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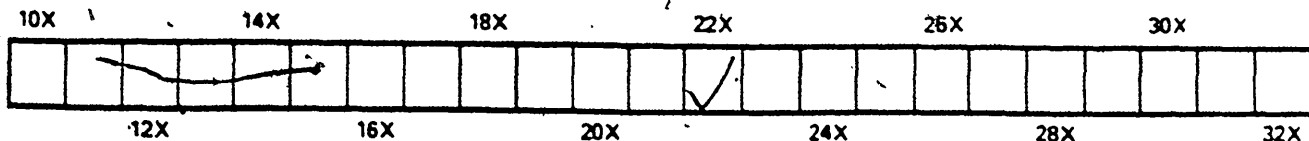
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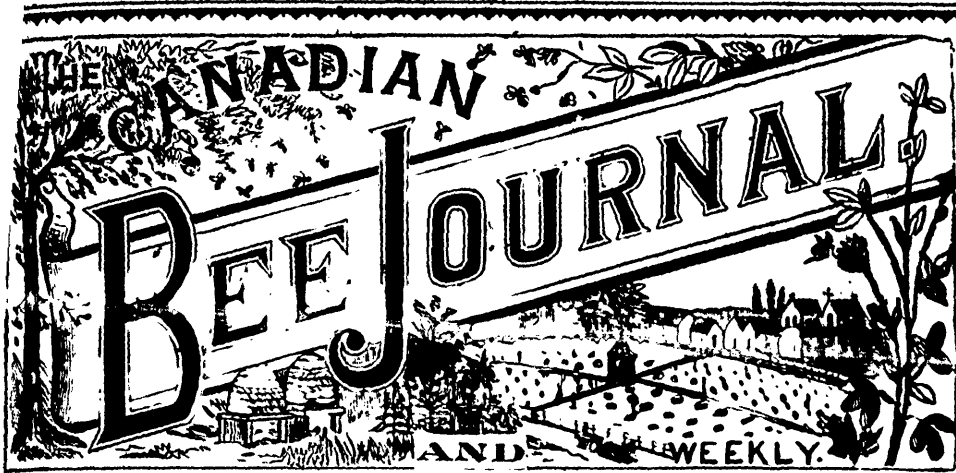
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POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 32 BEETON, ONT., OCT. 30, 1889. WHOLE No. 240

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
& POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

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

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Eight inches—1 Col.....	15.00	25.00	40.00
Sixteen inches—1 page....	25.00	40.00	75.00

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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; \$3.00, three lines per annum.

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc, 10 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00 extra per annum.

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

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

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

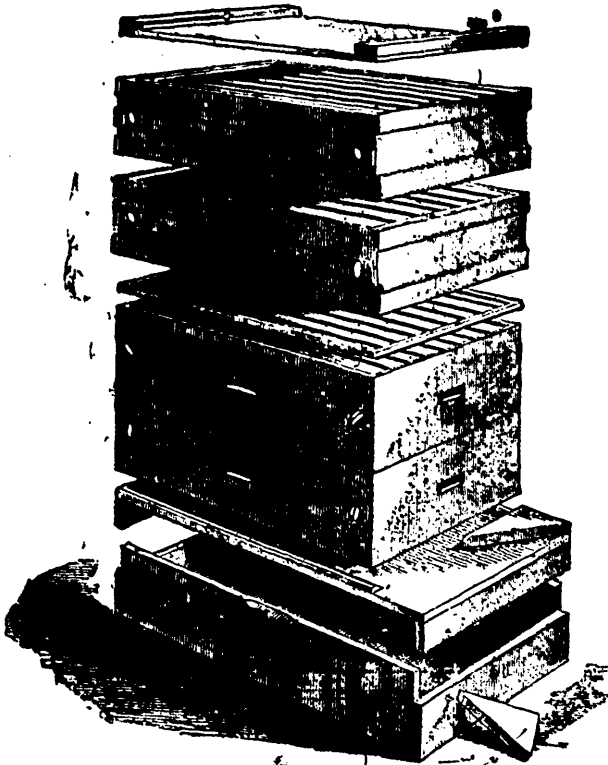
Reports from subscribers are always welcome. They assist greatly in making the JOURNAL interesting. If any particular system of management has contributed to your success, and you are willing that your neighbors should know it, tell them through the medium of the JOURNAL.

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,

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

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Will hereafter communicate with me. I will also receive orders for hives and have the same promptly shipped from their factory in Beeton. This hive is now, after three years' public use, the most popular hive in the world among leading honey producers, and has the most and best testimonials from such men as Langstroth, Cook, Hutchinson, Taylor, Stiles, Baldridge and many others, ever spoken or written of any bee hive. For this testimony, full description with illustrations and prices, address

JAMES HEDDON,
DOWAGIAC, MICH.

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.... 12½ in. 13½ in. 12½ in.
 Eight frame... 10¾ " 13½ " 12½ "
 The frame measures 12½ " 10¾ "

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	1 00	95
No. 35—For Comb Honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4½x4½x1½ sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80	75	75
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either L rests or skeleton crates. (L rests take 27 4½x4½x1½ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4½x4½x1½ sections) specify which—made up..	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80	75	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	55
No. 43—Second stories, including frames only, made up....	70	75	63	60	55
No. 44—No. 43 in flat	65	62	50	45	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	80
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3½x4½x1½ sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 48—No. 47 in flat	75	70	65	63	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	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	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	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 perfd 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	12
No. 60—No. 59 in flat.....	13	12	11	10	10

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

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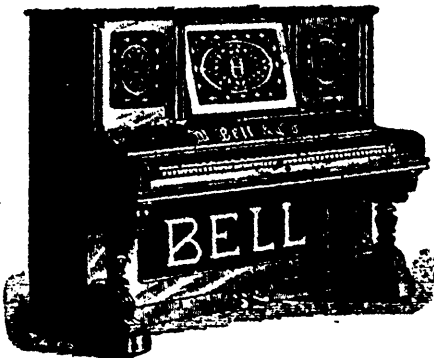
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Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey-pans, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-keepers." For circulars apply

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BEES AND HONEY

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

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

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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 faster 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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**HOW - TO - MANAGE - BEES;
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Every farmer, and all beginners in bee-keeping, as well as those more advanced, should have it, as it is especially adapted to their wants. Fully up to date. Price \$1.00 by mail. In beautiful paper covers. Illustrated. Address
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Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak St., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.



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

VOL. V. No. 32^d BEETON, ONT., OCT. 30, 1889. WHOLE No. 240

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

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

2—For 30 cents, we will send the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY 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.

The Detroit Exhibition.

WHILE it was our privilege to make the acquaintance of many new bee keepers at Buffalo, it was a pleasure to renew our acquaintance with many old friends at Detroit. We were present during two days of the second week, and we thoroughly enjoyed the chats which we had with the Michigan state beekeepers, though we were sorry to miss the chance of seeing a number who had attended the first week, among whom were Prof. Cook, Jas. Heddon, Dr. Mason and W. Z. Hutchinson.

The exhibits at Detroit were considerably ahead of those at Buffalo.

While it is the first year for the International at Detroit, yet the Michigan state fair has been noted for its good displays, and the exhibitors at Detroit this year have generally been the principal exhibitors at the Michigan state fair.

Beginning at one end we find a nice pyramid of comb honey belonging to W. Z. Hutchinson; next came H. D. Cutting of Clinton, Mich., with a very fine display of both extracted and comb honey, the former in tins and glasses, and all very nicely arranged. Superintendent Hershiser had in charge quite a considerable quantity of honey, the property of other exhibitors, which he displayed to good advantage. Mr. M. H. Hunt Bell Branch, Mich., had the largest exhibit, and he succeeded in capturing the silver medal for the best display of supplies. Along the front of his exhibit he had a representation of a railing of wax, 32 ft. in length, and back of this were piled large quantities of section and extracted honey. Some very nice glass sections, which were well filled out, were a portion of this exhibit. Mr. Hunt had a large lot of supplies, but they were so cramped up, that the public had no chance to see them, and what is very much wanted at Detroit is increased floor space. Dr. Mason showed honey vinegar and specimens of honey producing plants. In a different part of the building were shown other supplies amongst which was the Buffalo exhibit of the W. T. Falconer Mfg Co.

We had looked forward to meeting friend Newman of the *American Bee Journal*, but through the serious illness of his wife he found it impossible to be present, and at the last moment Prof. Cook was chosen as judge.

We heard considerable dissatisfaction expressed at the hurried manner in which the Professor had to his work, taking only a couple of hours to judge what a full day should have been spent over. So hurriedly was the work done that in some instances all the exhibits were not seen and decisions were arrived at in others before all the entire had been hunted up.

We cannot blame Prof. Cook any further than that, knowing the short time he had at his disposal, and the amount of work required to properly

judge the exhibits, he should have undertaken it at all. We are satisfied that he would do what he considered right, but in a hurry one is very apt to come to a decision without having looked into the matter sufficiently, and thereby do injustice such as is apparent in this present instance.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Instead of a railing along the front of the exhibit, such as we have at Toronto, poultry netting is used to prevent the predatory raids of boot-blacks and juvenile thieves.

We should suggest to the directors of the Detroit International the advisability of giving bee-keepers more space, and of arranging matters so that the entire exhibit could be all in one place.

The Eureka comb as manufactured by E. B. Weed, of Detroit, was on exhibition, and called forth considerable criticism from the visitors. We shall refer more particularly to it in a future issue.

What our American friends call "Honey Jumbles" sold at an astonishing rate, as many as thirty boxes being disposed of in one day. A pointer which we gave those who sold these jumbles, and which will probably be taken advantage of another year, was to have a supply of honey lemonade as well; the vendors would do a thriving business, and as well as advertise honey in another way; they would make much money. There were numerous stands through the main building where nothing but lemonade was sold and a thriving business was carried on. For ourselves, we lunched on honey jumbles and lemonade, and we do not believe a dozen waiters would be able to attend to the wants of the public, if they knew that they could get a nice clean lunch, with something to wash it down, all at the honey counter.

Display of comb honey, 1st W Z Hutchinson, Flint Mich.; 2nd M H Hunt, West Branch Mich.

Display of extracted honey, 1st H D Cutting Clinton Mich.; 2nd W Z Hutchinson; 3rd H Hunt.

Comb honey, 25 pounds, for retailing, 1st M J Bundy, Angola N. Y.; 2nd W Z Hutchinson; 3rd M H Hunt.

Extracted honey, 25 pounds, for retailing, 1st M H Hunt; 2nd W Z Hutchinson; H D Cutting.

Display of comb honey by a lady, 1st Ann Cutting, Clinton Mich.; 2nd M H Hunt.

Display of extracted honey by a lady, 1st Ann Cutting; 2nd M H Hunt.

Display of beeswax, 1st M H Hunt; 2nd Mrs Ann Lirmoun, Detroit Mich.

Sample of beeswax, ten pounds, 1st M H Hunt; 2nd W Z Hutchinson.

Honey vinegar, 1st M H Hunt; 2nd W Z Hutchinson.

Honey candies, 1st Ruie & Lydia Berry, Big 3 Corners N. Y.; 2nd Eliza Salisbury.

Pastry made with honey, 1st M H Hunt; 2nd Ruie & Lydia Berry.

Fruits preserved in honey, 1st Eliza Salisbury; 2nd M H Hunt.

Colony of Indian bees, 1st M H Hunt; 2nd W Z Hutchinson.

Colony of Syrian bees, 1st W Z Hutchinson; 2nd H D Cutting.

Colony of Cyprian bees, W Z Hutchinson; 2nd H D Cutting.

Colony of Carniolan bees, 1st M. H Hunt; 2nd W Z Hutchinson.

Collection of honey producing plants, properly named, pressed and mounted or in blossom, 1st and 2nd A B Mason, Auburndale, N. Y.

Display of comb foundation, 1st M H Hunt; 2nd H D Cutting.

Sample foundation for brood chamber, 1st W T Falconer, Jamestown N Y; 2nd M H Hunt.

Sample foundation for brood surplus, 1st W T Falconer, 2nd M H Hunt.

Most complete line of bee-keepers' supplies, exhibited by manufacturer, Silver Medal, 1st M H Hunt; 2nd W T Falconer.

Best bee hive for comb honey, 1st W T Falconer.

Best bee hive for extracted honey, 1st W T Falconer.

Best bee hive for all purposes, 1st W T Falconer.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Dr. Mason Takes the Floor

AND MAKES A FEW REMARKS ANENT OUR COMMENTS ON HIS LETTER.

PERHAPS (?) a little explanation is necessary to enlighten your benighted understanding in regard to what I meant in my letter to our friend Ernest R. Root about changing the place of meeting of the next International American Bee-Keepers' Association, as appears on page 686 of the C. B. J., and "just a word more" in regard to your reference on page 687, to what I wrote, may not be inappropriate.

In the first place my letter to friend Ernest Root was not written for publication, and he has done just as "ye editors" always do, use just as much of it as he thought best, and the shape he has put it in is perfectly satisfactory to me. I would not change a word of it, if I could, and if you think you could better the first sentence in my letter just try it once, and see how you will come out. For fear you may have forgotten it and won't refer to it again I'll just quote it from the C. B. J. "Yes, I am in favor of the

change of the place of meeting of the International convention provided the Canucks so desire." Do you notice the emphasis placed on the word provided." I meant just what I said and I haven't changed my mind since saying it. If you were, or are, in your "right mind" how can you get anything else from my letter than that that I proposed to leave the whole matter to our Canadian friends. If I just had hold of you I'd see if I couldn't shake a little sense—sense—sense—well I'll just hold on till we meet at Brantford and I'll show you what I mean, (if I don't forget it).

The next sentence was rather in fun, and had especial reference to the matter of voting; no one but members having any right to vote, and you admit the truthfulness of the statement, and add, "yet, it cannot be characterized as judicious, and is not what we should expect would emanate from the lips of the president who should have the best interests of the Association at heart. Why then muzzle those who see fit to raise an objection? If given a chance they will doubtless become members."

If I understand my duty as President, it is one of my duties to see that none but members should be allowed to vote on any matter pertaining to the business of the Association and it appears to me to be more "judicious" to let none but members vote than to reject votes after being cast. To even intimate that I have not "the best interests of the Association at heart" is going further than the facts in the case will admit of. "Why then muzzle, etc.

Why, bless your big heart, no one has attempted to do it, nor thought of such a thing. You have "muzzled" yourselves by not "walking up to the secretary's office and paying your fare; just one dollar for the round trip." The invitation for you to do so has been in all the bee journals, the C. B. J. included, for several weeks; see page 692, under the head of convention notices, last sentence. Send in your dollars gentlemen, and then vote if you want to; but my advice would be, don't vote until the President asks you to. I hope our worthy and efficient secretary will be prepared to take all the dollars our Canadian friends send him; and the president will be "judicious" enough to see that there is no "fraud at the polls."

You say "the Dr. has evidently spoken rather hastily, we are sure he will wish to qualify his remarks." Not much "hastily" about it, and you have got the "qualify" above. Give me fits if you want to, for I know by what others say, there is no use in expecting to come out even "second best" in a controversy with an editor, but you can't make us quit laughing when you step on us.

Now, seriously, Mr. Editor it was, and is, in my mind and heart to let the matter rest with our Canadian friends, and it will rest if nothing farther is said about it. I haven't the least doubt but our friends Newman and Prof. Cook feel just as I do about it.

At the last meeting of the Association at Columbus, Ohio, the Brant Bee-keepers Society, through Mr. Holterman, invited the Association to meet at Brantford in 1889, and the invitation was unanimously accepted, and I am confident that the feeling is, that Canada is the place for our next meeting, and notwithstanding the threats of some of you Canucks towards me, I have been anticipating much pleasure meeting with Canadian bee-keepers, and somehow I feel that we "Yanks" are to receive a royal welcome at your hands, and in the language of our friend the Rev. W. F. Clarke "I should greatly regret any disturbing element being introduced that might mar our good fellowship."

Fraternally yours

A. B. MASON,

Pres. I. B. Association.

The Doctor takes up the gauntlet, which he thinks was thrown down, in his usual pugilistic style, doesn't he? Now we are going to accept the explanation he gives in the first line of the third paragraph of his letter, and say no more about it, viz.:—"The next sentence was *rather in fun*." The italics are ours. Why try to justify it further?

Friend M.—I see considerable is being said about the holding of the coming meeting of the International at Buffalo, and that the whole discussion arose from the misunderstanding of your editorial. I didn't misunderstand it, in fact such a view as that taken by our friend of Gleanings never entered my head. You were speaking of the coming convention, and then said that you thought its next meeting ought to be held in Buffalo. I certainly thought you meant the 1890 meeting by "next," but I can see that it would be possible to attach a different meaning, and have no doubt but that friend Root really misunderstood you. When the matter was being discussed (privately) at the North Western, at Chicago, I told the friends that, although the placing of the meeting at Brantford was, in one sense, a complement to the newly elected Secretary, and that circumstances had since occurred which would render the holding of the meeting in this place of less moment to the Secretary, still, having voted to go, it would be

discourteous to abandon the place of meeting—would look as though we didn't wish to go—and I think so still. Remember, however, that when this discussion took place those engaged in it were under the impression that some of the leading Canadians wished the change. It is true that almost all of the members now belonging to the International are residents of U. S., but after the meeting has been held in Canada, it may be reversed, and the Canadians have an opportunity to say, "I don't know as it is any of their business." Let us be courteous in these matters, and if the Canadians wish the coming meeting in Canada, as they certainly do, let us have it there, and all join in with a hearty good-fellowship. Yours Truly.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Flint, Mich., Oct. 21, 1889.

I notice with regret the effort that is being put forth to stir up a feeling between our American cousins and ourselves and I hasten to enter my protest against further hostilities, and I would like the honor of waving a flag of truce between the contending parties. But then Dr. Mason very kindly intimated that it is none of our business and we admit the correctness of that particular remark and we Canucks will endeavor to "square our actions" to that rule. Nevertheless we would certainly like to attend the convention and to attend at Brantford. But if it is decreed otherwise by the men whose business it is to attend; why nothing remains but to quietly submit, and of course we will all attend at Buffalo or Niagara, that is, if we happen to be so fixed, at the time that a few dollars difference in railway fare should make no difference with our exchequer. It would of course be rather more convenient for us who are located east to attend at Brantford, while at the same time it is equally true that our friend the Dr. and the others would have the same excuse for preferring Niagara as a place of meeting. At all events we think that Brantford has it according to the law pertaining to "priority of location," and we trust that no personalities will be indulged in, and that nothing may occur to prevent the coming convention (whether at Brantford or Niagara) from being the best yet held, a grand success.

MATTHEW B. HOLMES.

Athens, Oct. 23rd, 1889.

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

Notes From the North-Western

AFTER a rest of five years the North-Western Bee-keepers' Association met at Chicago, on the 11th and 12th insts., when interesting discussions were had on putting bees into cellars, wintering bees, the best size of sections, packages for extracted honey, supers for hives, when to market honey, what hives will prevent swarming and other interesting questions.

Nov. 25th was decided as about the best time to put bees in the cellar; neat one pound sections were better than those holding either more or less, but of the last two, those holding a little less than a pound were considered the most desirable, glass was decided as the best package for extracted honey, each to hold about one pound; most of the honey was sent to market too soon as it should not be offered for sale until the weather was cool.

In talking of alsike clover as a honey plant, all agreed that it was superexcellent and that it was profitable for the farmer to grow. Mr. Heddon put forward a very sensible idea, and warned bee-keepers against giving the seed, free, to all who would sow it within reasonable distance of the apiary.

He says: "To give it away is wrong in principle. The moment that a farmer gets the idea into his head that your bees will get honey from his clover, then he does not wish to sow it. This is human nature. Let me tell you how I manage it. You know that I publish a local paper, out at Dowagiac. Well I sent to Mr. Newman for a cut of Alsike clover. Then I wrote an article on Alsike as a desirable crop for farmers to raise. I spread it on pretty thick but I guess I did not stretch the truth any. But not a word did I say about its honey-producing qualities. Then I went to our seedsman and showed him what I had done, and induced him to put in a stock of seed. I then gave notice where the seed could be obtained. The result is that the farmers have sowed largely of the Alsike. Where a man has no paper to work with, and cannot work with some other fellows' paper, the next best plan is to get some old farmer interested, and let him do the talking."

Read our special premium offer and go to work.

Too Many Remedies for Foul Brood.

IN the last issue of Gleanings, the junior editor writes the following paragraph:

There are remedies for foul brood almost without number. One claims that coffee is a sure cure; another that coal oil is the remedy; still another besmears its affected combs with a solution of sulphur, and he avers, that, since then, he has had no more trouble. The truth is, that, just as soon as Brown finds out that there is something irregular with the brood in one of his hives, he jumps at the conclusion that he must have foul brood. He straightway daubs the combs with a mixture of his own "get up." Eureka! it's a success! He must needs go and publish it in some bee-journal. Of course, he did not stop to consider whether the little irregularity in the brood would have got well any way; much less, whether he had the real disease in the first place. There may be some reason in using a remedy that is a well known antiseptic or a germicide; but when a foul-brood mixture is neither, and has no science nor even common sense to back it, it is the height of folly for you to fuss with it. It is well enough for scientists to experiment with a remedy; but a bee-keeper who owns a hundred or even a less number of colonies can not afford to risk his whole apiary. Don't try anything else than the starvation plan, or, in isolated cases complete extermination. These are sure.

Then the senior editor follows:

The above was written by Ernest. I heartily endorse it; and I should say that the same system of reasoning should be applied to remedies for diseases that afflict the human family.

After the very numerous remedies that our friends have tried they fall back on the old reliable "starvation" plan, the very plan that we have preached for years, and one which when properly carried out never fails. No wonder friend Root sells so many of our little pamphlets which gives this method in detail. We shall soon issue a second edition, and in it we shall give a number of new pointers which will make the little book still more valuable.

German Laws Regarding Beekeeping

"USEFUL Hints" in the British Bee Journal gives the following law recently passed by both houses of the Reichstag, and duly signed and promulgated by the

Emperor of Germany for the regulation of beekeeping in his empire.

We, William, King of Prussia, &c., decree throughout our Monarchy, by sanction of both Houses, the following, to wit :

1. The privilege of bee-keeping to all inhabitants on their own property.
2. The same right to all renters or lease-holders, by permission of the owner of the property.
3. Apiaries may be established anywhere, against objections of neighbors, by enclosure of at least 2½ metres high ; from April 1, to October 1, 10 metres high (this is in case of neighbors objecting).
4. Moving apiaries to forests, buckwheat fields, or any other pasture, each must respect a distance of 200 metres, and 25 metres from any public highway.
5. Near bleaching, dyeing, or tannery establishments, the distance of 50 metres must be observed.
6. Apiaries will be protected by civil right and law.
7. The swarm issuing is the exclusive property of the owner of the parent colony, with the right to capture the same, wherever found, without trespassing.
8. An absconding swarm is ownerless, as soon as sight is lost of the same.
9. Such swarm will be the property of the capturer.
10. In case of swarms uniting, each rightful claimant has a joint interest in the same ; but in case of a disagreement, decision will be made by arbitrary lot, or sale of the same, dividing the proceeds according to the interest of each.
11. If a swarm enters a hive of any other apiarist, inhabited by a colony of bees, all claims on the newly-entered swarm by its former owner cease at once.
12. All transgressions of rules 3, 4, 5, will be punished by a fine of 150 marks or six weeks' imprisonment.
13. Any one who wilfully or maliciously in any way destroys (so-called) robber bees by water, fire, steam or poison, or trap, shall be fined 600 marks, or an imprisonment for one year.
14. A fine of 600 marks will be imposed on any one who sells bees, hives, products, or implements infested by foul blood.
15. A fine of sixty marks, or imprisonment for two weeks, will be imposed on any who (a) recklessly sells or gives away hives, boxes, products, or implements, &c. (b) Who carelessly in his apiaries sets up such colonies, or leaves scattered about combs so infested, (c) Who

neglects to remove foul-broody, infested hives, or close the entrances of the same.

16. This law is to take effect on and after October 1, 1889 ; after which date all former statutory laws, rules, and regulations relating to bee-keeping will cease to be in power.

The German lawmakers evidently take no stock in the priority of location idea, as regards the "home" stands, and sec. 4 only gives a beekeeper a right to 200 metres (220 yards) when moving to secure forage. The heavy penalties for selling foul broody bees or wantonly exposing infested combs show that German beekeepers are determined to stamp out this disease if possible. Apparently they have "the objecting neighbor" in the Fatherland, and unlucky must be the bee man who has to enclose his apiary with a fence *eleven yards high* as prescribed in sec. 3.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Walkerton Exhibition.

BELOW you will find the names of prize winners at the Northern Exhibition, held in the town of Walkerton, from October 1st to 4th 1889. There was a good display for the first time, and one very attractive to the public. The competition was very close and so you will see the prizes were pretty well divided. The first prize was awarded to Abram Rowand, for the best display of honey and he well deserved it. Second prize Andrew Rowand with a very neat display. Display of comb honey was very good, the first prize winner being John Hartley, with a neat exhibit, second to Abram Rowand, third Andrew Rowand. For the best ten lbs of extracted the competition was very close with seven entries, Abram Rowand 1st, Archie Tolton 2nd, George W. Keefer Mildmay, 3rd. Granulated honey in glass also brought out seven entries, George W. Keefer, Mildmay 1st, A. Sherrington 2nd, Abram Rowand 3rd. Honey vinegar, J. Hartly. Bees wax, not less than 5 lbs., first Andrew Rowand, second John Hartly, third Abram Rowand. Hive for extracted honey, 1st F. Ernst, 2nd J. Hartly ; Hive for comb honey 1st F. Ernst, 2nd J. Hartly. Wax extractor J. Hartly. Honey extractor, F. Ernst. For display of apiarian supplies, the first prize was awarded to J Hartly second F. Ernst.

You can make money with little effort by taking advantage of our special offers and inducing neighbors to subscribe.

The Bees and the Law.

From Pittsburg Bulletin.

THE supreme court of the State of New York has decided that it is a trespass for honey bees to revel in flowers growing upon land not belonging to the owner of the bees. The ruling is just, but the fun will begin when the owner of the land tries to avail himself of this law and to find out just whose bees are standing on their heads in flowers or pirating the honey from his own bees in his own buckwheat field. There are difficulties in the way of his getting his wife to stitch his initials in the wings of all the bees from his own apiary, as she would mark the corners of his handkerchief or his Northern Zone of his stockings. Nor would it be a pleasant job to use a rubber stamp and mark each one of his honey making insects. The latter would object to this—pointedly. Cattle may be branded, and sad eyed sheep can be frescoed with a brush and paint, but the bee is not formed by nature to wear the monogram of its owner. Neither has nature fitted the bee with a handle whereby it could be held while undergoing the process of marking. The most amiable boy would decline holding a bee for such or any other purpose, at least would refuse to hold more than one. Even to catch and insert a healthy bee in a device made for the holding process would entail unpleasant results to the catcher. The trespassing of honey bees in New York State will go on in spite of the supreme court, and the busy and buzzing trespassers will go unstamped.

This Season's Observations.

THIS year was a favorable one for bees. Golden willow began blooming April 15, and in a few days the hives were all well filled. We had but little rain from November till the middle of May; consequently the spring was extremely dry. But for all that, bees make a good living through fruit-bloom and buckeye. Locust opened up with fine prospects, but it then began raining, and it rained for four weeks. Poplar bloomed profusely at this time, but the weather was too rainy for the bees to do much. Finally it cleared up, and white clover began blooming, though much later than usual, on account of the early drought. Then the bees began to swarm, and kept swarming until July 4th. We increased from 20 to 40, doubling up many of the new swarms. Basswood produced but little honey. White and sweet clovers did well.

YOUNG SWARMS ROBBING THE PARENT HIVE.

June 2, we had a second swarm that was hived on frames containing some comb. After a little while I noticed an unusual number of bees going in and out of both the old and new stands. The next day I examined the new stand, and found the combs half built, and completely full of honey. The young swarm had robbed the parent hive of most of the honey. I am confident that they robbed it, for on the evening of the day that the swarm came out it was pretty cool, and not a bee was moving about any hive except these two. I got some flour and sprinkled on the bees coming out of the old hive, and found them all going into the new swarm. We have had several cases of this kind, and right in the midst of a good honey-flow. The parent hive never offers any resistance. But no harm is ever done by this kind of robbing. They never rob except the first day after coming out. I have seen them robbing quite lively late in the evening, and next morning not a bee would go back. One hive is robbed a little every year in this way by its first swarm.

DRONE ASSEMBLIES.

I am inclined to think that drones do not go very far to congregate. This year I heard the loud roaring of drones high up in the air in several places in our locality. Some of the assemblies were not more than half a mile apart.

RED CLOVER.

This year the second blooming of red clover produced honey quite freely. The blossoms were short, and the bees could easily reach the honey. During the drought, when the ground was extremely dry and the air very hot, the bees gathered honey in large quantities from it; and at the present date, Sept. 16, they are still working hard. The brood chambers are very full of honey; in fact brood is to a great extent crowded.

HONEY-DEW.

About the 10th of August, honey-dew began to appear on the maple-trees. It came in small quantities at first, but increased each morning for about a week. After that about the same amount fell each night until Sept. 6, when it suddenly ceased. The bees worked on it from daylight until 10 o'clock. At the end of that time it disappeared, leaving stains on the leaves where the drops had been. It appeared more on warm nights, when there was lots of dew, and lasted longer on days that were cloudy. It always appeared on the upper side of the leaves, never on the under. It came in drops the size of small raindrops; and while some

leaves would be covered with it, others would have but little or none. The top branches of the trees produced a great deal more than the lower ones. Some trees had three or four times as much honey-dew on them as others. It had a very distinct flavor of maple syrup about it, and when the sun shone on it a little while, it became thick like molasses. I have seen drops on some leaves, large enough for three or four loads for a bee. On some mornings, when it fell profusely, it could be found on the grass, weeds, and small bushes under the trees. I have seen the small maple sprouts (that just came up last spring, and as yet having but two leaves), distant from any other tree, and yet its two little leaves would be covered with honey-dew. I am confident that this honey-dew does not fall as the dew of the night, but that it is a secretion of the leaves, and that it comes from the limbs and body of the tree, and is secreted by the leaves; for lately, in cutting up live sugar-tree limbs I noticed a liquid oozing out of the wood close to the bark; and in tasting it I found it to be sweet, having a taste similar to that of honey-dew. I also saw bees flying around the piles of freshly cut wood. When a freshly cut log was left in the sun a while this sap would ooze out between the bark and the wood, and form a bitter-sweet sticky gum. This is something I never noticed before.—CHAS. L. GREENFIELD, in *Gleanings*.

Selling the Honey Crop.

OCTOBER is late enough to begin active operations to dispose of our surplus honey. The sections should be nicely crated in shipping cases whether it is to be sold at home or to be shipped to a distant market. If the home market is already overstocked, and prices are below a fair market value, it would be folly to try to dispose of our crops without resorting to shipping. Honey can be safely shipped by freight, and it is perhaps as well to ship in lots of from ten to forty cases at a time, unless one has enough to make a carload. Of course the bee-keeper must use judgment, and ship to such market as seems to offer the best inducements as to price and demand. Should it be decided to sell in the home market, it is bad policy to load up a wagon load of honey, and then drive around to the stores. A wagon load of honey may be a nice thing to show, and will open some people's eyes, but it is a poor way to make large sales or to secure good prices. Now storekeepers are easily scared, and when they see a whole load of honey they quickly imagine that there is almost an unlimited supply, and that prices will soon be lower. It is much

better to make a small case, that will hold about eight one-pound sections, or four two-pounds, of different grades, if you have more than one, and go around and take orders. When you have done this, you will know just what to send and you will have none to bring home with you. This is the most satisfactory way of disposing of honey at or near home that we have ever tried. It is bad policy to sell honey on credit, but if any time is given, have it understood when it must be paid, and then promptly demand the money.—C. H. Dibbern in *W. Plowman*.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

J. Foot.—This has been one of the best honey years for Nova Scotia and I suppose the extra yield has something to do with the foolish conduct of more than one party in this province. For instance one man brought his honey quite a distance to Halifax by rail and sold some to a druggist for nine cents a pound. A few more parties like the above would soon ruin the Halifax market. I have concluded that the style of hive to use is not as important as some think, but for cheapness and the same time a good one, I should judge the Combination hive to be about right. Think I will try a few of them this next summer. The addition of the poultry department to the journal is a great improvement.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 16, '89.

JOHN YODER.—I would not like to have the place of the bee convention changed this year. It would only make a mess of it now. Your article in the September number never even hinted at such a thing. Our bees did well this year and are in fine condition now. Am nearly sold out. Had over 7000 pounds mostly extracted. Can't raise comb, hives too big I guess. Have 125 colonies.

Springfield, Oct. 21st.

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. HOLTERRMANN, Sec. Romney, Ont. Canada.

In its report of the Lennox County show the Napanee Beaver says:—

Mr. Allen Pringle had erected in his usual place a pyramid of honey, which was pronounced by all to be equal to anything seen at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto. He had several new styles of bottles for extracted honey which set off his display to excellent advantage. The comb honey was of a superior quality.

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, Beaton.*

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.

THE last meeting called by the Kempenfeldt Association, Barrie, did not materialize, partly owing to a misunderstanding as to the place of meeting.

In the article by J. B., Barrie, in last issue, the fourth and third lines in the latter part should change places and it will then read all correct.

Preparing for Winter.

THE few fine days we have been enjoying of late are apt to make us forget that winter in its sternest aspect will soon be upon us. If we have neglected anything now is the time to make amends.

See that a box of dry road dust is in every pen. If it is not convenient to get road dust, use dry sand, but it is far colder in its nature than the fine

dust. If you had any way of obtaining sifted coal ashes they will make a fine mixture by putting them with the sand about equal proportions of each. They are a good disinfectant besides. The dusting box may be covered until the birds are entirely shut in, so that the earth will be clean for them when they are shut up, and at present there is plenty of opportunity for them to dust outside. This is one of the most important items in the successful management of poultry. It is a natural condition of life to them and must be considered indispensable, and if you would keep them in health and free from the vermin that are a natural adjunct of ill kept stock. If you ever had one of those pests on your own skin, you would not wonder that they rob the bird of its spirit and ambition when they are crawling over it in hundreds tormenting it and sucking its life blood. Of all the ailments that attack poultry vermin is the predisposing cause of more than half. By reducing the vigor of the bird it becomes spiritless, often not having enough 'vim' in it to eat, and thus by an impoverished condition, and consequently low state of vitality it becomes an easy prey to disease.

The dusting box is one of the most necessary articles in the poultry house, and should be thought as indispensable as a drinking vessel, when the stock is closed up in winter quarters. It costs nothing unfortunately, if it was as expensive as insect powder no doubt all would strive to procure it. It is not only free to all, but the trouble is so little in providing it, but think of the

trouble and unpleasantness attendant on applying the insect powder. If this little convenience is provided, you will notice a look of thrift and activity in the stock that will be highly gratifying, besides it stops or rather prevents egg and feather eating because it affords a natural amusement for the stock; and they do not lazy around and get into mischief. The most contented look a fowl can have is when it is rolling in bliss in its dusting bath. They will scarcely move if you go near, but close their eyes and roll on, seemingly too happy to care about any thing else but bathing. Always remember that the dust bath to the birds, is as great a luxury to them, as a bath is to us: it is not water to be sure, but it answers every purpose as water does to us.

The Old Love and the New.

It is strange to note the wavering fancies of the poultry brethren as shown in the favor accorded to the different varieties, at various stages of their poultry experience. Almost without exception the beginner takes one or other of the majestic Asiatic breeds, his favor being gained by some immense and beautiful specimen at exhibition time. These lordly birds he generously crams from morn till night, and when he has killed them with kindness, he comes to the usual opinion of the novice that they are not sprightly enough for him. His heart aches to "trade" them for some lighter breed. Then his woes begin in earnest: he never thought of the high flying habit of these, and being accustomed to the quiet habits of the large birds he thinks chaos has come again when he enters the pen, whistling a tune in the gladness of his heart, and the birds begin flying backwards and forwards, over his head, up against the windows, and 'bang' against him in their wild fight. He thinks retreat the safer plan, and then that if he lets them out they will be quieter. So out they come pell mell, and are not long before they seem to

him to have started for the four several quarters of the earth, and he only finds that they are not there by the complaints of people a mile or so away, who take their pastime, not as chicken raisers, but as amateur gardeners. He is invited to "come and look at my garden," but in tones that make him inwardly vow a negative reply. He is very sorry but he "will go at once and catch them, and bring them back to their proper quarters." But he "don't do it yer know"; he bribes a small boy to take the risks incurred in trying to catch them. He feels in his inmost soul that only a boy is equal to the emergency. After this his fever cools and he spends some time in peace, only disturbed by the frequent vow that you don't catch him buying chickens any more. At last the longing comes again stronger than ever and most likely he returns to his first love. He remembers how they used to run at the sound of his voice or step, and how old "Prince" would follow him about, and submit to be petted and admired, and in a melting mood he goes back to the ranks of poultrymen.

But the professional changes his variety at the caprice of fashion, or, according to the voice of the 'boomer' of some breed, and it is "for money" mostly that the favor goes from one breed to the other. We remember when the Black Spanish, Black Cochin and Black Hamburgs were the prime favorites, and at the shows were always out in large numbers. But their sun has set, and they are only represented by some few, who have that quality of keeping to the old favorites well developed. The old love oftener gives place to the new, and is often worshipped with a warmth above its worth for a time, when it in turn gives way to another, with the same end awaiting all, to be at last cast aside for a fresh claimant on the fickle hen-man's affection.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 22 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.

The Christy Feeder.

WE have received enquiries re the merits of the "Christy" feeder, which we offer in our columns. Among the questions are some relative to its durability, to its perfectly automatic action, and as to its being a necessity for poultrymen. To all of these we have pleasure in being able to reply in the affirmative. And we are speaking from practical test of it, it is very durable, it is perfect in operation and is one of the essentials to profitable poultry keeping. It will save its price in one season by the following item of usefulness; you can put your grain in and set it readily. In the winter we often scatter grain so that the birds get something as soon as they are off the perch, but we all know that the mice take a good share of it, and it really is a source of encouragement to them, to keep up their numbers. With these feeders no grain can lie around, but the birds, by their scratching in the morning, cause it to fall, they get their feed, and the exercise to obtain it is good for them, and the pest of mice is in a large measure prevented.

Shows.

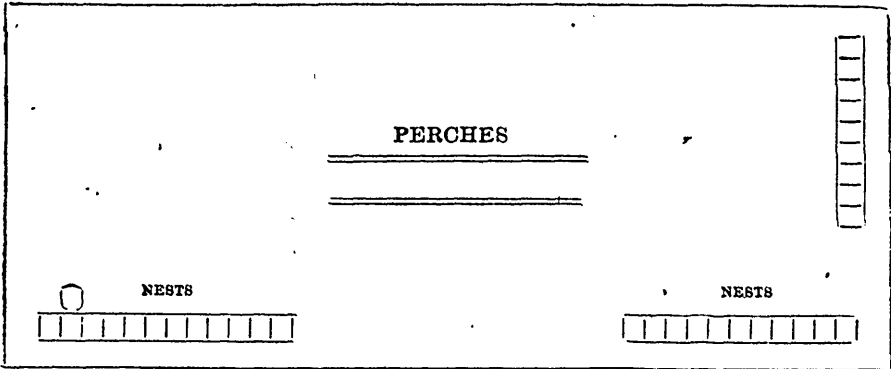
IN our last issue is a letter from "A Chicken Crank," eulogising (and with every reason) the Toronto Poultry House and its fine exhibit. As we have been travelling the last month and seeing some of the best shows both in the States and Canada, we fully endorse the statement of our contributor. Our American friends too were unanimous in their praises of our great Industrial Exhibition, and certainly it well deserves their high appreciation, for while others are very good in some sections Toronto's great Fair is super-excellent in every department. When in Detroit, we were tempted to envy them the possession of such handsome buildings, but when it comes to the section that makes an exhibition perfect viz.: exhibits, we had no desire to exchange one for the other. In this respect Toronto was as much ahead of Detroit as Detroit was of Buffalo.

In the poultry exhibits our cousins do not count the shows alluded to, of so much importance as Canadians do the Toronto show, that is to judge from the exhibits at those places. At Toronto the Canadian has to send something extra fine and in almost every class he finds the very keenest competition, and pays as much attention to selecting the stock for that show as he would for a winter exhibition. At Toronto the poultry exhibit is represented by almost every fancier of note among Canadians. In similar shows on the other side noted exhibitors are in the background. But where one ventures out the stock is, almost without exception, worthy of him. But the number of extra choice specimens betrays the absence of the most noted fanciers, especially when we remember how great is their number compared to the fanciers of Canada. In Toronto competition is so keen that a place on the prize list is highly valued and worthily too, and oftener than not, there are many birds of almost equal merit left unnoticed. This too in classes that tax the fancier's skill in breeding to the utmost. This being the case, it would be impossible to judge of the superiority of Canadian or American poultry exhibits as shown at these fall fairs. We are led to these remarks because we have been repeatedly asked for an opinion on the subject, but certainly the exhibit of poultry at Toronto is far superior to the fall fairs that we have attended in the States and Canada as ever it is without a rival.

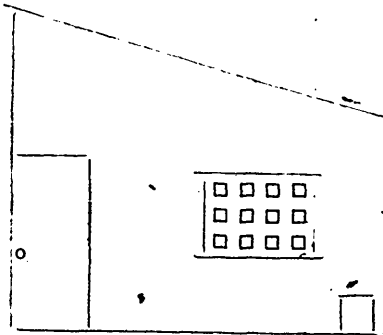
For the Poultry Weekly.

Toronto Bantam P. and P. S. Club.

ON Tuesday Oct. 15th the Toronto Bantam Pigeon and Pet Stock club held its usual monthly meeting, the president in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. It was decided to hold the show open to members only on December 27th, and 28th. The only exhibits were two black and white Dutch rabbits which won 1st and 2nd. They were exhibited by E. F. Doty. There was considerable discussion on different points in holding a show, but nothing definite was decided. It was decided to leave it to the meeting of the executive committee, which will occur before the next usual monthly meeting. Receipts \$6.00.—E. F. Doty, Secretary



GROUND PLAN OF POULTRY HOUSE.



SIDE ELEVATION.

For the Poultry Weekly.

A House for 50 Brahmas.

ENCLOSED you will find a draft of my hen house which is thirty feet long by six wide. The height of west wall is seven and a half feet, the east or back five feet. There are six windows and three ventilators. Nests are set in the wall a foot from the ground and are 16 inches deep, 15 ins. both in width and height; the small board shown in diagram is used to close in the incubating hen. Roosts are one foot from floor and rest on sliding poles which can be moved back or forward and thus give increased roosting accommodation. The house contains 1125 cubic feet of air, giving to each of my fifty Brahmas 22½ feet, and I think anything less than this is unhealthy.

Waterloo.

JOSEPH KINSEY.

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.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Crosses.

THE poultry man of the Farmers' Advocate comes down rather heavily on "novice" in general, and the editor of the Poultry Weekly in particular for "wasting space in his paper" on the discussion of the "best cross." Surely he is wrong in doing so! If it is wrong to cross for market poultry we should know it and vice versa. But he says Mr. Editor that you "know it is a mistake to cross at all." In my ignorance I always thought that our Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes etc. were obtained by judicious crossing, but this cannot be, or our friend would not become so peaky at our getting into what he calls the "rut" of the best cross. However, as far as print is concerned I shall not offend in that direction again. But I shall have to experience very inferior success to what I have already had before I give up what I humbly consider the "best cross."

HOW THE FEVER SPREADS.

It is surprising what a lot of good in a small way any of us can do, in the way of "booming" the poultry business in our immediate neighborhood. By first taking an interest in, and care of our own fowls, we induce others to do the same, and that interest once created soon intensifies itself, and the owner of scrub fowls at once begins to better their lot (and, as is generally the case, his own lot as well,) by purchasing some pure stock or a sitting of good eggs. And it is the easiest thing in the world at this stage of the 'fever' to sell a man a poultry paper from the fact that when he comes to peep into the business, he is struck at once by his own lack of knowledge of the first rudiments of the art. In my humble opinion there is no better way to make a skeptic believe that it pays to do your best for your fowls, and keep the best than being able to show him in black and white

Send to this office for Fanciers Printing.

a strict account of every egg laid, chicken sold, feed bought and consumed, and a neat little balance in the birds' favor at the end of all. To the 'professional' the advent of a poultry journal into a fresh home, means another market opened to him, to the novice it means long life to the poultry paper on which he depends for his information.

AGRICOLA.

Guelph, Oct. 19, 1889.

Thanks for your interesting letter. Yes! We know the "Advocate man" is "down on us." But perhaps he had to get up and light the fire himself that morning, so we forgive him this time. We are sure he was the victim of some accident that upset his usually kindly mood, because he has no reason for hinting that we have "gone back" on our theology re pure bred birds.

If we are asked to name the "best cross," we will have to say our "little piece" over again, for if a man will have a cross we must tell him what we think is the best among "crosses," even though we disapprove of them, or rather, consider that we have all the elements combined therein, in many of our thoroughbreds, with many advantages that the cross does not possess. We have never lost a single opportunity of stating our views on the subject, but if we are asked a question as to a certain thing we must and we will give our opinion and experience upon the subject as asked for.

Another writer tells us that "some years ago" we advocated the Leghorn-Brahma cross, and asks, how is it you change now? It is because we had had little or no experience with the Wyandotte cross at that time, (it is we fancy about four years ago,) but seeing and hearing evidence of the success of the Wyandotte-Brahma cross, and it being far ahead of the Leghorn cross for making plump, sweet and juicy broilers, we have not allowed our "long ears" to appear, by sticking to a former opinion when experience teaches us, that now we have something better than we formerly thought was the best. We insert the "Advocate man's" "little piece," for the perusal of any who are interested and we are quite sure friends and foes alike will affirm that we never advocate a cross.

That much good may be done by example in poultry

matters is quite true. When first we settled here (Angus) there was but one gentleman taking any interest in pure bred fowls, in all this section. We refer to W. J. Smith, and he was an enthusiastic and practical man. Since then we have operated ourselves more largely, and the poultry interest has increased immensely and is fast extending. People can't help catching the fever of a man who has got a very bad case about him; he is carrying it in his clothes, as those of the Mrs. Gamp persuasion would say.

THE BEST CROSS.

Are we never, as a poultry fraternity to get out of the rut of "the best cross"? Even the editor of the POULTRY WEEKLY has said his little piece on this subject. It is not surprising to find some of the novices writing thus, but for a thoroughly, practical poultry man, who knows "it is a mistake to cross at all," to waste space in his paper on the subject, is truly, surprising and even before closing the article referred to he says: "To my mind there is no finer broiler than the pure Wyandotte," and the same gentleman has repeatedly affirmed to the writer, and in print, that as a layer the Wyandotte is unexcelled. The gentlemen referred to is one of the most extensive breeders in Canada, and knows whereof he speaks, but certainly makes a mistake in talking "the best cross." No difference what the surroundings or circumstances may be there is some of the pure breeds that will fill the bill better than any cross, and all will do to well bear it in mind when making a selection of poultry for breeding purposes.—Advocate.

Farm Poultry Clubs.

FARMERS who engage in the production of eggs and chickens for market, would find it profitable to start an organization among themselves for the good of the business. Their meetings could be held weekly semi-weekly, or monthly, at the houses of members, and poultry topics could be discussed, experience related, new diseases reported, new ways of treating old ailments, and a host of other valuable matter brought up. A president and a secretary would be necessary. The work of the latter would be to seek any desirable information which none of the members could impart, and other matters that might be of interest and instruction.

Experiences could be given as to the crossing of pure-bred heavy layers so as to be more prolific; the best foods; how to feed; how to house and how to give general care. Farmers as a

rule, know very little about the requirements of an egg farm. True, some very able works have been written upon the subject, but farmers generally do not possess them. There is no reason why we should not have "fresh eggs" in the dead of winter. Practical poultry farms furnish them, and so can all who keep fowls. It is the lack of proper knowledge that causes it. That knowledge may be partly possessed by one man, and partly by another, in any neighborhood, and if clubbed together, it would revolutionize the whole work.

The poultry business has also entered upon a new line—the raising of broilers for spring. With the invention of artificial methods for hatching and raising broods came a renewed demand for broilers. The fact that spring chickens could be had in the dead of the winter sharpened the appetites of the metropolitans, and the manufacture of incubators and brooders has, in consequence become a large business. Where is the farmer now? Why not add the use of the incubator and brooder as an adjunct to the other work of the farm? It is winter work—just when crops need the least attention. It is an issue the farmer could well handle. It would be an excellent matter to bring up before the farm poultry club. Here, then, are two important branches of the poultry business, and, by the proper conduct of a farm club, they could be handled with profit.—American Agriculturist for November.

A Pointer for Selling Broilers.

ENCLOSED is a slip cut from one of our daily papers (Tory Times).

Orlando, Fla., boasts a hen that lays two eggs per day. This is the nearest approach to the famous hen of "Old Grimes,"

Who used to lay two eggs a day,
And Sundays she laid three.

I had another but mislaid it. In substance it read:

A man in Augusta, Ga., has a novel way of ascertaining the value of his chickens. He bored three holes in a board, one one inch, one two inches, and one three inches in diameter. The chicks that he squeezed through the one inch hole he sold for 25c, through the two inch for 50c, and through the three inch hole for 75c. Yours, &c. G. H. Safford.

Friend Safford encloses the above items to show the effect of American smartness in all things. This a clever Yankee method indeed, but if he lived in Canada he would find no sale for the chicks that got through the first hole

we reckon. And no hen but a thorough Yankee would be up to the times enough to lay two eggs per diem.

The Size of the Comb and the Egg.

MANY will remember what Darwin says of selection, and the illustration he adduces of how blue-eyed cats are deaf; feather-legged pigeons are webbed between the outer toes; short beaked pigeons have small feet, while long-beaked pigeons have large feet. "Hence," Mr. Darwin says, "if man goes on selecting, and thus augmenting any peculiarity, he will almost certainly unconsciously modify other parts of the structure."

Now, for some years past I have held the opinion, which careful observation has confirmed, that there is correlation of growth between the size of a comb and the size of the egg. Whenever you see a hen with a big comb, in nine cases out of ten, she lays a big egg. Observe how this statement affects the yellow-legged breeds to which you referred. Cochins, Brahmas and Wyandottes must have small, fine neat combs, according to the "Standards;" the breeder cultivates this feature again and again, and all the while he is unconsciously modifying the egg-producing organs. Hence the comparative disrepute into which Cochins and Brahmas have fallen with many practical poultry-keepers. But it was not always thus. My white Cochins to which I have referred, had large, coarse lop-combs, and their eggs were of the largest size. I submit, therefore, sir, that your indictment against the yellow-legged races is not of universal application.

Again, apply my view to other breeds. It has been decreed that the Hamburgs should have fine, neat combs, and as a rule they lay very small eggs. Yet in the old days the eggs of the Yorkshire peasant were of very respectable size. Again, the Houdan used to lay a very large egg, but this valuable breed has woefully deteriorated since a fine, neat, leaf comb became the order of the day. Or take the Langshan, which is advocated mainly for its economic merits. When I followed the "Standard," and cultivated a small comb, the eggs, too, grew "small by degrees, and beautifully less." Now that I go in for rather large combs, I have splendid eggs and plenty of them. On the other hand, breeds like the Minorcas which have not been condemned to carry small combs still lay large eggs. It hink, sir, that this correlation of growth between the fowl's comb and the egg has not received sufficient attention, and that its recognition ought to lead to the revision, on strict economic lines of

some of the standards. It would be well if we could divide our poultry into fancy breeds and useful breeds. No one wants to see the Brahma, the Cochin, or the Hamburgh lose aught of the beauty which the breeder's skill has, through evolution, obtained for them; the Wyandotte, too, will bye-and-bye be a beautiful, fancy fowl. But on the other hand, for breeds of domestic utility, we want standards framed solely with regard to the development of useful features. Why should the Plymouth Rocks, and the Houdans—birds of homely appearance, which no ingenuity can make handsome, be suffered to deteriorate for the sake of fancy points? Why should the wonderful little Leghorns be ruined by their own never-to-be-satisfactorily-cultivated white earlobes? Why should that really useful bird, the Langshan, be foolishly sacrificed by its friends to the ungainly length of its own shanks? One word of advice to amateurs—in conclusion. When you are selecting eggs for sitting, always choose the biggest; when you are buying hens, or deciding which of your pullets you will keep, be sure that you take those with the largest combs. In this way anyone can get hold of a good laying strain; for after all, the merit is not so much in the particular breed, but in the strain.—Vintons Gazette.

This correspondent is unearthing an old theory, about the size of the comb being a guide to egg production. The Wyandotte has the smallest of combs, smaller even than many Brahmas. But it will beat them and Plymouth Rocks, Langshans and Leghorns, by the year, for laying. The Brahmas lay a large egg, and what comb has it? None to speak of. Who says the Wyandotte lays a small egg? or the Houdan either, no matter how small the comb. And I can positively say that I have had and known many blue-eyed cats that were not too deaf to hear the cry of "cat's meat." All these wonders are mostly theory, and if ever there was a theory not able to be sustained by facts, it is this of small combs and small eggs, and vice versa. Bring along something fresh.

The legislature should be as willing to appropriate funds for the promotion of the poultry industry in the state as it is for other county industries; the horticultural industry, for instance. This society receives \$1,000 by state appropriations. It is right, too. The improving of points and the experiments necessary to its progress in so new a state as Nebraska call

for a liberal expenditure of money before financial results may be realized. And this is true of the poultry industry. It has never asked a penny from the state. It works away silently and humbly enough, notwithstanding it is one of the greatest—the third on the list—sources of revenue known in this country. This may be doubted by those also, who never give it a thought according to figures, which is natural enough; but the figures are official at Washington. It places the revenue derived from the sale of poultry and eggs in the United States during 1887 at a fraction over \$500,000,000; the importation of fowls and eggs at nearly \$50,000,000, the exportations, nearly \$19,000,000. Just why these standing figures may not seem so large may be found in the answer; nearly every householder on the farms and in the villages of the country own a few or some fowls.—American Poultry Yard.

QUERY * DEPARTMENT *

BLACK JAVAS AND PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

A COUNTRY CHEMIST some weeks ago asked for our opinion as to which of these would stand cold the best. The show season has brought us into close contact with breeders of the Black Javas and we are informed by all, that they are equally alike in that respect, and we are of the same opinion after seeing the several exhibits of the season. Some of them were indeed worthy of the name of Royal. They are much larger than they used to be owing to the careful breeding of those most interested in them. Breeders of them are on the increase, and they will be while such fine stock is shown as we have seen this fall.

COMING SHOWS.

Dunnville, Dec. 3, 4, and 5. R. H. Marshall Sec'y.

Poultry Association of Ontario, St. Catharines, Ont., January 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1890. R. Hamill, Secretary, J. C. Rykert, M. P. President.

OHIO.

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

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

Fayette Association, at Washington C. H., January 14th to 10th, 1890. J. B. Collier, Sec. Union, at Cardington, Dec. 17 to 21, 1889, G. S. Singer, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

International, Buffalo, N. Y., December 11th to 18th, 1889. H. M. Fales, Sec., La Salle, N. Y.

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."

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.

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

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

GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Farm, Garden AND Household.

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

POULTRY AND BEES.

Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	1 50
Cooper's Game Fowls.....	5 00
Felch's Poultry Culture.....	1 50
Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper	50
Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding,	
etc.....Boards...	50
Profits in Poultry and their Profitable	
Management.....	1 00
A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C.	
Miller.....	75
A.B.C. in Bee Culture by A. I. Root.	
cloth.....	1 25
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
Production of Comb Honey, by W. Z.	
Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
Beal's Grasses of North America.....	2 50
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth	
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-	
Growing.....	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
Farming for Profit.....	3 75
Hutchinson. Paper.....	25
The Hive and Honey Bee, by Rev. L.	
L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth...	2 00
A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping, by	
Rev. W.F. Clarke.....	25
Success in Bee Culture, paper cover...	50
Cook's Bee-Keepers' Guide in cloth...	1 25
Foul Brood, its Management and Cure	
by D. A. Jones. Price by mail.....	11
A. B. C. in Carp Culture, by A. I.	
Root, in paper.....	50
Queens, And How to Introduce Them	10
Bee-Houses And How to Build Them	15
Wintering, And Preparations Therefor	15
Bee-Keepers' Dictionary, containing	
the proper definition of the special	
terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	25
Standard of Excellence in Poultry....	1 00
Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised....	50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper....	1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

POULTRY

FOR SALE—Black Spanish cock-pels, \$1.00 each; one pen Langshars, 4 hens & 1 cock, \$5 00; three Partridge Cochins hens, \$2.00; Brown Leghorn cockerel \$1.50, also Antworps, 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 Wyandotto Cockerels bred from high scoring stock \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. All birds up to the Standard and pure Wyandottb blood. J. F. DUNN, Ridgway, 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. Ltd., Beeton

FOR SALE—1 cou 4 G. Wyandottes, \$8; Pair Chicks, \$3. G. P. Birds, 3 Trio's \$5 per trio, scored by Felch and Bicknell. Langshars \$3 per pair, Cock, \$2, \$3. C. ELSKLE, Guelph

THE Baltimore Poultry Yards, Box 27 Barrie 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 Barrie, 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. COCKBURN, Jr., 61 Canada St. Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE Houdans, 1 cock, 6 hens; also cockerels and pullets; Key caps, 1 trio, bred from imported birds, prize winners, prices low, for quality address WM. LAMBERT, Williamsville, Kingston, Ont.

GOLDEN Wyandottes, from McKee's stock, young birds, from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per pair, also a few Silver Wyandotte cockerels; these are Hawkin's strain and can't be beat. JOHN A. NOBLE Norval, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

CHEAP!

LIGHT Brahmas, cockerels and pullets bred from 1st cock at Toronto and Hamilton; P. Rocks, Cochins, Leghorns, Blk. Javas, G. Pollards, 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.

HONEY ALMANAC FOR 1890.

Just the thing needed to create a demand for honey at home. Bee-keepers should scatter it freely. It shows the uses of honey for medicine, eating, drinking, cooking, for making cosmetics, vinegar, etc.; also uses of BEESWAX. Price, 5 cts., 100 for \$2.50; 500 for \$10; 1,000 for \$15.

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON, 923 & 925 W. Madison, St., CHICAGO, ILL.

BEES

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. STORES, Missoung, Ont.

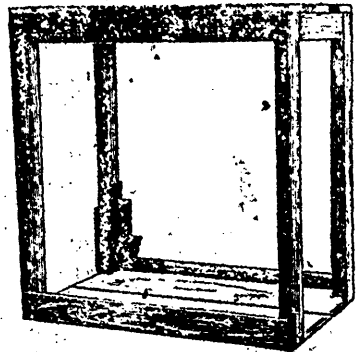
WANTED—To purchase a quantity of Honey give lowest price. EDWARD LUNAU, Buttonville.

WANT TO SELL a fine residence with all out-buildings, and 200 colonies of Italian Bees with the fall honey crop if bought at once, with 8 1/2 acres of land in a never failing locality. Address, LOUIS WERNER, Edwardsville, Ills

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

WANTED—To sell or exchange Polham & 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.

35 SWARMS of Italian bees for one hundred dollars, all 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 Fdn. Mill, Root, 1 1/2 inch, New for sale. R. E. SMITH, Tilbury Centre.



SHIPPING COOPS

For Exhibition And Sale Purposes.

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

We keep in stock one size, only, 20 1/2 x 13 in. x 2 1/2 in. for pairs or light trios.

PRICES MADE UP.

	Each	10	25	100
Skeletons, only,	30	2.75	6.25	22.50
With Canvas	40	3.75	8.00	30.00

PRICE IN PLAT.

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

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

OTHER SIZES.

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

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

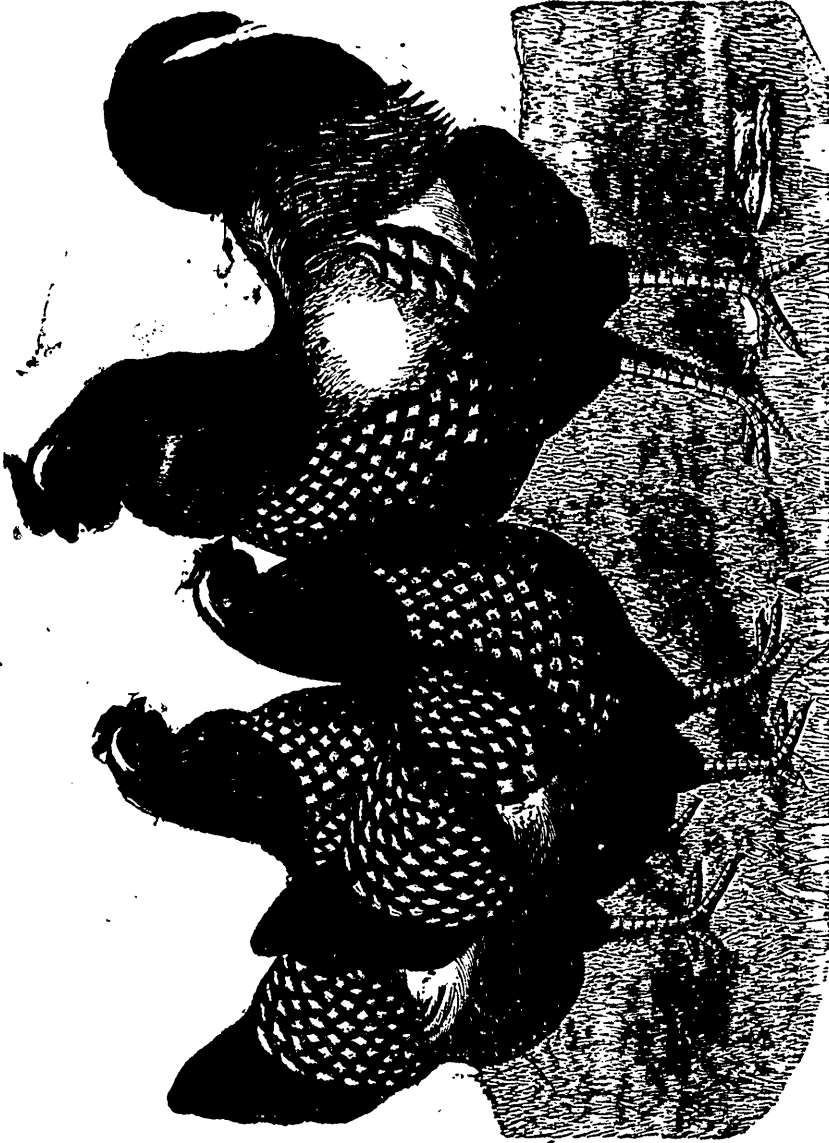
For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water: Price,	each	10,	25,	1 00
	5c.	1 1/2	3 25	12 00

The water cannot stop out or become dirty.

Larger sizes made to order—ask for prices.

The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd Beeton

ON.



W. T. TAPSCOTT, BRAMPTON.

W. T. Tapscott

Importer and Breeder of

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES

BLACK, WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MINORCAS AND
OTHER VARIETIES.

A fine lot of high scoring chicks for sale now; offered at
great reduction until Nov. 1st.

grand

Address, BRAMPTON, ONT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



J. L. CORCORAN,
BREEDER OF
Silver Grey & Colored Dorkings

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks.
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