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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POU TRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 31 BEETON, ONT., OCT. 23, 1889. WHOLE No. 239

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
& POU TRY WEEKLY.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

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6 lines and under.....	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$6.00
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Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion—not to exceed five lines—and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else they will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is specially intended for those who have bees, poultry, eggs, or other goods for exchange for something else and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, poultry, etc., for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POU TRY 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, 75 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.

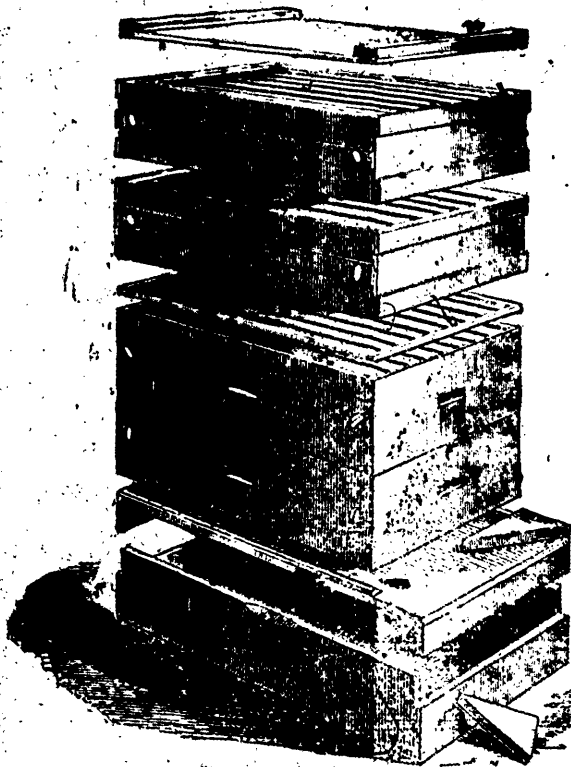
ERRORS.— We make them: so does everyone, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POU TRY WEEKLY,

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " The Bee-Hive".....	1.45
" " Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
" " Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.50

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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, Sules, Beldridge 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.

THE COMBINATION HIVE.

This hive, which we now make in two sizes, to hold eight and nine frames, is the best and cheapest in the market to-day. The inside dimensions are:

	Length	Width	Depth
Nine frame....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Eight frame....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
The frame measures	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

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 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80	75	
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either 1 rests or skeleton crates. (1 rests take 27 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections) specify which—made up..	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80	75	
No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up	75	83	80	78	75
No. 42—No. 41 in flat	65	62	60	55	
No. 43—Second stories, including frames only, made up....	70	75	68	60	55
No. 44—No. 43 in flat	55	52	50	45	

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 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 48—No. 47 in flat	75	70	65	63	
No. 49—Same as No. 37, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 50—No. 49 in flat	75	70	65	63	
No. 51—Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up	75	72	70	67	65
No. 52—No. 51 in flat	55	53	50	45	
No. 53—Same as No. 43, but holding only 8 frames, made up	65	62	60	57	55
No. 54—No. 53 in flat	45	42	40	35	

REVERSIBLE HONEY BOARDS AND REVERSERS FOR COMBINATION HIVE.

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

Price each in lots of.....	1	5	10	20	50
No. 55—Without perforated metal, made up.....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 56—No. 55 in flat....	22	21	20	19	17
No. 57—With perf'd metal made up.....	30	29	27	26	25
No. 58—No. 57 in flat....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 59—Reversers made up	15	14	13	12	10
No. 60—No. 59 in flat.....	13	12	11	10	9

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ltd.
Beeton Ont

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

BEES.	
Bees, weight of.....	712
Beeswax, uses of.....	716
Brantford vs. Buffalo.....	711
Conventions, elevating.....	714
Clover, Pea-vine.....	712
Golden rod.....	713
Money Californian.....	716
Honey seas in Scotland.....	716
Jaggings.....	713
Notes for October.....	710
Wintering outdoor, Good stores and protection.....	715
POULTRY.	
Sustain a good word for.....	721
Bobby's Menu.....	728
Javas or Plymouth Rocks for hardihood.....	720
Kempenfeldt's Association.....	713
Manus of coops.....	719
Prize list, Barrie.....	727
Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns.....	712
Snyder, Exhibit at.....	728
Turkeys, Raising.....	710
The lordly.....	723

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BEESWAX

Beeson Oct 16 1884)

We pay 11c in trade for good pure Beeswax, deliver at Montreal at this date, sediment, (if any), deduct 1c. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

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Beeson Foundation, out to any size per pound.....50c
 over 50 lbs. ".....48c
 in sheets per pound.....55c
 Beeson Foundation out to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2, per lb. 60c
 Beeson Foundation, starters, being wide enough for frames but only three to ten inches deep.....48c

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PIANOS.



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

BELL & CO.
GUELPH, Ont

THE BEE-KEEPERS'

REVIEW.

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

CARNIOLAN BEES

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

THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

FRIENDS, IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLAZINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**, with a descriptive Price-list of the best improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundation, Section Honey Boxes, all books and journal and every thing pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly
A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER.

\$15 will buy the **ODELL TYPE WRITER**. Warranted to do as good work as any \$100 machine.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY—EASY, EASE OF OPERATION—WORKS longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is neat, substantial, nickel plated—perfect, and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces, Sharp, Clean Manuscripts. Two to ten copies can be made at one writing. Editors, lawyers, ministers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, business men, ect., cannot make a better investment for \$15. Any intelligent person in a week can become a GOOD OPERATOR, or a RAPID ONE in two months.

\$1,000 offered any operator who can do better work with a Type Writer than that produced by the **ODELL**. Reliable Agents and Salesmen Wanted. Special inducements to Dealers. For Pamphlet, giving endorsements &c., address the

The Odell Type Writer Co.

THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO, ILLS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF
Dunnville Poultry and Pet Stock Association
AT
DUNNVILLE
ON
DEC. 3, 4, 5th, '89

Open to All!
Enlarged Prize List.
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Dunnville, Ont.

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The Improved Monitor Incubator

FIRST PRIZE

AT THE GREAT N. E. AGRICULTURAL FAIR, WINCHESTER, MASS.

Send for circulars which contain valuable information.

A. F. WILLIAMS,
BRISTOL, CT., U.S.A.

SAVE YOUR BEES

From dying in winter, spring dwindling and chill of brood in spring and from the heat in summer by using

MY NEW CHAFF HIVES.

The surplus can be tiered up the same as on the single walled hives. Labor in the apiary is greatly reduced in preparing for winter and summer. They hold eight frames of the improved Langstroth size, and \$2.00 gets a sample complete, unpacked. Quantities in flats rock bottom prices. The speediest foundation fasted or which does the best work for only 50c. A full line of supplies made and kept in stock. Send for price list.

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BEES AND HONEY.

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont

Game Fowls Exclusively

Irish Grey, English, Irish and American B. B. Reds, English, Derbys, Heathwoods, Olabournes, Dominiques, Malays, Mexican Greys and Gristis. Free circular. Send for it.

C. D. SMITH,
Fort Plain, N. Y.

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

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

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited." — Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoughton, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health." — Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved." — Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a remedy for debility and neuralgia, resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies." — F. A. Pinkham, South Moluncus, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect." — Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." — Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.



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

VOL. V. No. 31 BEETON, ONT., OCT. 23, 1889. WHOLE No. 239

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have completed arrangements with the publishers of the *Farm Journal*, first class agricultural monthly, published in Philadelphia, whereby we can make the following unparalleled offers :

1—To every present subscriber who will get us a new subscription, for one year at \$1.00, we will send the *Farm Journal* FREE, and the new subscriber, whose name is sent will also receive it free of all charge.

2—For 30 cents, we will send the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POUDTRY WEEKLY, the balance of the year (1889) and the *Farm Journal* right through 1890.

This splendid offer enables all our subscribers to get for themselves an excellent agricultural paper, *absolutely free of charge* and we hope to see hundreds of our patrons take advantage of it. Please lose no time in attending to this matter. All subscriptions received with \$1.00, will be entered as expiring January 1st 1891, so that the new subscribers will receive each paper 15 months. Come now, and help us.

Our Leading Premium.

To BEE-KEEPERS.—A beautiful virgin queen, for delivery in the spring of 1890 will form the leading premium in this department of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY. The price of these when sold singly is 60 cents, but we will send one by mail, prepaid, to all those who send direct to this office \$1.00 as a years subscription either new, or for a renewal of one full year. We also give choice of other premiums, and subscribers are at liberty to choose which they will have.

EDITORIAL.

A PARTY has just forwarded a sample of comb for our inspection. This comb has been used as brood comb for some time. The forwarder imagines that the bees build the combs in two separate parts, or rather with double septums. Perhaps it would be better described by saying a slight foundation of wax between the cells on either side which could be separated when the comb was warm.

We presume what led our friend to imagine that was the fact was that the combs had been used for breeding, so long that the cocoons in the cells had become quite thick and strong. By warming the comb, to say 110°; the cocoons in the cells were sufficiently

strong to allow parting the comb in the centre, leaving the cells on one side. Almost full sheets of comb appear with cells only on the one side.

Quite large sheets of old wax can be parted in this way by warming them in the sun or by the fire and we have frequently done it in our various experiments in years gone by. Our friend says one of his neighbors claims that it is caused by the bees building their comb on foundation and not using the foundation except as a wall to build on. This however is a great mistake as it is the cocoons that caused the separation of the comb in question forwarded to us as a proof of this statement. Single cells may be taken out in their natural shape, each cell perfect, then by taking a microscope with a sharp instrument the number of cocoons will indicate the number of bees that have hatched in each cell. We have sometimes counted over 50 in a single cell. Let any of our friends take old comb warm it and separate it, then carefully examine the cells and they will be able to determine how many sets of brood is hatched. It is quite interesting to those who have not studied it.

Judging.

IS THE SINGLE JUDGE SYSTEM THE BEST?

IN Canada at nearly every exhibition three judges are appointed to decide the merits or demerits of whatever exhibits are placed before them, while our American friends generally allow one judge to do the work which is assigned to three in Canada. The question has often arisen as to which is the better place, and we have at times felt that more satisfaction would result to the exhibitors were one first class impartial expert to do the work. Our idol however has been rudely shattered after an extended experience of some years and we shall hereafter stick to the three judge system as away ahead of all other methods. It is true that in many cases where three judges are chosen each of the three may not be equally competent, but this need only be so in cases where many different exhibits come before the same trio, as when butter, cheese and other dairy

products are placed in the same collection and come before the same judge as bees, honey and apiarian supplies.

In all our large exhibitions these and other classes are divided and judges are appointed for each distinct class and the excuse given above cannot possibly avail here.

There will be no danger, or at least a good deal less danger, of partiality being shown. There will be no possibility of any collusion between the judges and superintendents in charge of the exhibition and everything that is done can generally be viewed in the full light of public criticism and come through the ordeal unscathed. There is a chance of all these by the one judge system. A friend of ours who has had a large experience at exhibitions and fairs where both systems of judging were practiced relates his experience to us as follows, and it is the story which he has told us which confirms the opinion which we have given utterance to above.

At a late fair where one judge did all the work, he tells us that a superintendent of another department came to the superintendent of the department in which he was interested and made arrangements with him to buy certain things and show them in the name of the latter in the department of the first named superintendent. The judge was, he felt satisfied, cognizant of this. In some classes there were not sufficient entries to cover all the prizes and he tells us that an arrangement was made on the suggestion of the judge whereby goods were obtained and shown under the names of parties who were not present at all. He further states that these goods were given preference over others in judging and took prizes though they did not deserve them and that throughout the whole department he could see where the judge and the official of the show were conniving to help themselves financially at the expense of the other exhibitors and of the Association. Our friend, whom we met at the Toronto exhibition, where he furnished us with these statements, claims that he is able to substantiate every one of them and if this be the case it is high time that some change was made in the mode of judging or that the directors of the fair at once revert to the old system of having a trio of judges.

When judges, who are looked upon as Christians and upright and honorable citizens and whose characters should, like Caesar's wife, be above suspicion, stoop to these things, it is time that radical changes were affected.

Brantford vs. Buffalo.

SINCE our issue of last week we have received several communications regarding the proposed change of the coming International Convention, from Brantford to Buffalo, and all are opposed to it.

Sec. Holterman writes us as follows:—

Yours just to hand. When I received friend Ernest Root's proof sheets I was staggered. Nothing had been said to me about it and I hardly knew what to think. I could not see that it was in the best interest of the International. This morning however I wrote to Gleanings and friend Newman of the American Bee Journal, stating that Brantford was selected because the International was invited there by Brant beekeepers, not because the secretary lived there. I should be sorry to have any Association have a convention in a certain place because a certain journal was published there. This would surely mean failure to anything but a local Association. Constitutionally it is of no value to have votes of members on change of place of meeting. But you give the same reason in your letter to Mr. Root that I gave; it is entirely too late to think of such a step so many wires have been pulled and arrangements made. It would mean every arrangement being made in a few weeks afresh. Prof. Cook says rightly "we all only wish the best interests of the society." I maintain these are against changing the place and more unless for the very gravest reasons, the work of the members of a society in annual convention should not be impeded with. But if nothing else prevented a change the lateness would. Then as you say the delegates appointed all over Canada cannot go under present appointment. Bee-keepers should come to Brantford, it promises to be one of the brightest that grand old continental organization has ever had. Already sufficient have promised to make it safe to predict this. R. F. HOLTERMAN.

Romney, Oct 12 '89.

The American Bee Journal and Gleanings both appear with articles similar to that which we published as the advance proof from the latter. Editor Newman's comments we append:—

In the above article Brother Root asks for opinions of bee-keepers to be sent to us relative to changing the location of the International Convention to Buffalo next December. This was done without consulting us, but we will attend to the matter with pleasure. We favor the change, if it receives the endorsement of Mr. Holterman, Mr. Jones, and other Canadians. They should have been consulted first.

LATER.—Since the above was put into type, we have heard from several Canadians—among them being Messrs. Macpherson and Holterman—and as they do seriously object, there can be no change from Brantford for the next International Convention—but for the sessions of 1890, Buffalo is just the place. The suggestion came too late. Let us now dismiss the subject, and work faithfully to make the Convention at Brantford a successful and interesting occasion.

The editor of the American Bee Journal favored the change provided the Canadians were satisfied, and he does not prohibit Canadian bee-keepers who are not members from speaking their minds. It will also be seen that he falls in with our suggestion that the sessions for the International convention of 1890, be held at Buffalo. We heartily concur with his closing sentence: "that we now dismiss the subject and work faithfully to make the convention at Brantford a successful and interesting occasion."

Gleanings prints our letter which was forwarded, and comments in this wise:—

"Well, now, friend M., may be I have put my foot in it. If so, I shall try to draw it out as gracefully as possible. Let's see: It seems to me that your original editorial is a little ambiguous, or, rather, it conveys pretty directly the impression I got from it. After mentioning the fact that you had invited your American friends to be present at Brantford, you insert a "by the way" clause, which seems to be somewhat of an after-thought to the preceding. The clause in question, and the one which gave me the impression that you desired to change to Buffalo for 1889, reads as follows: "By the way, would it not be mere justice to place the holding of the next convention at Buffalo?" The underscored word is mine. Now, the question hinges on the little word next. I can not get any other meaning from it than that you meant the coming convention, for the close of this year, 1889. I do not see how the next convention could refer to the year 1890, when there is yet a convention to be held in between now and then. The reasons you give for holding it at Brantford are good; but would not these delegates be willing to pay a little more for the sake of the privilege of seeing the Falls in winter? and is it not a fact that some of the delegates are nearer Buffalo than Brantford? and would not the general expense be thereby somewhat equalized? I am still in favor of Buffalo, though I am willing to accede to the wishes of the majority

of the members.* As Prof. Cook says, we all desire the best good of the society.

ERNEST."

We must confess that we are surprised that our friend Ernest should choose the one sentence which might convey the meaning he desires to bolster up his position. Why does he not also add the next sentence which qualifies it and gives it an entirely different meaning? The sentence following the one which he has quoted reads:—"The bee keepers would like it and it would give Canadians a good chance of again being present."

Underscore the word "again" and we do not possibly see how any one can misinterpret our intentions.

We think if friend Ernest will gracefully admit that he did not read the whole article with sufficient care and took up with the wrong idea that would be the best way out of the middle.

Personally we would as soon have the meeting at Buffalo as at Brantford, but we are not selfish enough to wish to arrange matters to suit ourselves at the expense of many of our Canadian friends.

We have just been looking over the constitution and by-laws of the International, which were adopted at the convention held at Columbus, last year, and we cannot find that the members or any one else have any power, at this time, to make any change in the place of meeting.

Article 6 of the constitution says:—

"The annual convention of this association shall be held at such a time and place as shall be agreed upon at the previous annual convention."

Further on we read:—

"This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of all the members present."

We are sure that friend Root cannot have looked up the constitution else he would never have thought of suggesting the change. And now let us all get down to work and do everything in our power to make the meeting a successful one, and we are satisfied that our American friends will have no cause to complain of their reception on Canadian soil.

Pea-Vine Clover.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

IN the C. B. J., October 9, page 687, H. F. Hunt asks if pea-vine clover is a perennial.

I have raised a good deal of that and other kinds of clover and have never yet found a perennial clover. In fact in this locality—Oxford county—I have never seen any clover of much account after the first year. But if there is any difference the next year it is in favor of the pea-vine. The principal points of difference between pea-vine and red clover are that the pea-vine grows heavier and ripens later and the flower tubes are frequently large enough for a bee to crawl into them head first, leaving only the point of its business end visible. Sometimes it yields enormous crops of honey and at other times none at all. Except on low lands—the only place Alsike clover will grow here—the pea-vine is the most profitable variety. I have this year seeded down 25 acres with pea-vine so if nothing happens I may perhaps have some honey next year. J. W. WHEALEY.

Kintore, Oct. 15.

Weight of Bees.

I HAVE felt much interested in this matter of the weight of bees. I find in Keys' old work, p. 92, the following:

WEIGHT OF BEES.

100 drones.....	1 oz.
290 workers.....	1 oz.
4,640 workers.....	1 lb.
915 workers.....	3½ oz.
1,830 workers, a pint, or 6 oz. and 5 drs.	
3,660 workers, a quart, or 12 oz. and 10 drs.	
29,280 workers, a peck, or 6 lbs 5 oz. and 6 drs.	

Keys adds:—"This statement is made on an average; for they will not prove twice exactly alike, because of their different degrees of fullness, etc."

I asked one of our students, Mr. John W. White, of Lancaster, Wis., to weigh bees and see how ours agree with those of Keys, and with those reported by you in Gleanings. Mr. White gave his paper before our Natural History Society last evening. Like Keys, Mr. White found the variation large. He also found that bees a short time dead weighed less than those just killed. I have found it necessary to kill bees, when weighing, as the motion of their wings will often make a large difference in results. Our bees seem heavier than either those of Keys or those at Medina. Let me say, that our weighings are all done on scales so delicate that they will almost weigh a thought or sigh. Mr. White weighed seven lots of ten each. These bees had been long fasting

and were just beginning to die of starvation. The average was 4106 to the pound. While these bees were all near the starvation limit, yet there was considerable variation in weight. Mr. White chloroformed these bees. After they recovered from the stupor, he fed ten bees all they would take, and then weighed them. These weighed 15 milligrams per bee more than the others, or 8626 bees to the pound. The result of Mr. White's weights were a surprise to me and so I thought I would verify their accuracy. I weighed 20 bees that were caught from the hives. They were then carried in my pocket for two or three hours in a cage while walking about. These bees weighed 108 milligrams per bee, or at the rate of 4222 to the pound. Another lot of the same number, taken after they had sipped all they would, were chloroformed, and weighed at once. These weighed 128 milligrams per bee, or at the rate of 3781 to the pound. So, friend Root I think your old average, 4000 bees to the pound, is more nearly correct for our bees than is your more recent estimate. I feel very certain that our bees will average 4000 to the lb. and I think that, when full fed, they will hardly reach more than 3830. You will note that when starved, they reach only 4225 to the lb; Our bees are a cross between the Syrian and the Carniolan. There may be a trace of Italian and German blood, and doubtless is. I had always thought that the Syrian race seemed large, and visitors often say "Your bees seem very large;" yet I had not supposed there could be so much difference. Of what race were the bees you weighed?—A. J. Cook in Gleanings.

Golden Rod.

ALLOW me to say that golden rod is our best fall honey plant in Western New York. The fall honey we depend upon is buckwheat, golden rod, asters and Michaelmas daisy (called Micklemas), and they bloom in the order named. Golden Rod always yields the most of any, the weather being favorable. It begins to bloom about Sept. 1, and lasts about four weeks. It always yields well when the weather is favorable, and bees fairly swarm upon it at all times of the day. I think that were the days as long, and the weather as favorable as it usually is in clover or bass-wood harvest, we would get as much honey from it in the same time. The honey is a nice golden color (also the pollen), and quite heavy, but I think that it granulates quite easily when uncapped in the cells or extracted. It is our

main dependence for winter stores. It is very abundant, and very hardy, yet never troubling cultivated fields.—G. H. Ashby in A. B. J.

Good Stores and Protection Tell the Story of Successful Out-Door Wintering.

IN any discussion of the subject of outdoor wintering, Vermont should, I am sure, have a voice. All over the state, but more especially in the Champlain valley bees are wintered out of doors. Whether those who inaugurated this system did so with a full knowledge of all the advantages to be obtained with light hives and cellar wintering, I know not, but the fact remains that scores of bee-keepers here practice this method with scarce a desire for a change.

It may be that, as Mr. Elwood said recently in the Review, our valley is favorably situated, the cold being tempered by warm breezes from the lower Hudson region, but an examination of the meteorological observations of the signal station at Burlington would convince many that this effect is not too apparent.

But there are other reasons beyond the control of the average bee-keeper, why our bees winter so successfully.

The character of the honey used for winter stores is generally of the best, as so little fall honey or honey dew is obtained that the major part of the winter stores, if of honey, must be of the white honey crop. This same lack of autumn forage also renders late breeding light and frees the combs of much surplus pollen. It is no rare occurrence to find no brood of any kind in the hives by the first of October.

Winter flights are very desirable at a proper time, but may be injurious. A good flight during December is always beneficial, but one between January 10th and the middle of February is often extremely injurious as breeding is induced; and should no flights occur until after the first of April, as often happens, dysentery may be the result.

If spring protection is of sufficient importance to repay all the trouble of providing, packing, and cases for large apiaries like Mr. Heddon's, then should we who winter in chaff hives, congratulate ourselves upon having obtained this protection without an hours extra labor.

The increased consumption of stores in outdoor wintering is, I am quite sure, not as apparent at the opening of clover bloom as on the first of April; as honey is, I contend, consumed in much larger quantities at this season by colonies wintered in the cellar than by those wintered in the open air.

One word more with regard to the method of packing in use here. The material may consist of almost any porous non-conductor of heat; chaff and planer shavings having the advantages of lightness, are the general favorites. Care should, I think, be exercised that the packing be perfectly dry, that it may absorb as much of the moisture of the bees as possible, moisture being feared next to poor stores as a cause of winter loss. The packing is held in place by an outer case consisting of two rims of about ten inches in width each, with a good gable roof on top. These rims are about three inches larger inside than the brood chamber, leaving that amount of space for the packing.

After the close of the honey season, the bees are left as much as possible to themselves, the only care being that they have sufficient stores for the winter, until about the first of November, fall "tinkering" and excitement being avoided as detrimental. At this time the brood chamber cover is removed and a piece of burlap or cotton placed upon the frames and the top filled with packing to the depth of about six inches. Formerly this super packing was used loose but now sacks, or trays with cloth bottoms, are used to hold the chaff or shavings. These sacks are very handy in spring when upon some warm day it is desired to examine many colonies. The packing is not removed until settled warm weather, and then only from the top, the sides remaining packed throughout the year. This packing at the sides I consider an advantage even during the sultry days of baswood bloom.

In answer to the argument of cumbersomeness, I will simply say that nearly all of the improved methods of management at all seasons of the year may be practiced with chaff hives without the moving of a single one. How this may be done could form the subject of many long articles.

Last winter I wintered ninety-six colonies out of doors in chaff. On the first of April all were alive, one was queenless and one dwindled during April as a result of late "tinkering." J. H. LARRABEE, in *Bee-Keepers' Review*.

The Influences of Conventions are Elevating.

WHEN I saw an article by Mrs. Chaddock, entitled "Bee Conventions," on page 185 of the *Review* for December last, I wanted to say something on the subject, but realizing that the *Review* was devoted to some special subject each month, and fearing what I might say would find its way into the waste basket, I "held my peace." I now see

that the October number is to discuss "Bee Associations and Conventions."

It may be true, as the *Review* says, that "not many up-with-the-times bee-keepers now go to these meetings expecting as the result, to come home loaded down with information. It isn't for that they go. It's to see the 'boys.'" (And girls?) It may be that such "shining lights" as "ye editor" don't learn anything, but there are some who may not be classed with "up-with-the-times bee-keepers" who do learn many things at these meetings.

Is Mrs. Chaddock's opinion, that it does not pay to attend these conventions, unless one has an ax to grind, of any value? Has she had any experience in this matter? I have never heard any one who has attended "these conventions" express any regret for the time and money spent in so doing; but I have frequently heard the expressions: "I am glad I came." "I feel well paid." "It has been a real treat." Etc., etc. Mrs. Chaddock is certainly not posted when she accuses certain ones of having "an ax to grind;" unless her meaning of that expression is different from the generally accepted one. I had supposed that persons "having an ax to grind" were those having something to sell, or those working to secure some influence by which money was to be made. I have never known Prof. Cook to make any effort at any convention to sell his book, or to secure, an honorable position, but he is always trying (and succeeding) to help others to get on a higher plane of intelligence and goodness. So I guess, after all, I'll have to admit that it does pay him to attend conventions; and I know he helps make it pay others to attend.

Thank fortune, or any good influence, all the people in the world are not so many bundles of selfishness; and many have learned the truthfulness of the statement that; "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

That it pays Messrs. Hutchinson and Root, in dollars and cents, to attend conventions, I very much doubt. I have never known them to offer anything for sale, or to attempt to advertise any of their wares; and if Mrs. Chaddock thinks it is necessary for "D. A. Jones to be there to keep up with the times," I think she is very much mistaken.

I have no doubt that "Mrs. Harrison gets better pay for what she writes because she attends the conventions," but if that is all she goes for, and all she gets, I'm sure she misses the better part that others get. If such is the case, then Mrs. Harrison is the only one who "has an ax to grind;" but we know it is not with the ladies, as it is with the men; for I'm

inclined to believe as Thackery says: "since the days of Adam, there has been hardly a mischief done in this world but a woman has been at the bottom of it."

Mrs. C. can't even let me alone. She says I "can sell my recipe for preserving eggs."

Well, maybe she knows more about it than I do. I never did sell anything at a convention, nor attempted to, but if I should have the pleasure of meeting her next December at Brantford, I shall try my powers of persuasion on her in that line.

If any one can listen to one of our friend Newman's soul stirring addresses; or one of Professor Cook's familiar, interesting and home-like talks, and not feel paid, I would just like to know what he or she is made of. And it is worth something to give that everybody's friend, A. I. Root, a racket, and listen to his friendly way of talking to us; and to shake hands with such Canucks as Pettit, Corneil, Pringle, Jones, McKnight, Macpherson, Hall and Emigh, is not to be lightly esteemed, to say nothing of the ladies we don't know but who will be at Brantford. Then add the United States to the galaxy, and say it doesn't pay if you dare.

It may be possible that it would not pay a large majority of bee-keepers to attend the meetings of the International, but for "such poor mortals as I" it pays if one has the "needful" to spare. I have never yet regretted having attended our International gatherings, and although it may not be a source of direct financial income to attend bee-keepers' conventions, farmers' institutes, horticultural meetings, political caucuses and conventions, literally gatherings the weekly prayer meeting the Sabbath school and religious Sabbath services &c., &c., I believe it is a duty we owe ourselves, our families, our neighborhood, our country and our God, to make use of every right influence to help elevate the "standard of excellence" in every direction that lies within our reach. Poor as I am, I would not relinquish the kindly greetings, the pleasant and valuable acquaintance I've made, the information I've gathered and the elevating tendencies of such gatherings for many times what it has cost me in time and money, and if the purse will stand the strain and nothing unusual prevents, my "better half" shall, in the future, share with me, the benefits of our International gatherings, as she does the others I have named.

There may be a grain of selfishness in my wishing to take Mrs. Mason with me into Canada. Perhaps you know some of the Canucks have been threatening me with some pretty rough handling if I ever put my "foot on

Canadian soil," and it may be possible that they will let me alone if Mrs. Mason is with me.

Let everyone who can afford it be at the convention at Brantford, and if they think it doesn't pay, I'll see that some one passes the hat for their benefit. Dr. A. B. Mason, in *Bee-Keepers Review*.

Auburndale, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1889.

Notes for October.

THE summer has come and gone, the last of the blossoms are fast disappearing, and the story of the bees for 1889 is ended. The central states of the West have been blessed with a fine crop of excellent honey, but it has not been general over the whole country by any means. The California crop has fallen far short of expectations, and there will likely be but little surplus to ship out of the state. New York and Michigan, two of our largest honey producing states, have secured less than one third of a crop, and New England has fared no better. Some sections of the South have secured very fair crops, but we do not think it has been a generally large one there, and from what we have seen, it does not compare with our white clover honey of Illinois and Iowa in color or quality.

Bee-keepers should remember that we live in a very large country, and that there are 65,000,000 people to feed. Now take the amount of honey that has been gathered and what is not required to winter the bees, and divide it by the number of people, and how much do you suppose there would be per capita? Why, if all the people were supplied with honey, as they ought to be there would not be enough of the crop of this year to last a month. Now, why do bee-keepers and farmers who have but few colonies, and produce but little honey, rush to the nearest town and sell it in such haste for almost any price offered? If they had their honey in good shape, and there is no longer any excuse for not having it so, it can be shipped anywhere by freight about as safely as any other merchandise. Now it is certainly far better to ship to some reliable commission merchant, even if he does make a profit on our goods, than to overstock our home market, and realize much less than a fair market price. We must remember that the commission man performs a real valuable service, and that he does it much cheaper than we could do it ourselves. It is this want of a proper distribution of the honey crop that has caused a wide range in prices of our honey. This year, as usual, when there is a fair yield in

this section, our home market is swamped by the small producers who are selling their honey for much less than it is worth in the general markets. We now find ourselves crowded out, and will be obliged to ship our entire crop out of the state. I do not know that we have any cause to complain, as we really get more money for it, and have much less trouble to dispose of it. Still it is a kind of disappointment to be forced out of a trade that we have supplied for years. There is one thing about the home trade, and that is they do not make a proper difference between the different grades of honey. Honey is honey with most storekeepers and the most painstaking bee-keepers is expected to sell at the same price as the most careless. There is certainly a considerable difference in the real value, and on this all the bee-keepers ought to insist.—*Western Plowman.*

The Honey Season in Scotland.

ONCE more we are within measurable distance of the close of the honey season. Though it has not turned out such a honey flow as was anticipated in the early summer, nevertheless things look brighter for the bee-keeping industry than has been the case for several years. The crop of honey may be said to be a fair average one. It will be generally conceded that colonies in the spring were in a very backward condition through scarcity of food and want of bees. The early spring encouraged brood-rearing, however, and before June closed, reports were current of 100 pounds of surplus being taken from single colonies.

It is some years since the weather looked so promising as it did at the end of July; but unfortunately bad bee weather came when the bloom was at its height, consequently the yield of honey from this valued source was not great.

The exhibits of extracted honey shown throughout Scotland this season have been very superior in flavor, color and consistency. Sections have not been first-class; perhaps this may be attributed to the quantities of worked out sections left from last year to be filled this season, and which in nearly all cases fail to produce good quality sections.—*Record.*

Uses of Beeswax.

BEESWAX and salt will make rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

To engrave on iron or steel, first clean the place you wish to mark, and cover it with a thin layer of beeswax, raising the edges so as to form a basin. Then write your name in the wax with a sharp instrument, cutting it through to the steel. When this is done, fill the basin with undiluted nitric acid, or aqua fortis, and let it stand a while. The longer it stands the deeper it will cut. Then wash with water.

California Honey.

THIS year's crop of California honey is in good demand, two-thirds of it has already changed hands at fair prices to the producer. The yield for this season will not exceed half what was counted on by the beekeeper in April last, and for the interests of those permanently engaged in the business it is perhaps best just as it is. A large crop of honey requires a large outlay for help in the handling of bees in the early part of the season, and of late years it is very difficult to get efficient, reliable help for the apiary in Southern California. A big yield of honey requires a large stock of packages in which honey is marketed, and whether one makes comb or extracted honey it will cost one cent a pound to pack it for market. Then with a large crop comes low prices and the honey producer finds large outlay; an immense amount of labor, and small pay. The high price this year, grows out of the fact that we have had three years in succession short or half crops, and the market bare in August.—*Rural Canadian.*

CONVENTION NOTICES

The International Bee-Keepers Association will meet in the court-house, at Brantford, Ont. on Dec. 4, 5, and 6, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend, and State and District bee-keepers societies are requested to appoint delegates to the convention. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in due time. Anyone desirous of becoming a member and receiving the last annual report bound, may do so by forwarding \$1. to the secretary.—R. F. HORTERMANN, Sec. Romney, Ont. Canada.

This world is good enough for those who do their part while in it,
Who find the work they ought to do and cheerily begin it;
It's far too good for those who spend their days in mere complaining,
And better than, unless they change, the one they will be gaining;
The honest, earnest toiler gets his share of joy and money;
The loud-mouthed drones may rant away—'tis work that wins the honey.—*Boston Budget*

Send five cents for samples of our lithographed and other honey labels. It pays to have your packages bear your name and address. Honey tastily labelled finds ready sale.

POULTRY WEEKLY

W. C. G. PETER,

EDITOR.

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

Our Leading Premium.

TO POULTRYMEN:—Christie's Automatic Feeder is the leading premium in this department of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY. The price of the feeder itself is 50c., but we will send it, prepaid, to all those who send to this office, \$1 as a year's subscription, either new or for a renewal of one full year. We also give choice of other premiums, and subscribers are at liberty to choose which they will have.

Names on Coops.

OUR Ottawa correspondent in his excellent report of exhibition and for which we neglected to thank him, refers to the general objection of exhibitors to having names on coops, before the judges pass decision upon the birds. Now, as this subject has been a theme for many parties in conversation with us personally at the shows lately held, we think a few words on the matter may do good, and show that if there is a plan to be preferred, it is the one so often objected to in the columns of the several poultry journals.

In the first place if the names are allowed on the coops, we think, it compels a reasonably fair placing of the awards: it offers no excuse to the

judge. He cannot say: "I did not know whose birds they were." If flagrant case of injustice is observable in the awards, it recoils upon the honor of the judge, when the name of a personal friend, or purchaser of his stock, is known to have been upon the specimen before it was judged.

It seems to us to offer a certain amount of security against a fraudulent judge instead of the reverse, to have the names plainly upon the coops before judging.

The other methods are simply a cover for the judge, if he wishes to act dishonorably to the exhibitors. He knows, or he can know if he want to, the particular number of entry he desires to favor, and if a judge is determined to act unfairly, there is no way of hemming him in by the laws or methods of entry cards. The desire to act squarely must be in the man; it is not and will not be accomplished by putting a guard against his intention to defraud. "You cannot make people good by act of parliament," they say in "hold Hingland," neither can you force a man to be a righteous judge when he is determined to act otherwise. But by having it all plain and open so that the public can inform themselves as to the man's innate sense of honor, he must in time go down before the voice of public opinion, or remain in the ranks an honored and respected man, at whose hands exhibitors are proud to receive the award of merit, and prize it more because it is something that neither money, influence, nor friendship itself can buy.

While we have this to say regarding the subject of names on coops, we do not think our judges of poultry need such a tirade on the subject of preventives to fraud, for the day is past when exhibitors hardly knew themselves what their chances were in the class they entered, and the sun has gone down on the day when judges were as a rule chosen by the principal exhibitors.

Above all we fail to find evidence that judges of poultry are not as honorable a class of men as those whose specimens they are called upon to judge. There may be some exceptions and they may hold a position from which they cannot well be dislodged, in which case the only comfort the breeder can take is, that there is a limit to even a judge's power to act. But if we have this evil on the one hand, we have on the other quite as many frauds among the exhibitors, because the one cannot exist without the other. If one says boycott the judge, we would say be more severe with the exhibitor who tempts him to depart from his manhood and barter his principles of honor. If the judge is known to be unreliable the exhibitor must be equally well known who profits by it, and when the names are on the coops, it is far more widely made known. We do not doubt but that if many of our judges were willing they could sell every award they have the power to make. So remember that there must be dishonest exhibitors if there are frauds of judges, and to hint at such practices, shows the same moral standing in both. Some people will not see the most glaring fault if it is in their own bird, and that is ridiculous, but not more than absurd than for a judge to give the prize to a specimen which any breeder knows is a very unworthy recipient of the honor, and intelligent breeders and exhibitors quietly laugh at both. They may try to explain away some prominent defect in either case, but if one 'knows yer know' it is better to be silent.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY

Raising Turkeys.

AS many have asked me about turkeys I send you a short letter descriptive of my plan. Most people when beginning to raise turkeys pick on the largest turkey hen. This is a mistake however, as the turkeys from large stock are generally deformed or overgrown. Choose medium sized birds to insure good stock. I have been breeding turkeys for the last twenty years and in my experience have found the Bronze to be the hardiest and easiest raised. Always raise from old stock if possible as they are the hardiest. I have had turkeys hatched in May bring \$2.25 dressed at Christmas. Many pick on show birds to breed from but there is where they make their mistake as they are generally over fed.

I am well pleased with your WEEKLY and think it should be patronized by all fanciers.
Doon, Ont. JOSEPH KINSEY.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

YOUR cut represents one of the most beautiful varieties that the Standard can boast. In plumage they are gorgeous in the coloring, and in carriage graceful and sprightly, in fact they are exceedingly elegant in appearance. The breast is entirely black, the color extending down the thigh, and is very deep and velvety. The bright yellow legs beneath are in strong and rich contrast. The neck hackle of deep gold color, with black stripe through the centre falling well onto the black breast looks very beautiful, and gives the bird a stylish appearance. The back of deep-red, wing-bars of lustrous deep blue-black; a these beauties go to make the Brown Leghorns one of the handsomest breeds. The comb is now bred either rose or single, to suit the fancy (or climate) The Rose Comb is getting into the place of favor quickly, it being better adapted to the climate in winter, and when once the Rose Comb variety are taken up we have never heard a word of regret about them. But we must not confine our remarks to their beauty alone. They are excellent egg producers and grow quick to maturity, the chicks grow fast to broiler age and have a very plump breast. We notice great improvement in those shown this year. Combs are much neater, and sit very

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS BREED BY MR. ECKEL, LOWELL, MICH.



firm and straight on the head. The breeding of the Rose Comb Leghorns is in the hands of careful men, and it is sure to become a great favorite with the general public on account of our severe winters playing such pranks with the Single Combed.

Poultrymen should note the fact that the JOURNAL is issued weekly and that it visits the homes, and the advertisements catch the eye four times as often as the monthlies, at no higher scale of charges. The circulation is rapidly increasing.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St. Montreal.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Kempfenfeldt Association.

THE annual meeting of the Kempfenfeldt Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held at the Simcoe House, Barrie, September 26th, 1889, with a fair attendance of members. Mr. J. Barr and vice president in the chair. The meeting was called to order, after which the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Several communications were disposed of.

The chief business being the election of officers the following were chosen for the ensuing year, viz. Honorary President, Mr. Wm. Lount, Toronto; President, Rev. W. H. Barnes,

Barrie; 1st Vice President, Mr. W. C. G. Peter, Angus; 2nd Vice President, Mr. J. Barrand, Barrie; Secretary Treasurer, Geo. H. Carley, Barrie, Executive Committee; Messrs. W. C. Wilson, East Oro., P. Love, Barrie, Arthur Craig, Craighurst; R. H. Steadman, Penetang, John Bothwell and H. N. Hughes, Barrie.

Mr. R. E. Bingham, and R. J. Fletcher were elected Auditors. A vote of thanks was tendered the Barrie Exhibition Association for the new building for the exhibit of poultry.

It was moved, seconded, and carried, that the meeting night for the ensuing year be the 1st Tuesday in each month. The next meeting will be on Tuesday, November the 5th, at the Association Rooms in the Duke of York Orange Hall, 2 doors west of Queen's Hotel.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEO. H. CARLEY, Sec'y Treas.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY.

Biddy's Menu.

I HAVE been very busy the last few weeks, making repairs to my hen house, so as to have it ready for the winter. Consequently I have not had an opportunity to write you before this.

I am pleased to see that my article on "Feeding Hens" in your issue of Aug. 7, has been instructive to some of your readers, especially to T. Bryant. I am quite sure his fowls will repay him handsomely if he feeds them according to that rule. He need have no fear of broken glass and crockery, or salt if used properly. Of course every breeder of poultry has their own way of feeding, some one way, and some another. Friend Bryant may read article after article, and still be at a loss which to adopt. One breeder will condemn the use of one thing, while another will advise its use. Take young chicks, for instance, during their first week of chickenhood, some will advise hard boiled eggs, others say this has caused the death of their chicks. Some advise bread and milk, crackers and milk, while others say don't use soft feed in any form, but use cracked corn and millet seeds. To beginners it is best to select one course, and follow that. Or if you can pen off your fowls in two, three or four separate pens, feed each pen differently, and the one that gives the best results is the one to adopt. In penning off fowls to test the feed, they must be of the same breed, because if each pen is of a different breed, feed that would work well with the Wyandottes might not show as good results with the Brahmas. In adopting a course to feed, one will be

obliged to use their own judgment to a considerable extent.

C. W. Lawton's article in your issue of Aug. 21st, is exceedingly good. His system, I should say, would make biddy shell out. But we Yankees on this side don't use beans to any great extent, we make corn our staple feed in winter, it retails for 50c per bushel and much cheaper in the bulk. Mr. Lawton is fortunate in being able to raise a supply of corn and thus avoid the excessive duty. Respectfully Yours,
Troy, N. Y. G. H. SAFFORD.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Exhibit at Stayner,

THE Poultry House this year proved far too small for the large exhibit that was sent in, and a double row of coops were arranged down the centre to accommodate the extra birds. Not only was the show large in number but it was good in quality and that in many classes not often shown at small fairs. Some exceedingly pretty Pyle game Bantams, in fine style, attracted our attention, I thought owing to the small classes for game Bant's they did not get the position they deserved. We hope to see the list enlarged next year in the Bantam classes, they are a very attractive feature of every poultry show. And in our humble opinion the Pigeon class, if enlarged to embrace more varieties, would greatly add to the interest and attractiveness of the poultry department, and be quite a feature of the exhibition, especially as we have some enthusiastic 'pigeon boys' in our locality.

Among the many good classes those deserving especial mention are:— Light Brahmas the strongest class always at Stayner; Langshans, not many but very choice birds; Plymouth Rocks were exceptionally good, the winning cockerels, something extra for this variety, and will make their mark anywhere; Golden Pencilled Hamburgs were much above the average; Silver Grey Dorking chicks were a splendid lot. White C. B. Polish chicks were fine all round. Games were out heavy for Stayner, and some of them very fine.

Although there was only one class for game Bantams, there was a fine exhibit comprising Black Beds, Silver Ducking and Pyle games, and the whole were a prime lot, both in old birds and chicks and plenty of them, in Pyles four excellent pairs of chicks, and little to choose between them.

Turkeys were very fine, Mr. Bell of Banda, taking the best prizes with his magnificent exhibit of Bronze which are now in grand shape

Geese were good, and in fine shape, but Ducks were fewer in number than last year, the winners were well placed.

We think it would be advisable to apply for an addition to the poultry house for next year, and would suggest a double tier down the centre raised from the floor, for the lighter breeds and Bantams, which would save the large coops for heavier varieties. Unfortunately the weather was very disagreeable, and on the last day rain fell heavily at intervals. It is a great proof of the popularity and excellence of the Stayner show, that the people were out in such numbers, braving the cold winds and heavy storms. It was the general opinion that another day might have been added, no one seemed to have had enough. It was hard work to get the main building exhibits removed, as with every clearance in the weather, fresh arrivals were coming in. The entire show was a grand success, and we hope will prove such financially.

In connection with the Poultry department we must not forget to mention the name of R. E. Bingham, who afforded the exhibitors such ready and efficient help in cooping and placing the birds in classes. In fact they would not have been ready till night, but for his help and experience in placing the exhibit. No one else seemed to know what to do with the birds, and as the number kept increasing beyond the capacity of the house we heard an officer say, "Why here's a lot more of the blamed things coming yet."

PRIZE WINNERS.

Light Brahma—W C G Peter, R E Bingham. Dark Brahas—W J Bell. Langhans—W J. Bell. Dorkings—T Barret. Wyandottes—W C G Peter, T Barret. B B B Games—R E Bingham, W Anderson. Games, A O V—John Bricknell, J Bricknell. Black Hamburgs—R Bingham 1 & 2. Hamburgs, A O V—W Anderson, A Ronsier. W Leghorns—W C G Peter 1 and 2. Leghorns, A Q V—W C G Peter, John Bricknell. Houdans—R E Bingham 1 and 2. W C B Polands—R E Bingham 1 and 2. Polands, A O V—John Bricknell 1 and 2. Game Bantams A O V—W C G Peter. Guinea Faul—I Shell. Turkeys, Bronze—W G Bell, Wm Brewster. Toulon Geese—J Smith, D Sinclair. Pekin Ducks—Hy Bulmer, Wm Young. Aylesbury Duck—T F Burrows. Ducks, A O V—F Maiden, G Spearin.

CHICKENS AND PIGEONS.

Light Brahas—W Peter 1 and 2. Dark Brahas—W J Bell 1 and 2. Cochius—T Barret. Langhans—Thos Barret 1 and 2. Plymouth Rocks—R E Bingham 1 and 2. Dorkings—T Barret 1 and 2. Wyandottes—W Peters, T Basset. Games, A O V—John Bricknell. Blk Hamburgs—R E Bingham 1 and 2. Hamburgs A O V—R E Bingham, W Anderson. White Leghorns—W Peter 1 and 2. Leghorns,

A O V—W Peter 1 and 2. Houdans—R E Bingham 1 and 2. W C B Polands—I Scnell, R E Bingham. Game Bantams—J Bricknell, W Peter. A O V W not mentioned—R E Bingham 1 and 2. Fantail Pigeons—W Anderson. Breeding Pen—J Schell.

A Good Word for the Bantams.

WHY should it not be spoken? Are they not the pets of the the poultry yard? Do not the most valuable articles come in the smallest packages? Is not a diamond that glitters in the necklace of a belle worth many tons of coal, and are not diamonds and coal made from the same material? Is not beauty of value? Must everything be measured by dollars and cents? But even measured in this way, are not Bantams worth raising?

Mr. J.—These are genuine cases though we suppress names—has a flock of seven Bantams a cross between a Game and a Sebright. They are yielding him five eggs a day. Mr. W. has a flock of ten Black Red Game Bantams—he is getting ten eggs a day. Mr. B. has a large number of fowls about one-fourth of which are Bantams, and he gets fully one-third of his eggs from the Bantams. Don't they pay?

But the eggs are small. Yes, they are small, but the fowls are small, and the food for three Bantams is not more than enough for one ordinary fowl of the middle sized class. And the eggs are large in proportion to the size of the fowls. We have seen Bantams that laid eggs nearly as large as the first litter of eggs from Plymouth Rock Pullets.

Oh! they pay, Mr. Hardcash. They do pay. If you give your boy a pair of Bantams you will find that you have made him a gift which will return you more than its first cost. You have provided him with a perennial pleasure that will return him a profit. You have done him a good turn and will be rewarded for doing it.

But they don't pay as well as larger fowls. Perhaps not,—we never said they did, but it will not do to bank on that until expenses are reckoned up and receipts credited. It may be found, after all, that they do pay better than one imagines. We do not think they pay as well as the larger fowls—we know that their eggs are not a marketable product, except such as are sold for hatching—we are aware that one who breeds for practical purposes has no use for Bantams—but all the same Bantams have their use, in limited quarters, for home supply, and for the pleasure and profit they produce.

Here is our good word for Bantams. We vouch for them as beautiful pets and profitable fowls. May their race increase.—American Poultry Yard.

To which pious prayer we most devoutly say Amen! Bantams are very profitable, and surely the most beautiful pets in the poultry world. If they do lay a small egg, it is "not so blamed small as it might be," as the philosophical little boy said of his piece of pie. And what golden custards you can make with those small contributions. What good layers too are these Lilliputian birds.

Barrie Prize List.

Pair Brahmans, dark, 1, W. & A. Wright, 2, W. C. Wilson. Brahmans, 1 W. C. G. Peters, 2 George Carley. Cochins, Buff, Wright Cochins, partridge, 1 Walter Paterson, 2 Mr. Barnes. Dorkins, silver grey, Thomas Barrott. Games, B. B. red, Wm. Barber & Co. Games, pile, W. Barber & Co. Langshans, 1 Barrett, 2 Barnes. Leghorns, white, s. c., 1 Wright, 2, A. Brown. Leghorns, white, r. c., Peters. Leghorns, brown, s. c. 1 Wilson, 2 Fred Smith. Leghorns, brown, r. c., Peters. Houdans, 1, Wilson, 2 Wright. Hamburgs, black, Wright. Hamburgs, silver, 1 Wilson, 2 Brown. Hamburgs, golden, 1 Brown, 2 Calverley. Hamburgs, spangled, 1 Calverley, 2, E. B. Greenwood. Spanish, black, 1, Wright, 2 J. F. Campbell. Plymouths Rocks, Wright. Polands, w. a. b., Paterson. Polands, silver, Wilson. Polands, golden, 1 Wright, 2 Barnes. Wyandottes, 1, W. C. G. Peter, 2, H. Goode. Bantams, b. b. red, Barber Co. Bantams, duckwing, 1, Barber Co, 2 Peters. Bantams, pile, Barber & Co Bantams, silver Seabright, 1, Thomas Barrott. Bantams, Pekins, 1 Barnes, 2 Carley. Bantams, African, Willie Bothwell. Turkeys, bronze, 1 A. Craig, 2 Geo. Sneath, sr. Turkeys, black, Mrs. John Robinson. Geese, Toulouse, 1 Wright, 2 Robert McConkey. Geese, China, Mrs. J. Kirkup, 2 D. G. Campbell. Ducks, Aylesbury, 1 Wright, 2 Calverley. Ducks, Pekin, 1, Mrs. Robinson, 1, McConkey. Pea fowl, 1, C. M. Huckling, 2, Mrs. Kirkup. Any other kind, not mentioned above, Wilson. Best breeding pen, 1 cock and 3 hens, (games barred), 1 Barber Co., 2, Barnes.

CHICKS.

Brahmas, dark, 1, Wright, 2, Brown. Brahmans, light, 1, Barnes, 2, Peters. Cochins, buff, 1, Wright, 2, Peterson. Dorkings, silver grey, Barret. Games, b. b. red, 1 and 2, Barber Co. Games, duckwing, Barber Co. Langshans, Barret. Leghorns, white, s. c., 1, Wright, 2, Fred Adam. Leghorns, white, r. c., 1, Peters, 2, Patterson. Leghorns, brown, s. c., P Love. Leghorns, brown, r. c., Peters. Javas, any kind, Bothwell. Houdans, 1, Wright, 2, Wilson. Hamburgs, black, Wright. Hamburgs, silver, 1 and 2 brown. Hamburgs, golden, Brown. Spanish, black, 1, Wright, 2, Smith. Plymouth Rock, 1, Wright, 2, Wilson. Polands, w. c. .b., Smith. Polands, silver, Wilson. Polands, golden, 1, Wright, 2, Wilson. Wyandottes, 1 and 2, Barber, Co. Bantams, duckwing, 1 and 2, Barber Co, Bantams, —, 1 and 2, Barber Co. Bantams, golden Seabright, Patterson.

Bantams, Pekin, 1, Carley, 2, Paterson. Breeding pen, 1 cockerel and 3 pullets, (games and game bantams barred, Love.

PIGEONS.

Carriers, 1, and 2, Carley. Pouters, 1, Greenwood, 2, Bingham & Carley. Tumblers, Greenwood, Jacobs, 1, Hughes, 2, Greenwood. Fantails, 1, Bingham & Carley, 2, Greenwood. Barbs, 1, Hughes, 2, Greenwood. Trumpeters, 1, Bingham & Carley, 2, Greenwood. Antwerps, 1, Hughes, 2, Greenwood. Turbits, 1, Carley, 2, Greenwood. Best collection of pigeons, Bingham & Carley, winners of medal by W. C. G. Peter. Best collection of rabbits, lop eared, R. McConkey.

POULTRY DRESSED FOR TABLE.

Dressed turkey, 1, Mrs Kirkup, 2, Mrs. D McQuaig. Dressed geese, 1, H. McKay, 2, George Sneath. Dressed ducks, 1, Geo Sneath, 2, Mrs. Robinson. Dressed fowl, 1, Robinson, 2, McKay.

The Lordly Turkey.

AT this season of the year the eagle hides his diminished head and the turkey becomes the national bird. From Thanksgiving to the dawn of spring, with occasional periods of extraordinary importance, this fowl is sought after, from the humblest housewife to the haughtiest chef in the land.

Mr. Stephen Beale gives valuable suggestions regarding the rearing of turkeys to supply this great demand. This class of fowls is more difficult to raise than, perhaps, any other of the domestic series, but the profits derived from a fair degree of success make the effort advisable. There is no variety of meat, except game and fancy meats, that is as uniformly high-priced to the customer as turkey meat. The difficulties in raising are encountered during the first few weeks of the bird's life. A poult is delicate, but a mature turkey is as strong and hardy as any other fowl.

In order to make turkey raising a success it is requisite, first of all, that the soil of the yard and pens should be naturally dry. A cold, damp, heavy soil is fatal. Light, sandy ground is absolutely indispensable. The grass in the run for young birds should be kept short.

The house should be dry, and separated from the regular fowl house. Turkeys do not associate with other fowls, and are apt to harass them. There need be no division of runs. overcrowding must be avoided. The birds need plenty of room. Size and weight are to be bred for, since pounds count. In selecting breeding stock, choose for good frame, bone and substance. Small birds are dear at a gift and should not be accepted at all. It may be that the desire for excessive weight has tended to make the breed delicate, but if so this can be

overcome by keeping large boned birds only and these will be better able to bear a large amount of flesh. A turkey hen at six months should weigh nine or ten pounds. A healthy bird can easily be known as the gills and head are of a bright red color, and the habits are very active. Do not buy old birds, whose legs are very scaly, or if the tuft of wiry hair in front of the breast is very bushy, as it will not be of much service.

The turkey does not attain its full maturity until the third year, and, of course, it is better to breed from full grown birds than from young ones, but the latter lay very much earlier than the former, and consequently are used on that account. If these are good strong birds they may be bred from, and the produce will come in useful for early sale. It is best to change the male bird every season, and the cock bought in the early spring can be fattened and killed off the following Christmas, when it will be no worse for its services, but probably bring almost as much as was given for it. If this plan is adopted, some of the young hens can be kept for breeding purposes, whereas if no change in the cock is made this cannot be done. Never use a cock of your own breeding for stock, if in the least related to any one of the hens, for turkeys are delicate to begin with, and any in-breeding will make them more so. Eight hens are sufficient to give to one cock. Dark colored birds are the hardest.

About the beginning of March the hens will begin to lay, and it is necessary to watch them closely, or they will lay in strange places. Take the eggs out daily, only leaving a dummy in the nest, and keep them packed in bran in a cool place until the hen is ready, which can easily be known by her persistently remaining on the nest. Some people prefer to let the turkey sit where she likes, but we think it best to keep her in a safer place, and no better plan can be adopted than making a large sitting box and treating her in the same fashion as sitting hens. It may be necessary to lift her off every day, but turkeys are comparatively gentle birds and will bear handling.

The time for hatching or turkeys is 28 days and it is better not to interfere much with the eggs, except to examine them on the tenth day by candle-light. When the young birds are hatched, leave them over night without removal. Next morning lift the mother gently, and place her in a large, dry, and comfortable coop and her brood can then be put with her. See that the old bird has plenty of food and water, and feed the young ones on hard boiled egg chopped fine, with boiled rice and soaked food, which

must be given to them five or six times in the day, the first feed to be given as soon as possible after daylight, and the last about six o'clock in the evening. When a week or ten days old, begin to throw down a little dari or buckwheat, and, most important of all, plenty of young onions chopped fine. Any kind of tender green food is useful, but onions are absolutely necessary. The great requisite for successful turkey rearing are (1) a dry, comfortable house and run, and (2) good and proper feeding. On cold or wet days, mix a little aromatic compound in the soft food, and give every day for the first three months a little chopped meat. It is necessary to move the coop every day of the ground will become tainted. When the young birds are about a fortnight old let the hen out of the coop for about an hour a day, which time may gradually be extended, but do not let her take the chicks among long grass, nor give her too wide a run, or she will tire them out.—Am. P. Journal.

QUERY * DEPARTMENT.

JAVAS OR PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR HARDIHOOD.

COUNTY CHEMIST. — Your comments on lime, oyster shell, etc., were very interesting. I had quite forgotten that birds could get the material from other things, but still I am right in saying that they can do without oyster shell. They do, I suppose, get lime from the water all the time, more or less, as Mr. Rayson hints at. I beg Mr. Rayson to accept my congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy married life. I am glad he has not given up writing. I like to read his letters. Please tell me which stand the cold best, Black Javas or Plymouth Rocks? Should green stuff be cut up for silos.

We should think the Javas and Rocks about equal in hardihood and enduring the cold. We have never had them, have seen a great deal of them in the hands of others and they appear well satisfied, however we will enquire for you as to this. You are quite right re lime and so are we. The green stuff would be better cut up we should think, but the subject is new to us. It would pack closer if cut.

Ducks are industrious destroyers of insect grubs, being especially fond of the grubs of "daddy long legs" which infest so many garden patches. This grub is about an inch long, of brown color, called in some Western states "the nigger head," and preys upon the succulent stems of garden stuff just below the surface of the ground. Ducks will dig for them and do much towards freeing the earth of these pests.

Mrs. Townsend of Pavillion Centre (owner of a valuable stock farm, and breeder of Holstein cattle, Percheron horses and Merino sheep) considers her poultry more profitable than any

other stock, says: "I venture to say that there are more women poultry-raisers than men. To be successful one requires a large stock of good common sense. Worn-out, nervous women especially, will find it a boon. One, two or three hours out-door work each day will do wonders for them, as a relief from the monotonous daily routine of housework. The raising of early pullets for winter layers helps fill a demand which is greater than can be supplied. Have regular hours for caring for them. Order, system and judicious work in the morning hours, bring our days to a satisfactory close. Very small capital, time and expense is required, and nearly all the failures come from those too proud or shiftless to attend to details."

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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.

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

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

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

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FOR SALE—Black Spanish cockerels, \$1.00 each; one pen Langshans, (4 hens & 1 cock) \$5.00; three Partridge Cochins hens, \$2.00; Brown Leghorn cockerel \$1.50, also Antwerps, Carriers. N. & G. GUNN, Kingston, Ont.

FOR SALE, single comb Brown Leghorn chicks and four pair Black Spanish chicks, choice birds and from good layers. Per pair \$2.00. Cockerel and 3 pullets \$3.00. Will ship in light crates. Geo. A. GUMMER, Colborne, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels bred from high scoring stock \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. All birds up to the Standard and pure Wyandotte blood. J. F. DUNN, Ridgeway, Ont.

POULTRY Netting.—See our advt. in another col. with prices. Also for shipping and exhibition Coops, with owner's name printed on the canvas. THE D. A. JONES CO. LD., Beeton.

FOR SALE—1 pen 4 G. Wyandottes, \$8; Pair Chicks, \$3. G. Polands, 2 Trios \$5 per trio, secured by Felch and Bicknell. Langshans \$3 per pair; Cock, 92¢, \$3. C. LISELE, Guelph

THE Baltimore Poultry Yards, Box 27 Harrio Ont. For Sale—1 B. Pen Partridge Cochins, \$8; 7 P. Rock Hens, \$15. Several Light Brahma and Golden Polish Cockerels, \$1 up. Nothing sold under \$1, heads off first. Will exchange for grain delivered in Harrio, or anything we can use.

FOR SALE—A few Pekin Drakes, young and old bred from prize winners, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Also a few light Brahma fowl. Write, describing wants to T. COCK BURN, Jr., 64 Canada St. Hamilton, Ont.

PRINTING PRESS—Size of chase, 24x31 in. and outfit consisting of 2 fonts of type, ink roller, inks and ink table, for two two story simplicity hives or offers in score poultry. R. J. TAYLOR, Brantford, 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.

CHEAP!

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

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

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Offers Greater Inducements to Settlers Than any other State in the Union.

She wants vegetable and fruit farmers, Cattle and Poultry breeders, Grain and Grass growers, Woodworkers and Manufacturers. Its timber and mineral resources are unsurpassed; Its climate the finest in the world. This land of almost perpetual flowers excels in Bee-keeping, in Poultry raising, and in fruit culture. For full particulars send for specimen copy of **OUR SOUTHERN HOME** a monthly Magazine, published by

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MOUNT HOLLY,
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BEEES

3000 POUNDS of well ripened Extracted Honey for sale. Correspondence solicited. State price that can be given, quantity and in what shape desired. Also a few colonies of bees. THOS. STOKES, Minesing, Ont.

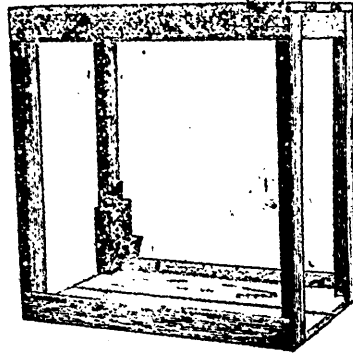
WANTED—To purchase a quantity of Honey give low price. EDWARD LUNAUI, Buttonville, e.

WANT TO SELL a fine residence with all out-buildings and 20 colonies of Italian Bees with the full honey crop if bought at once, with 81 acres of land in a never failing locality. Address, LOUIS WERNER, Edwardsville, Ills

SECOND hand Foundation Mill wanted, must be at least 16 in., in exchange for either honey or cash. Address, E. O. YOUNG, Hampden, P. O., Ont.

WANTED—To sell or exchange Pelham & Root Foundation Mills for extracted or comb honey or offers. Mills are of latest pattern and everything complete, and I will give good bargains on them. F. W. JONES, Bedford, P. Que.

25 SWARMS of Italian bees for one hundred dollars, a 1 got fine queens to breed from; all in Excelsior hives, with 8 Frames. This is a bargain. Who speaks first for the lot. Also one of the Mill, Root, 16 inch, New for sale. R. E. SMITH, Thbury Centre.



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Save money in express charges by buying light, well-made coops.—weigh only 5 1/2 lbs.

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With Canvas,	40	3.75	8.50	30.00

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Skeletons, only,	25	2.50	5.00	18.00
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Name and address printed on canvas 5c. each extra \$3.00 per 100

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

OTHER SIZES.

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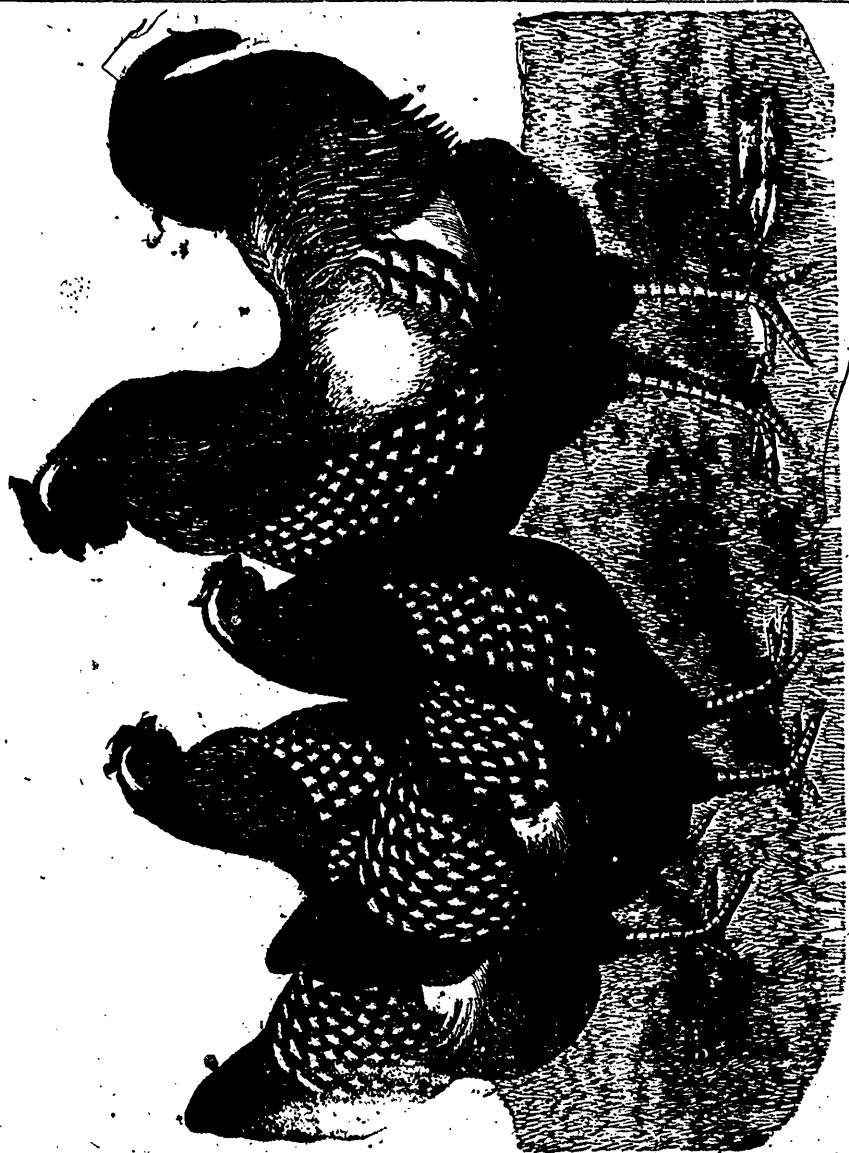
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