them in the current number :

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

Each publication will be the same size and contain the same number of

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

The prices of the separate papers will be :

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

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

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

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

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

HOW IT IS LIKED.

Since our last issue, the writer has had the pleasure of meeting quite a large number of bee-keepers and all have expressed themselves as thoroughly well

pleased at the proposed changes. We believe that they will meet with the approval of the entire list of our subscribers.

EDITORIAL

EL. PRATT says of "A Hallamshire Bee-keeper," that he "is an Englishman, but his writings savor of the Yankee brevity and terseness.

Geo. W. Stephens, Denison, Iowa, claims to be co-equal with Henry Alley in inventing an automatic hiver. Our foreman used a similar arrangement in 1887, made of perforated metal, but did not have an opportunity of carrying his experiments far enough, to warrant us in putting the matter before readers of the C. B. J.

We had the pleasure of a short visit with Mr. R. McKnight, Owen Sound, last week. His bees are apparently in good shape, though he had made no examination, other than to see the temperature was right, which he does by drawing the thermometer up through a hole in the ceiling of the repository.

The vote for the election of officers of the National Beekeepers Union, closed on Jan. 31st, with the result that all the retiring officers were re-elected by an overwhelming majority. The officers are therefore: James Hedden, President; G. M. Doolittle, vice-Pres.; Thos. G. Newman, Secretary and general manager. The union is only 300 strong—or one in every thousand of the total bee-keepers throughout the United States. This can hardly be said to be creditable to the great majority.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Killing Bees for Profit.

DR. MILLER THINKS MR. WOOD IS ALL RIGHT.

DOW, you've gone and done it! On page 1017, C. B. J., you remind Geo. Wood that the bee "is not an animal." Isn't it just as much an animal as a worm or an oyster? Whether you have had any late legislation on the subject in Canada I don't know,

but according to the laws of Illinois, and Webster's dictionary a bee is an insect and all insects are animals.

Now, as to Mr. Wood's position if he can make more money by killing off his bees than by keeping them, then he is right to kill them. That's the whole thing in a nut shell. Don't you kill off any other domestic animal when you can make more by it. Oh! yes, but money is derived from the sale of the carcasses. How about cats and dogs? I never expect to kill off bees and it hurts me every time I accidentally kill a worker; (don't you ever kill drones or queens?) but I suspect Mr. Wood has the best of the argument.

Now, I wouldn't have pitched into you if you hadn't printed what Rev. W. F. Clarke said about my being the "priority of location" man. "Priority of location" never belonged to me and Rev. W. F. knows it; if he will only stop to think it belongs to Hedden and others. I don't believe in anything different for bee keepers from what I do for farmers—that each man by some honest means obtain possession of the territory he needs for his bees, without the fear that some one may sit down beside him and spoil all his prospects, without his having any kind of redress. Some day Bro. Clarke will dis-hibernate himself enough to know that my view is all right.

Marengo, Ill.

C. C. MILLER.

Did we not acknowledge the force of Mr. Wood's arguments; but yet there are often such cases arise, where, even though a person is justified legally and morally in taking a certain position, when it is better to try almost every other means to get over the difficulty than to resort to extreme measures. We don't want to ride the "hobby horse" of philanthropy unnecessarily, but we do want to get over the matter of killing bees, if possible. We are glad the Doctor has "pitched into" us, as he terms it, and if that is all that is needed to get him to write, why, we shall continue. As for this "priority of location" business, Rev. W. F. Clarke is able to take care of himself and we shall allow him to do so.

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

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
Getting Honey From Cappings.

TAKING OUT BEES WITHOUT CLOSING THE ENTRANCE. CAN IT BE DONE.

WHAT do you consider is the best plan to get honey from cappings? I kept all my cappings the past season in a large tank with a wire cloth strainer in the bottom, but when I melted the wax at the end of the season I found I had about 50 lbs of dark unsaleable honey. It can be used for stimulative feeding, but, as the honey which goes into the capping can is of the best quality I would like some plan which would secure it in the best condition. How would the solar wax extractor do for that. If cappings could be melted in such an article without injuring the quality of the honey it would pay all bee-keepers who are working for extracted honey to have one. If any of your readers have had any experience with this extractor would they kindly give us the benefit of it through your columns or of any other good plan of getting honey from the cappings.

I would be pleased to know the plan taken by beekeepers who winter their bees indoors to prevent the bees coming out while being removed from winter quarters. The editor of the C. B. J used to place all the blocks in position before throwing the doors open, and while using the Jones hives I followed the same plan and have placed blocks on nearly 200 colonies with very little trouble, but since using the eight frame Langstroth hive in which the bees cluster close to the entrance, I find that as soon as a light is taken into the repository the bees come out on the front of the hives in large numbers making it almost impossible to close the entrances. If I am not mistaken Dr. Miller takes his bees out without closing the entrances. I tried that way last year but don't intend to do it again. Should be pleased to hear plan used by parties using small hives as such hives are worse than large ones.

GEO. WOOD.

Monticello.

We are satisfied that the solar wax extractor, if properly constructed would answer the purpose admirably, and you could render your cappings every day. We shall make them the coming season as we are having a number of inquires for them.

We think, if you would put some snow up against the entrance, crowding it inside a little way, you would be able to keep them in all right. We have

found if they bobbed their heads against the cold snow, that they back up. A couple of handfuls of snow to each entrance is sufficient. Should you not be able to get snow, sawdust wet in cold water, made very wet, would answer, we think, but we cannot see why you should not be able to get your blocks up tight enough to prevent them from pushing them away.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The One Judge System at Fairs.

I HAVE watched the development of the one-judge system amongst us for some time, and the remarks on page 981 of the C. B. J. compels me to cast my vote against it. I predict that very shortly the one judge system will be a thing of the past. It, on the face of it, means, that one man is more infallible than three, that one head is better than two. True it is that the expenses are curtailed, and that one good judge is better than three poor ones, but that must not decide the question. We must take it for granted that those in power are willing to go to an expense for judges who will give a decision in awards, which shall be as nearly as possible perfect. Three men would be more likely to arrive at this decision. One man has hobbies, he has prejudices, and he may even have friends who influence him in his decisions, the other two are likely not to have the same weaknesses, although prejudiced in other directions, and by this method the weaknesses of the third are corrected by the other two, a thing that cannot be done in the one-judge system. It will be found generally that the Fair authorities are willing to let bee-keepers select their judges if they will take the trouble to take united action in the matter.

From my own experience I cannot condemn too severely the manner in which the Fair authorities have treated the bee keepers exhibiting at London. The question, however is, do the London people realize the attraction that the honey exhibit is to visitors? I think not. They therefore may not care if the bee-keepers make an exhibit or not, and if so we must make them recognise our importance, and to do this let us do it in a kindly manner. If there has been wrangling between the Fair directors and the bee-keepers, let it cease, and instead apply a little honey to the sore spots, showing that we are anxious to heal the part and get through kindness what we cannot get by force.

R. E. HOLTERMAN.

Romney, Jan. 13, 1890.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Jottings.

THE Ontario has opened the eyes of the associations south of the line, they are following her example and affiliating with the International. They needed to be stirred up.

Will bee stings cure the Grippe? Newman of the *A. B. J.* says honey will relieve it, while Root, of Gleanings, thanks the Lord "for this testimony that is coming thick and fast in regard to bee stings, as a remedial agent." What will bee keepers not claim for bees and honey by and by? Did not Dr. Mason complain bitterly of the pains of rheumatism last summer, at a time when he was bristling with bee stings? What is the Dr's opinion of "the testimony that is coming thick and fast" as a remedial agent for rheumatism? No 2. has himself suffered from the effects of bee stings and rheumatism at one and the same time, and he does not wish his worst enemy the dual affliction.

A big subject, that of Ernest's, at the Rochester meeting: "The fraternity, the honey producer, queen rearer, supply dealer and editors; their obligations one to another." Fie! Ernest, this is decidedly selfish; you might have been generous enough to leave a little corner in the apicultural world unappropriated that others might have a chance to spread themselves.

The new form and dress of the *B. B. J.* is a decided improvement, Mr. Cowan has settled down into the editorial chair, and already we see the result of his close personal attention. The Journal is full of life, science and good sense.

By the way, what has become of Amateur Expert—we sadly miss his jottings—always crisp and pointed.

Mr. Knowles, of Edmonton, says in last *C. B. J.*: "If many of the articles that are written on cellar wintering were divested of some of the invisible clothing with which they are surrounded very many of the errors of cellar wintering would vanish as soon as elbow grease and common sense were applied to the work." Well brother Knowles, "rise to explain" what the terrors of cellar wintering are, how elbow grease will make the clothing visible? and strip the articles of which he speaks of their unnecessary habiliments.

Observer is evidently an odd fish. He should not shock the sensibilities of his brethren by declaring his indifference to the general make up of his bees. "Cross-eyed goggles" wearers with red hair and stings an inch long will not sell in

the bee market. It is clear Observer does not breed queens for the market or sell bees by the pound. Reduce the sting to reasonable proportions brother and I'll stand to your back till your throat is out.

Say Mr. Editor did you quote that five cent egg-shell honey package article because you feel so much at home in the henery.

NUMBER TWO.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Swarmers.

PLEASE allow me one word in reply to "Observer," whose soft attack of the "swarmer" appeared in your issue of Jan. 29, 1890, page 1019. He says he has seen "Alley's patent catch-em all alive, that is, a picture of it," and it is about as he expected. All right, friend, then you acknowledge that so far as we promised there is no apparent deception in the device. Observer then says, "a leading bee keeper in Canada, when looking at it, remarked that he had tried the plan almost 20 years ago." Ain't leading bee keeper a little mixed on dates? Our "catch-em-all-alive" device is constructed of wood and perforated metal, the latter material is, comparatively speaking, a new article to bee-keepers in America. Now, considering the fact that perforated metal has not been known to us bee keepers here in America till D. A. Jones imported some less than ten years ago, is it not reasonable to suppose that a "leading bee keeper of Canada" is rather straining a point when he says he used our device 20 years ago? And don't he strain rather harder when he says it does not work? What does he know about our device anyway? Now, if "leading bee keeper" comes out and says he used *wire cloth* when we used perforated metal, then he must acknowledge that his device is unlike Alley's catch'em-all-alive. That, my friend, is just wherein you missed it. We discovered more than 29 years ago that *screen wire* was not just the thing for a swarmer.

In conclusion let me say, to "Observer," that he need not give himself any uneasiness so far as a patent on the "swarmer" is concerned. We have the inside track of getting a patent on the swarmer, and there is nothing in the way but the claims we have upon the drone-and-queen trap, for which letters patent were granted us in the year 1884. So you see, my friend, that Alley is all O. K. in any event, as the patent on our trap covers all we desire protected, as it is impossible to construct a practical swarmer without infringing our patent in drone and queen trap.

I little thought that the description of our

swarmer would have had the effect it has had upon some people. Please don't feel so bad my friend, you will not be hurt, use the device, and give credit to the proper person who has made a swarmer practical, and was the first one to describe it in the paper for the good of all.

H. ALLEY.

Wenham, Mass.

If "Observer" has got himself into a "hole," we shall allow him the privilege of extricating himself, which he will probably be able to do, but at Mr. Alley's request we give place to his article, in "justice to himself" as he puts it.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

Observations.

THE change in the BEE JOURNAL is very much to my liking. I must confess that I had a saddened feeling, when I learned that you proposed adding a poultry department, not but what I admired your pluck, but I do want Canada to have a paper devoted entirely to bees. I'm sure I voice the sentiments of the great majority of your readers in what I have said above, and I wish the JOURNAL success.

I was at Brantford and I must confess I was amused at the way in which the officers for 1890 were elected—they were virtually the nominees of one man—the president. Not that I have any fault to find with the officers who were chosen, but I always feel that I want to have a say in these things, but such a thing is impossible where a nominating committee is appointed. The convention is bound to accept the nominees of the committee, otherwise they signify their want of confidence in that committee. Besides, it is always considered *de trop* not to accept whatever such a committee suggests. I should like to see a change in the mode of electing the officers. I believe the idea is a truly American one, but it isn't any better for that.

I have never yet joined the American Beekeepers Union, because I have always been in doubt as to whether, being a Canadian I should be entitled to the benefits by way of defence in case some of my friends were good (?) enough to question my right to keep bees on my town lot; perhaps you can tell me Mr. Editor.

OBSERVER.

WELL PLEASED.

ISAAC RAVEILL—I am an old subscriber and am well pleased with it.

Trowbridge, Ont., Dec. 30 '89.

CAPPINGS.

Which Have Dropped From Various Sources.

SHUTTING IN BEES IN WINTER.

"Would it injure bees to keep them shut in the hives in the winter time?" etc. I feel very certain that the reply to this question will tend to lead the uninformed into trouble. My reply would be, Never allow the entrance to be closed in any way. From long continued and close observation I conclude that this is not only correct, but it is very essential that the hives be so arranged that the bees may be certain of their freedom.

The above question was asked in Gleanings, and the answer is by L. C. Root. It is of course correct.

AFFILIATE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL.

The newly appointed secretary, C. P. Dadant, is urging State and local associations to affiliate with the International, so that all may have a hand in the preparations for the World's Fair, to be held in 1892. Our own Ontario Association has already affiliated, so that we do not reprint the secretary's letter, but to all our American readers, interested in their local associations, we urge immediate action.

HOW TO INCREASE THE CONSUMPTION OF HONEY.

"Rambler" says that J. H. Larrabee, of Vermont, raises his comb-honey on a fork, and helps consumption wonderfully.

THICK TOP-BARS.

The American bee-papers are full of discussions as to whether thick top-bars are not going to reduce brace-combs and so do away with the honey-board. E. R. Root says that the discussion, summed up, amounts to this: "To prevent brace-combs and to dispense with the honey-board, use top-bars $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick, one inch wide, and spaced accurately $\frac{5}{16}$ inch apart." The great majority of the top-bars in use in Canada, at the present time are $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick and are spaced $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from centre to centre, thus having a fairly accurate bee space.

Our American friends are learning all the time. In our experiments years ago we decided this, but it will never do away with honey-boards to any extent.

BUMBLE-BEE STINGS FOR RHEUMATISM.

The latest in the way of a cure for the above complaint is just in. By this we do not mean that curing rheumatism by bee stings is new, but to have the work done by bumble-bees, is certainly novel. A bee-keeper and rheumatic in Ohio, says :

"I used the honey-bee, the wasp, yellow-jacket, hornet and bumble-bee ; and I must say when they can be had I should prefer the latter, especially the smaller ones, as they will insert their medicated needle a dozen times or more quicker than you can say Jack Robinson. You can easily take them between your thumb and finger, and they will work their medicated instrument as fast as you can move your hand, and leave a red-hot streak behind, and you will realize as good if not better results from the bumble-bee ; and then we use that which is of but little benefit to us—at least not as much as the honey-bee."

PLANTING FOR HONEY.

The old heads are all going back on planting for honey. A. I. Root says :

"The subject came up at the recent Michigan Convention, and I asked Prof. Cook whether, after the recent experiments made by the Agricultural College, of raising honey-plants by the acre, he would advise planting for honey alone. He replied at once that he would not. Now friends please do not waste any more money in this direction."

We fall into line and say : "Them's our sentiments too."

G. B. JONES' LECTURES.

"The interest in the little honey-bee is keeping up in Toronto, and Mr. G. B. Jones is receiving great encouragement with his lectures. His special Sunday school lecture is a decided success ; the children are delighted with the story of the bees life, home and work, while the illustrations and amusing anecdotes help to keep their attention. When children will sit from one hour and a quarter to one hour and a half without losing interest or becoming restless as they do when listening to this lecture, there is certainly "something in it." This lecture has been given several times in Sunday schools and churches this winter in Toronto and several more are arranged for. On the 2nd of January Mr. Jones gave this special lecture in the First Baptist church, Brantford, to a crowded house and to the great delight of his hearers, both old and young, who sat till after ten o'clock."—Com.

WOODEN COMBS.

The wooden combs, as made by Mr. Aspinwall, of Three Rivers, Mich., who has had bees working in them during the past two seasons. Wood of the right thickness is sawn from the end of a block of pine, and the cells are bored

nearly half way through each side of the wood by "gangs" of "bits," full worker size, then dipped into melted wax, to coat the wood cells with wax, and placed in an extractor to throw off any surplus by a few rapid turns while the wax is still in the liquid state, when it is ready for bees, which, it is stated, readily accept it.

EXTRACTING HEATHER HONEY.

A correspondent in the *B. B. J.* asks if heather honey "can be extracted from the combs." We wonder if the plan adopted by our foreman as mentioned on page 833 vol. 5 of the *BEE JOURNAL* would not work well. We suggest that they try it.

A BIG PROSPECT FOR CALIFORNIA.

C. N. Wilson, writing of the prospects in California says :

"The season, so far is very much like the season of 1875-76, which was the very best ever known in Southern California since the honey-bee was first introduced in 1855."

SOUTH AFRICAN BEE-KEEPING.

"Even here the bee keeper is often called upon to exercise great care to protect his bees from their enemies, the bee-moth, ants, bee-birds, skunks, bears, rats and mice. The South African bee keeper is in a worse condition however, for the African baboon has made the discovery that honey is good to eat, and comes down from the mountains of the district he inhabits and carries off hives, honey and all, utterly destroying an apiary at one visitation."

The value of honey imported into the United Kingdom, during the month of December last, amounted to £433.

A GOOD REPORT.

ALEX. MCKENZIE—In the fall of 1888 put away 10 double walled hives packed with saw dust. All came through, one pretty weak ; increased to 33, extracted 700 lbs honey, sold it at 10 cents per lb, sold three swarms this fall at \$6 each, put 19 in bee house, left balance on summer stands packed in saw dust.

Paisley, Ont.

Your report is concise and interesting as well, and as one which shows that you had a prosperous season. Tell us if the bees put into the bee house were in double walled hives or not, and about June 15th let us have a report, showing how those wintered outdoors compared with those wintered inside, etc., *i. e.* if all were wintered in the same style of hive.

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?

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—Did the author of this query ever own or handle a colony of bees?

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—The queen has everything to do with the colony. With a poor queen you will always have a poor colony.

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—As well might you ask has a mother anything to do with the number and vigor of her family.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—I'd like to have a good look at the bee-keeper who asked that question. Send him to your Agricultural College and let him take a course in entomology and physiology, stock breeding, etc.,

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOROBINO, N. Y.—Yes, because she lays the eggs which produce every bee which gives the colony strength. Without the queen there could be no colony.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Certainly she has, she lays all the eggs, and without eggs there can be no brood and no more bees. A good queen if well cared for insures a strong colony.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Why, she has pretty much everything to do with it, hasn't she? Change the queen of an extra good working colony into one which is too lazy to make its own living, and see.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS.—I think the queen has a good deal to do with the strength of the colony. If the queen is a good layer she will keep the colony strong, that is, if there is lots of stores in the hive.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Most certainly! What would we do without queens. A poor queen would not lay eggs enough to keep one colony up to a good working strength, and such colonies are termed "weak." On the contrary, a vigorous, prolific queen, would not only lay eggs enough to counterbalance the loss of workers constantly going on, but would far exceed it and we very soon have what is termed a very strong colony, and other things being just right they relieve themselves by swarming. In fact a good queen is the mother of two good colonies from ten days to three weeks after they have swarmed, while a poor one is less, any where down to nothing, judging their merits by their ability to produce bees.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—Well, I always supposed she had. Perhaps I am wrong. I always thought that a hen which would lay 200 eggs a year was more prolific than one which laid only 50. I may be in error. It has been my opinion that you could not by any amount of stimulation make a Game hen lay as many eggs as a Leghorn. Am I "off"?

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Yes, a good deal to do with the strength of the colony, but nothing that she will not do every time if she is a good normal queen and other conditions are favorable. There has been altogether too much stress laid upon the queen with regard to strong colonies. Nine times out of ten when a colony falls below good strength, the quality of the queen is in no way responsible. It is usually the case that the small number of workers or inclement weather prevents the queen's work from materializing.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—The queen has everything to do with the strength of the colony, as she is the mother of it, that is to say, she lays all the eggs from which the colony is produced, and without her, and she in good laying condition, the colony would soon play out. For the above reason a productive queen is an absolute necessity. An ordinary queen, during the height of the season will lay from 2000 to 3000 eggs a day and these are actually needed to keep the strength of the colony up, as the workers only live 4 or 5 weeks during that time.

I wonder if she hasn't. Surely! I must confess that I did not see this question before it was sent out, or I should not have troubled my good friends with it.

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?

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Have your drone comb in your best stock. Do away with it entirely in all others if possible.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—I prefer not to have more than three square inches of drone comb in each hive.

A. B. MASON.—The less the better, but the bees seem to insist on having some. It is not necessary to have it in all. Raise drones in the colonies you desire to breed from.

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Just as much as the wants of the colony require. At the proper season there should be drones in every hive.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Not any, unless we wish drones in the hive. We strive to exclude all drone comb from all colonies that we do not wish to breed from.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, N. Y.—From one to two square inches necessary only, as the bees will have some drone comb anyhow. At best I never saw a colony in prime condition that did not have capped drone breed at or near the swarming season.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—The least amount you can keep in them. If you have an extra fine queen you wish to breed from, you might furnish that colony with an abundance of drone comb.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS.—I prefer from one to two combs, that being each outside comb in the brood nest. Yes, all colonies should have drone comb, no matter what size the apiary is.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Have no drone comb in any hives except say ten or fifteen (in a large apiary) of preferred blood. Raise your drones where you want them, and do not raise them anywhere else. That is the way I do and I know it works splendidly.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I try to keep out all drone comb except in one or more colonies which I think best stock, and in spite of my efforts I always have more drones than I need. Doolittle may be right that it is best to have perhaps an inch square of drone comb in each hive, and shave these drone cells once in three weeks.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—I deem it necessary for the best welfare of a colony to have some drone comb in every hive in order to keep the colonies in a normal condition. Unless one is engaged in rearing queens two or three inches square is enough. At some seasons there is as much desire for drones as for workers, and unless provision is made, the colony will not be at its best.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—If you want drones from that particular colony 1/12th to 1/10th of the comb in the hive. A good colony will make sure of having enough if they have the least chance even if they have to build between the bottom bars of the frames and the bottom of the hive. 2. No, not necessary, but I rather guess it would bother you to keep them from having a little. Would not advise you to try it.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG.—In a large apiary it is not essential to provide drone comb for all the colonies. Still I think it is well to give each colony about four inches square of drone comb. It depends on the stock of the bees as to whether or not I allow them to rear drones. I remove all drone comb from such colonies as I don't wish to breed from, and such colonies prosper as well as any. The old idea that drone rearing is a "sign of swarming" is a mistake, in fact a superstition. Aged, and other like failing queens, are the chief cause of swarming. It is in accord with the "eternal fitness of things" that the swarm impulse should begin whenever a queen begins to fail. In such cases either a swarm issues or a superceding of the queen takes place governed by the season or time of the year. But ultimately the superceding takes place.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

WORTH \$2 A YEAR.

THOS. J. SMITH—I would not be without your JOURNAL if it cost two dollars a year instead of one.

Aylmer, Ont., Jan. 20th, 1890.

WINTERING 70 COLONIES.

F. D. TESSIER—I am wintering 70 colonies this winter, all black bees. If I see that I can do it all right, I will try even more.

Mount Oscar, Que. Dec 16, '89.

BOLD HIS HONEY TOO CHEAP.

GEO. MORRIS—I have enjoyed reading the JOURNAL very much. My bees have done fairly well this summer, more than doubled and given us about 800 pounds of very fine honey. I have clamped about 40 colonies and have doubled up five. I lost ten colonies from spring dwindling, which left 18 swarms, 16 fair ones and two which did no more than build up for winter. I sold the comb honey at 12½ cents per pound, and the extracted at 10 cents. Bees have done well in Essex this season.

Stony Point, Ont.

Did you not make a mistake in disposing of your comb honey at 12½ cts.; surely if it was a good article you could have just as well had 15c. or 16c. per pound for it.

HAVE LEARNED MUCH FROM ITS PERUSAL.

ALANSON MICKLE—I beg to renew my subscription for 1890. I have learned much from its perusal, and I look for the C.B.J. and P. W. anxiously every week.

Amherstburg, Ont.

SPRING DWINDLED DOWN TO ELEVEN.

JACOB BULL—I wintered 23 colonies, which dwindled to 11 in the spring and some of them were very weak, but during the summer increased to 26, all of which are now in comfortable quarters in my cellar. I took about 250 lbs comb honey, but had to feed some in the fall. There are about 100 colonies within a mile of here, and a great deal of the land produces nothing for bee pasturage, yet any colonies which were strong in the spring have done very well.

Weston, Ont.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

E. L. Pratt, Marlboro, Mass.—4 pages—Canadian queens.

CONVENTIONS.

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

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

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

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

POULTRY ♥ WEEKLY

W. C. G. PETER, . . . EDITOR.

All communications intended for publication must be sent to W. C. G. Peter, Angus. All advertisements, subscriptions and business letters to be addressed to the Publishers, Beeton.

The Canadian Poultry Journal.

OUR venture has been such a success that we have determined to give you a *practical* publication of your own. After March 1st THE WEEKLY will be published separately from the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and will thereafter be known as the CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL. For particulars of the proposed change see page 1060 of this issue. The POULTRY JOURNAL will continue under the editorial management of Mr. W. C. G. Peter, who has so successfully conducted that department since the inception of the WEEKLY. The idea that has been prevalent heretofore, that the publication of the WEEKLY was a matter of secondary importance, as compared with the BEE JOURNAL will be most effectually put down even though it never should have existed, and the CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL will not be long in gaining the summit of its desire—to become in circulation what it now is in *practicality*—THE BEST POULTRY PUBLICATION IN CANADA.

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

MR. S. BUTTERFIELD writes: I see an error in your Ontario list of awards. If I remember rightly first-prize Light Brahma cock was 92 or 92½, and the 2nd and 3rd about 91 and 90. You have scores of cockerels credited to cocks. Very few L. B. cocks go over 93 and it would be misleading to let it stand on record.

He further adds: Just concluded a great show in Detroit, the largest I have seen in a great many years. Two thousand entries. Fifty Partridge Cochins pullets and about the same in Light Brahmas. It took each judge nearly four days to do his work.

The proposed change in the style of publishing the WEEKLY was thoroughly discussed at the Owen Sound poultry show last week, and every fancier appeared delighted at the change, and evinced their appreciation by supported it by their encouragement and subscriptions. We are here to stay, and the fanciers acknowledge our excellence by coming promptly to the front with subscriptions and advertisements.

It may not be out of place to record our appreciation of the treatment we received, while attending the poultry show at Owen Sound, at the hands of the proprietor of the Patterson House, Mr. A. Duncan. The hotel is first-class in all its appointments, and the courtesy extended to the guests from the proprietor and all his assistants is not equalled in any hostelry in the entire country.

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

Amalgamation.

THE subject is one which should receive the attention of all those interested in the well-being of a poultry association, that shall be a credit to the province. As matters stand at the present time, neither of the associations receiving government aid, are in many respects what they ought to be. There is an apparent lack of interest, especially in the Ontario, which means its certain decrease in the near future unless some radical changes are effected—perhaps the greatest being one of from apathy to interest. We have never been able to see just why a grant was given by the government to an association in the eastern part of the province, when there already existed an association covering the entire province, and which should be, if it carried out the original intentions at the time of its incorporation, thoroughly provincial in its nature, giving equal rights to all parts of the province in their turn. Because it did not do so, is, we believe the reason why our Eastern friends, applied for and received the grant they are now enjoying.

It is certainly desirable that there should be but one association, but this cannot be brought about unless the Eastern fanciers can have some guarantee that they will have the representation they are entitled to, both on the board of directors, and in the matter of shows. We do not fall in with Mr. Dilworth's ideas respecting the naming of the places where the shows shall be held, as there are other places besides those mentioned, with equally as good right to the exhibition in their turn. We should leave the matter in the hands of the directorate but we should elect a board of directors in conformity with the statutes, and if this be done there can be no chance of partiality, as has, we are sorry to say, been charged against the Ontario association in the past.

It does not seem to us that the amalgamation can be brought around before the next annual meeting of the

O. P. A., as matters of such a nature as this are not within the province of the boards of directors of the associations interested. It is not, however, any too early to discuss the matter, and have the boards pass upon it and bring in reports advising the change.

Immediately the amalgamation is effected, the association can apply to the legislature for the increased grant and for any changes in the statute which are desirable, and there are one or two.

Owen Sound Show.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

THE late poultry show at Owen Sound has proved an unqualified success in every detail. The managing committee deserve the highest praise for their effective handling of every department of the show. The receiving and despatching of the stock to those exhibitors who could not attend, but sent their birds to grace the show, is worthy of commendation. This was attended to entirely by members of the Association; and they were very faithful in the performance of the duty they had taken upon themselves. No exhibitor need fear to send birds to Owen Sound, no matter how highly valued. They could not receive better attention from their owners than that given to them by the members at Owen Sound. There were a few regrets expressed on our arrival that Mr. Felch could not be secured to judge the show, he had certainly "mashed" the boys by his two years visit, but Mr. Bicknell, who was to act in that capacity, had hardly shaken hands before we could see our prediction verified, that they would feel "just as much at home with him" as with their respected former judge. And then we knew that a "glorious time was before the boys."

The hall is an excellent place for such an exhibition. The coops were simply perfect and exceptionally large, the plans for watering were excellent, but we would suggest a similar arrangement for feed, instead of throwing it in on floor of coop. We may say that is the only improvement we could suggest, so good are all other arrangements. The prize tickets deserve special notice, they

are made out plainly in ink before they leave the Secretary's office, having exhibitors name,

SCORE OF THE BIRDS,

name of variety, number of entry, and judge's name, legibly written on them so that visitors can immediately inform themselves as to score, &c. The prizes were paid in full at close of show before exhibitors left, and if this is possible with a young Association such as Owen Sound, it ought to be possible everywhere. The Treasurer, though very ill, was in attendance, and we sincerely hope has not suffered by his effort to be at his post. The exhibit in some of the heavy breeds was not large, owing to the unwillingness of the breeders of these varieties to break up their breeding pens or put their hens back for the breeding season; and above all to have them heavy enough for the show room so late in the season. The ever popular Light Brahma was, however, out in force, numbering 50 birds of great quality. The largest exhibit was made by Mr. Jas. Penny of Owen Sound, and these were all of excellent quality and in such company succeeded in winning all prizes except 1st on cock, which fell to a magnificent bird owned by Major Salt, Parkdale. It is a long time since a cock bird has given us such satisfaction to examine, he is fine all through. Mr. Penny's special pen was filled with the choicest stock and his birds are a credit to him as a breeder. H. Manders, Owen Sound, had a fine pen of chicks that won 2nd, and make up well; when matured ought to take hard beating.

Dark Brahmas—were a small class, 16 birds. Some fine stock in the winners notably McLaren's, Owen Sound, cockerel and pullet a very handsome bird, fine size and style, excellent plumage, should make up extra. C. R. Bache lost 1st on cock by weight only, his 1st prize hen very pretty and beautifully pencilled.

Buff Cochins,—very few, the winners of 1st cockerel and pullet shown by Charlesworth, Owen Sound, very good, however. C. A. McKinnon, 2nd on cock and hen of good quality, but cut hard for weight, a point that he can well fill up.

Langshans—H. Wright of Owen Sound, 1st B. pen fine, 1st cockerel and hen a magnificent pair. W. Arthurs, Toronto, won 2nd on a splendid cockerel of extra fine plum

age. Also tie for 2nd with an extra fine one of good style and splendid color shown by T. Barrett, Angus, and tie for 2nd B. pen with Wright. The class was of extra quality throughout.

G. P. Hamburgs—Jackman, of Bowmanville, won 1st cockerel and hen with a good pair, C. R. Bache running close with him, and only losing by half a point. Jessup, of Brampton, had an extra pair of chicks to win the two firsts with, one going 95½ each, under Bioknell's hard cutting. Bache winning 2nd.

S. P. & S. S. Hamburgs—competed together, an unfair trial, we think, resulting in a nice S. P. shown by J. Dawson, Brampton, winning 1st in old. J. McKinnon, 2nd on a pretty S. S. Dawson 1st and 2nd on Pencilled chicks.

Black Hamburgs—were a large and very fine class better than we have seen for a very long time. T. Barret carrying 1st for cock with an extra beautiful bird, the best comb we have noticed this season and plumage so lustrous as to shed light in the coop, one earlobe torn badly, but still scoring 95½ hard won points. To beat such a fine class was hard work. E. J. Otter, of Toronto, showing a large number, all of the best quality, and winning the balance of prizes easily.

Mr. D. Connely, of Owen Sound, had some birds of rare merit on exhibition, but they were not entered for competition, one reaching the extra score of 97. This gentleman also won 1st on White Hamburg hen. This variety is quite rare in Canada.

Black Leghorn,—a fine class, but not large, E. J. Otter winning all but 1st on cockerel, which fell to a stylish bird owned by Jessup, Otter only losing by half a point, however.

(Balance next week.)

For the Poultry Weekly.

Obtaining Vigorous Chicks.

WHEN fowls have the full range of the farm, they will thrive well with a little extra care. Give them clean, warm houses, with plenty to eat and you will get eggs, and your stock will be in the pink of condition. It will do to keep as many as fifty, if ample and suitable provisions are made for the fowls to lay and roost without quarreling, and you do not care for any particular breed. But as a general thing a cock and ten hens are enough for one locality. We can then with rare exceptions, depend upon the fertility of the eggs, chickens properly cared for will be healthy and vigorous, grow faster, and come nearer to perfection. Many of the ills that the hen is heir to, her diseases and deformities come, to a greater ex-

tent than is generally supposed, directly or indirectly from being crowded and this is probably the cause of the cry, "no money in fowls," and so many failures. When confined in yards this is still more emphatically the case. It will be quite essential to provide the necessities, comforts and luxuries for her henship. If for breeding the hens should not be hurried to lay during the winter, they should be fed with whole grain, no warm food, and little meat, but more when saving the eggs for setting. The fowls will be in a vigorous and healthy condition. They will impart this vigor and health to the chicks and so you will be repaid for your previous loss of eggs. They must have warm, dry and clean quarters. By warm, I mean free from sudden changes and protected from winds and draughts. During very cold, rainy or snowy weather, the fowls should be shut in and not allowed out till the weather is clear, if they have to be shut up for a week.

G. H. SAFFORD.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 23, '89.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY

A Lady Fancier's Success.

ON page 903 of the POULTRY WEEKLY there is a letter headed, "He kept a Record," and a wise proceeding it is to keep a record of the profits and losses in poultry keeping, as well as other industries.

Allowing that the pleasure of taking care of poultry counts for something as it certainly does to any one who has a taste for it, still not many of us would care to take the trouble, I suppose, unless there was a little profit to be made by it, and if we keep no account of expenditure and receipts how are we to know whether we gain or lose?

Here are my figures for 1889. Number of hens, 23. Number of eggs 2,280—a very small number to what I ought to have had as my hens get very good care in every respect, and are not confined in the summer except for a few weeks. They are mostly Laced Wyandottes and I had more pullets than hens which may be one reason I did not get more eggs. Value of eggs at market price, \$25.00. Value of poultry killed and sold or used in family, \$24.65. Cost of feed \$25.00. Paid for eggs for setting, \$3.00. As I kept turkeys as well as hens I cannot tell just how much it costs to feed the hens and how much for the turkeys, but having a good range for the turkeys I am sure it costs less to raise and fatten a turkey than it does a chicken. Perhaps, however, that is owing to my mismanagement, and as we like to have the chickens

for our own table I keep them too long for profit. The value of chickens used or sold was \$9.50 and of turkeys \$12.90.

The Wyandottes are certainly a very fine table fowl but I have not so far found them extra good layers. This year I have a few Minorca pullets and I mean to compare the two breeds as layers, but as the Minorcas were hatched quite late (the middle of July) they will be rather at a disadvantage. However, as they are beginning to lay now they are not much behind.

I have found out a plan to break up bones for my hens quite easily. It is to put them in a pan in the oven till they are brown, when they are so brittle that there is no trouble in breaking them up in small pieces with a small sledge hammer, by putting them on a solid stone.

I was amused to watch my fowls when I first put up the automatic feeder I got from you. They looked up at it as much as to say, "What have we got here" and then, if as by accident they brought a little grain rattling down, away they would run to the furthest corner and get out of the way; but they are getting used to it already and I think it will be a fine thing for them.

Well I have written more at length than I intended when I began my report, but you need not print more than you like of it.

HENRIETTA F. BULLER.

Campbellford, Ont.

Many thanks for your interesting letter. We have always found the S. L. Wyandottes at the head as layers, and many other correspondents do the same. Perhaps on further acquaintance you will also find to be the case. A good strain ought to do better than your account shows for eggs.

We are sure you will like the feeder; it is a fine invention.

Your letter is none too long, and we hope to hear from you again. We are always particularly pleased to hear from a lady fancier.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Scoring Turkeys.

WHILE attending the poultry show at Milton last month I noticed some facts which I would like a small space in your valuable paper to lay before your readers. In the first place I want to say that the fanciers of Milton are the best natured, jolliest and most hospitable set of fellows I ever met. I never missed the time slipping away and if I was limited to one show per year it

would be Milton every time. Now, I find as a general thing that none of the various poultry associations furnish any score cards for turkeys. They are losing the many benefits the other varieties gain by the scoring system and I think this ought not to be so as they are the most profitable of the lot. I also find that some in-captive to study the Standard is needed as the leading exhibitor of this variety (Bronze) in Canada, said to me at the Milton show (re the awards on hens at Toronto last fall), that the hens other than the first and second prize ones "showed two much wild breed." Mr. Butterfield, in judging the young birds at Toronto in fall of '88 used the same words. Now in the name of common sense why do they not specify what point they are deficient in according to Standard instead of referring to the wild birds. Further than this Mr. Smelt had the honesty to say at Milton that if he did score them it would not be worth two cents. This was a startling discovery to me and I would respectfully request the many associations, who do not furnish score cards to do so next year and place this valuable breed of fowl on the same footing as the other breeds. By the way, I am well pleased with the POULTRY WEEKLY. The issue of Dec. 25th has saved me the price of subscription four-fold in breaking up colds in my flock caused no doubt by the changeable weather.

W. J. BELL.

Banda.

We hope those who are interested in turkeys will speak out on the subject alluded to by Mr. Bell. Much dissatisfaction in these cases could be done away with if all parties would speak out, not go on saying all manner of things to one another, that only reaches the one or two. Mr. Bell is one of those who says his say where all may read and comment on it. Turkey raising and judging must be put on the same footing as other stock. We are glad friend Bell finds our WEEKLY useful.

He is After the Ideal Hen.

HENS ain't very big critters, but when you get enough of them together they manage to take up a good deal of the time between daylight and dark,—i. e., when they are cared for as they must be in order to make them pay. Sometimes I pause in the midst of my arduous labor, wipe the perspiration from my noble brow, and fairly ache to meet the villains who declare that it only takes from 20 to thirty minutes daily to care for one or two hundred fowls.

But what I started this for was to tell you why I am too busy to write much for poultry papers, or any other. Having failed to invent a cheap incubator that would run night and day for three weeks without any attention whatever, and at the end of that time turn out a strong, healthy chick from every egg placed in the machine, I am now bending the whole weight of my gigantic intellect to the work of producing a new breed that will knock all the old standard varieties higher than a kite. "New breeds enough now," did you say? Oh, yes; enough such as they are, but poultry raisers don't seem satisfied, they want something different—something like this: The hens must be good layers, averaging 365 eggs a year. The eggs must all be large, and when set everyone must produce a chick. The hens must be sitters of course, but they must also continue to lay right along while sitting or raising their chicks. The chicks must be lively from the start, grow rapidly on two feeds daily of anything that comes handy, be in fine condition for the table at any time after they are four or five weeks old, and most of the flesh must be "breast meat." Pullets must commence laying at six or eight weeks. Fowls and chicks must be perfectly hardy, regular iron-clads, able to rough it without shelter in all kinds of weather. In plumage they must be "strikingly beautiful" and of course the legs and skin must be yellow. I haven't yet found out what kind of a comb these "ideal fowls" must wear in order to suit everybody, but I think that the climate will have an influence on that part of the fowl's make-up; chicks that are hatched and raised when the winters are severe will not grow combs and wattles, but those raised "down South" will develop those ornamental appendages. Size? That's just what bothers me, some folks want a big breed, some prefer small fowls and others want them of medium size. But I shall strike something that will "suit the masses," and shall probably have it ready to boom it into the Standard about five years hence; so gentlemen of the A. P. A., you will please leave room for the "coming fowl"—the ideal fowl that will suit everybody.—Bob White in American Farmer.

Yards and Fences.

FOR Asiatic breeds a fence four feet high will confine them, which should be tight two feet from the ground, the balance wire netting. For middleweight breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, etc., it should be at least five feet high, six would be better. This can be accomplished by using wire netting four feet wide.

The size of yards in connection with the poultry house must depend upon the amount of land which can be devoted to that purpose, and if possible, yards 100 feet long by 40 or 50 wide will give plenty of range for Leghorns, Minorcas and all long-winged birds, while it may be smaller for the Asiatic breeds, say 25 or 30 feet wide by 40 or 50 feet long.

In case fowls acquire the habit of flying over the fence, the same may be overcome by stringing small wire tightly about four or five inches above the posts, which operates to throw them back when making an attempt to escape from the yard.

If two yards can be furnished they may be used to advantage alternately, which enables the breeder to plow or spade them up occasionally and then sow to oats, rye or rapid growing grasses. This plan is often resorted to by some breeders, and by so doing they manage to supply their yards with plenty of green food, and at the same time they are kept wholesome and clean. In a yard of fair size, which cannot be spaded up, it is well to spade up a small corner of the same occasionally for the fowls to scratch and wallow in, an exercise pleasing and healthful to them.

Cooked Food.

BELIEVE in cooked food for growing chicks. Other things being equal, a brood of them fed chiefly on such food, will grow right away from those fed wholly on uncooked food; at least that has been my experience. To settle this question to the satisfaction of a neighbor who didn't believe in cooking chickens food, and always fed her chickens raw meal wet up with cold water, I turned a brood of newly hatched Light Brahmas over to her care to be raised on raw meal and water, while two other broods, hatched the same day, remained on our premises and were fed, as we fed all our young chickens, chiefly on cooked food. At ten weeks old there was a marked difference in favor of ours; they didn't look so much larger, but were plumper, heavier and better feathered. The poultry keepers who make a business of raising "spring chickens" feed mainly on such food, and this fact shows that their experience has been very much like mine.

If those whose object is to grow chickens to the broiling age in the shortest possible time from the shell, did not feel sure that their chickens grew faster on cooked than they would on uncooked food, do you suppose they would 'fuss' to cook it? Not a bit of it; they don't cook chicken food for the fun of the thing, or because they are so "spit" in their ways that they don't

make any change, but because it pays. You are not raising chickens for early broilers. Perhaps not. I don't care what you are raising them for it will surely pay you to have them "get their growth" as soon as possible.

Fowls in the wild state don't bring up their chicks on cooked food? Well, we are not raising fowls in the wild state. I dare say the wild hen's way of bringing up her chickens was a very good way—anyway she probably did the best she could for her family, but her ways of feeding won't answer at all for the civilized chickens of this age. But it is barely possible that this cooked food business may sometimes be carried too far—overdone as it were. All cooked food is the best thing for the first few days, but just as soon as they are old enough to swallow the grains, say ten days, wheat and cracked corn are better than cooked food at night: it "stands by" longer, and besides it affords an agreeable and appetizing change.—Fanny Field, in Exchange.

Helpful Hints.

IN feeding wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, or other cereal grain, throw it down in the litter of the poultry house, cover it up, and thus make the hens work for their living! The exercise thereby gained is an important factor to prolific egg production. Don't compel the young chickens to take to the roosts until they are fully developed. Make a bed of good, clear straw for them; make it in the corner of the hen house and lean some old boards up in front of it. A crooked breast bone is unsightly and cannot be remedied. The food given should always be of the best quality, and dealt out sparingly. More failures are caused by over feeding than by starvation. Keep your fowls with a sharp appetite and they will lay more and larger eggs, and those that will hatch and produce strong chicks.—New England Fancier.

Owen Sound Prize List.

Light Brahma—cock, 91½ Major Salt, Parkdale, 2d, 90½ Jas Penny, Owen Sound, hen, 92½ do, 2d, 92 do. Dark Brahma cock, 2d 89½ C R Bache, Toronto, hen, 91½ do, 2d, 90½ Jas McClaren, Owen Sound.

Light Brahma—cockerel, 90½ Jas Penny, 2d, 90 do, pullet, 94½ do, 2d, 93½ do, Dark Brahma, cockerel, 93 Jas McClaren, 2d, 91½ do, pullet 90½ do, 2d, 90½ do.

Partridge Cockin—cock, none, hen, 2d 87½ C A McKewen, Toronto.

Buff Cochin—cockerel, 90 H M Charlesworth, Owen Sound, pullet, 93 do, 2d, 88½ do.

Partridge Cochin—cockerel,

Langshan—cock, 95 Henry Wright, Owen Sound, hen, 96 do; pullet, 96½ do, 2d, 95 do.

Black Breasted Game—cock, 91½ Wm. Flem

ing, Owen Sound, hen, 94 R B Smith, Owen Sound, 2d, 94 do.
 Pile—cock, W Adair, Owen Sound, 2d, McLaughlin, Owen Sound, hen, W Adair.
 Pyle—hen, 91½ W C G Peter.
 Black Breasted Red—cockerel, 92 Wm Fleming, 2d, 89½ do, pullet, 93½ R B Smith, Owen Sound, 2d, 93 do.
 Pig Game—cockerel, W Adair, 2d, do, pullet, do, 2d do.
 Pyle—cockerel, 2d, 89, W C G Peter, pullet, 2d, 89½ do.
 Golden Hamburgs—cock, 91 S & P Jackman, Bowmanville, hen, 92 do.
 Silver Pencilled, or Spangled—cock, 91½ Jos Dawson, Brampton, 2d, 89½ C A McKinnon, Toronto, hen, 90½ Jos Dawson, 2d, 87½ C A McKinnon.
 Black—cock, 95½ Thos Barret, Angus, 2d, 91 E J Otter, Toronto, hen, 95 Otter, 2d, 92½ do.
 Golden Spangled—hen, 2d, 89½ C R Bache.
 Golden Pencilled—cockerel, 2d 92½ C R Bache
 Silver pencilled—cockerel, 92 Jos Dawson, 2d, 90½ do, pullet, 92 do, 2d, 91 do.
 Black—cockerel, 95 E J Otter, 2d, 93½ do. pullet, 95½ do, 2d, 92½ do.
 Leghorns, White Single Comb—cock, 92 H Grier, 2d, 88 Souter, Owen Sound, and Whitelaw (sic), hen, 94½ Geo Souter, 2d, 94 Wm Whitelaw Meaford.
 Brown—hen, 94 E J Otter, 2d, 93½ do.
 Black—hen, 94 E J Otter, 2d, 93½ do.
 Rose Comb, White—cock, 94 W C G Peter, 2d, 90 do, hen, 93½ W C G Peter, J R Todd, E J Otter, all 1st.
 Brown—hen, 93 J R Todd Owen Sound.
 White, Single Comb—cockerel, 93½ Herbert Grier, 2d, 92½ Wm Whitelaw; pullet, 95½ H Grier, 2d, 95½ do.
 Brown—cockerel, 94½ J C Benner, Owen Sound, 2d 94 do, pullet, 95½ do, 2d, 94½ do.
 Black—cockerel, 92 W G Jessop, 2d, 91½ E J Otter, pullet, 95½ do.
 White Rose Comb—cockerel, 94 W C G Peter, 2d, 94 do, pullet, 94½ J R Todd, 2d, 91½ W C G Peter and E J Otter, tie.
 Black Spanish—cock, 88½ Jas Stewart, 2d, do, hen, 94 do.
 Black Spanish—cockerel, 91, Jas Stewart.
 Dorking—cock, any color, 91 Thos Barrett, hen, any color, 93½ Thos Barrett.
 Plymouth Rock—cock, 88 E J Neving, Owen Sound, 2d, hen, 89 E J Neving, 2d.
 White Plymouth Rock—cock, 93½ H H Wallace, hen, 94½ do.
 Plymouth Rock—cockerel, 91½ H Wright, 2d, 89 E J Neving, pullet, 91 do.
 White Plymouth Rock—cockerel, 91½ H H Wallace, pullet, 96½ do, 2d, 95½ do.
 Black Java—cock, 92½ C Hammersmidt, Buffalo.
 Black Java—cockerel, 96 C Hammersmidt, pullet, 97 do, 2d, 97 do.
 Breeding Pen, Java's, 191½ C Hammersmidt.
 Wyandotte, Laced—cock, 91½ C Hammersmidt, Buffalo, 2d, 91 Jno Rutherford, Owen Sound, hen, 91 C Hammersmidt, 2d, 90 Jno Rutherford.
 Laced Wyandotte—cockerel, 92½ W G Jessop, Brampton, 2d, 89 Wm Manders, Owen Sound, pullet, 95 C Hammersmidt, Buffalo, 2d, 93 do.
 Other Variety Wyandotte—cock, 91½ C

Hammersmidt, hen, 91, do, hen 90 John Rutherford, Owen Sound, cock, 91½ do.

Breeding Pen—184½ C Hammersmidt, 2d, 180 H Manders.

Black Minorca—cock, 2d, 89 John Chisholm, hen, 90 Wm Cole, Brampton.

Black Minorca—cockerel, 95½ Wm Cole, pullet, 98 J C Benner, 2d, 96½ do.

Pair Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—184½ S & P Jackman.

Pair Pekin Bants—186 Chas R Bache, 1st.

" G Sebright—177½ " " 2d.

" S " —178 " " 2d.

Pair Black Breasted Red Game Bant Chicks—1st, 180½ W C G Peters.

Pair Any Other Variety Bantams—187½ W C G Peter.

Breeding Pen—2d, 178½ W C G Peter.

Pair Bronze Turkeys bred prior to 1889—John Angel, Owen Sound.

Rouen Ducks—bred prior to 1889—H H Wallace, Woodstock, 2d, Jas. Penny.

Aylesbury—H H Wallace.

Pekin—H H Wallace.

Rouen Ducks—bred in 1889—H H Wallace, 2d, Jas Penny.

Aylesbury Ducks—2d H H Wallace.

Pekin Ducks—Jas Penny, 2d, H H Wallace.

Any Other Variety—J Angle Owen Sound.

Pair B Leghorn—E J Otter.

PIGEONS.

Pair of Fantails—Rolf Davis, Owen Sound, 2d, Jas McLaren, Owen Sound.

Jacobins—S & P Jackman, 2d, R Davis.

Pouters—R Davis, 2d, S & P Jackman.

Carriers—H. Charlesworth, 2d, Jas McLaren.

Trumpeters—Jas McLaren, S & P Jackman.

Turbets—Jas McLaren, 2d, R Davis.

Any Other Variety pigeons—H M Charlesworth, 2d, S & P Jackman.

Best Display of pigeons—Jas McLaren, 2d, R Davis.

Pet Stock—Jas McLaren, 2d, do.

Balanoe next week.

COULD NOT DO WITHOUT THE BEE JOURNAL.

WM. BROCKER—I enclose my renewal subscription to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for the year 1890. I could not do without it, for all I know about bees, has come from reading and studying what it contains. I had 4 colonies last spring; my first swarm was on the 17th May. I increased to 11 colonies which all went into winter-quarters, full of honey. I took between 550 and 600 lbs of honey, which I think is not bad for a greenhorn.

Pinkerton.

We want to thank you kindly for the good words you have spoken concerning the JOURNAL. We hope to vastly improve it during the year.

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.

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 the **CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY** for one year, a

Free Trial Advertisement

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

Cash must accompany the order.

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

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

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

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

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Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	1 50
Cooper's Game Fowls.....	5 00
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Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Bee-keepers' Handy Book, by Henry Alley, Price in cloth.....	1 50
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Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

POULTRY

For Sale 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, Fenwick, Ont.

SILVER Spangled Hamburgs, cock and 5 pullets, the lot for \$6, good, also 2 cockerels, trio of G. Polards in Milton, 85, Langshir hens and pullets G. J. BISEL, Guelph.

WANTED to exchange Printing for Banded 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., Ltd, 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., Ltd, Beeton.

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

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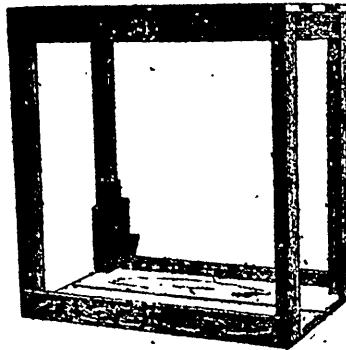
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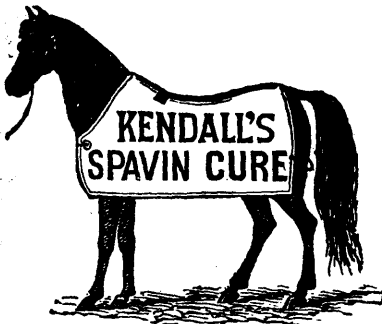
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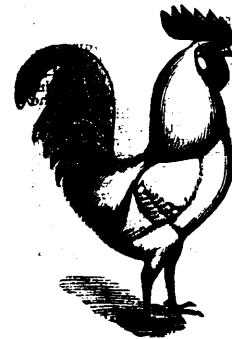


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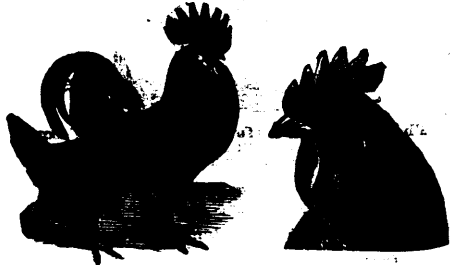
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