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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 30 BEETON, ONT., OCT. 16 1889. WHOLE No. 238

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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\$1.00, one line; \$1.50, two lines; \$3.00, three lines per annum.

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

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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 a larrea paid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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
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HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE

I des re 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

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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.	18½ in.	12½ in.
Eight frame...	10½ "	15½ "	12½ "
The frame measures		12½ "	10½ "

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Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 33—For extracted honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made up....	1 50	1 40	1 35	1 30	1 20
No. 34—No. 33 in flat	1 15	1 10	1 05		95
No. 35—For Comb Honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4½x4½x1½ sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80	75	
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either 1 rests or skeleton crates. (1 rests take 27 4½x4½x1½ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4½x4½x1½ sections) specify which—made up....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80	75	
No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up	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	85	
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3½x4½ sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85
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	12
No. 60—No. 59 in flat.....	13	12	11	10	10

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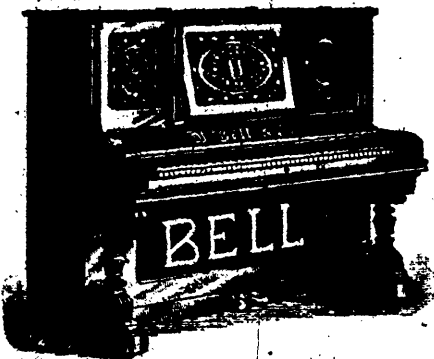
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Beeton Oct 16 1889	
We buy 100 lbs in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, and (if any) deduct 1 American customer must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.	
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Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound	50c
over 50 lbs.	48c
Section " in sheets per pound	55c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 x 4 1/2 per lb.	60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep	8c

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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 \$1.25 a copy of our paper and a nice Carniolan queen. The queen alone is worth \$2. Address: THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me.

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Attention Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Filters etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Beekeepers." For circulars, apply CHAS. E. MUTH & SON, Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

FRIENDS, IF YOU ARE, IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our BEE-MONTHLY (CONTAINING THE 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 patent. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

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\$15 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER. Warranted to do as good work as any \$100 machine. It combines simplicity with durability—EFFECT, EASE OF OPERATION—wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is neat, substantial, nickle 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

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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 flat at rock bottom prices. The speediest foundation fastener 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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Game Fowls Exclusively

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

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

HOW TO MANAGE BEES;

OR BEE-KEEPING FOR THE "MASSSES"

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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Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known, as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in returns of my old complaint." — Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults." — Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life." — Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and, after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever." — Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1, six bottles, \$5.



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

VOL. V. No. 30 BEETON, ONT., OCT. 16, 1889. WHOLE No. 238

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 POU DTRY 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.

EDITORIAL

NOVA Scotia seems to be well supplied with honey this year. From a customer there we are advised that on the 8th inst, bees were carrying in honey and pollen just as rapidly as in the month of July. Red clover is still in bloom and many other honey producing flowers. The leaves on the trees are still quite green.

Where shall we hold the next National Bee-Keepers' Convention.

SHALL IT BE CHANGED FROM BRANTFORD ONTARIO, TO BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE above are the headings that appear on advance proof sheet, forwarded us by the good people who publish *Gleanings*. What follows we shall give in full, so that the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL may understand the whole matter fully.

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for Sept. 18th contained an editorial touching upon a point that I had been thinking about for some time It reads as follows:

While at Buffalo we lost no opportunity of inviting our American friends to be with us at the coming International convention, to be held at Brantford in December, and we were encouraged by many promises to be present. We hope that our Canadian bee-keepers will not forget to be present, and give our visitors such a welcome as they deserve. By the way, would it not be mere justice to place the holding of the next convention at Buffalo? The bee-keepers there would like it, and it will give Canadians a good chance of again being

present. Besides, the Eastern States are deserving of it in their turn. Think of it, and come prepared to do the matter justice, in the best interest of the Association.

This set the ball rolling; and, of course, in view of the foregoing considerations I could not help giving it another boost by writing the following letter to Dr. Mason, president of the Association, which will explain itself:

Friend Mason:—The last leading editorial in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for Sept. 18th strikes upon a point that I have been thinking of for a long time. The reason the next international convention was located at Brantford was because its secretary lived there, and could see to all the necessary business; but now I am informed he has moved away, and has been away for some time. Now, the question comes up, What attraction or what reason is there for having the convention in a small town in Canada, with nothing particularly to call it there now? The population of Brantford is only 13,000, and it is about 70 miles from Buffalo by rail. Why wouldn't it be a good scheme to change the convention to Buffalo, on the border of the two countries, in a city of 250,000 population, and in a vicinity where some of the best bee-keepers in the world are located? We can surely get better rates of travel to Buffalo. Furthermore, there is a good live man by the name of O. L. Hershiser, with whom you are acquainted, in that vicinity, and you may be sure he will leave no stone unturned to make the next international a success so far as accommodation, rates of travel, etc. are concerned. Buffalo in the winter time is a place of great resort, on account of the Falls, and I am satisfied that a larger attendance can be had by some outside attraction than by bees alone. At New Orleans there was the largest attendance at the international in its history; and the reason of it was the World's Exposition. We were interrupted a little, it is true, by those coming in and going out, but I would a great deal rather attend a convention where there is a large attendance with some interruptions than a small one-horse affair with an international name and no interruptions. Now, my better half and I, and, in fact, the whole of the Roots, want to see Niagara Falls in the winter. For the sake of the women, therefore, and for the sake of securing the presence of the New England and New York bee-keepers, exert your influence in favor of Buffalo, N. Y. The Canadians, according to the C. B. J., will be just as willing to attend. There is nothing at Brantford now to attract the convention, and there is no reason why it should be held there. I will write to Prof. Cook, and also Mr. Newman, and the secretary, Mr. Holtermann. The latter, under existing circumstances would, I think, just as soon have it at Buffalo as at Brantford. We changed our place of meeting last year, and why not change it now? Times and circumstances alter cases very materially sometimes. Whatever you may think or say remember that at Brantford there used to be a secretary of the International Bee keepers Association. These attractions are now all gone. ERNEST R. ROOT.

Medina, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1889.

Hardly deeming it advisable yet to do anything about it in print, I sent press copies of this

letter to Prof. Cook, who originally proposed meeting at Brantford, and to the editor of the American Bee Journal, Mr. Newman. The following replies were received, all of which seconded the change. The first one is from the president, who writes as follows:

Friend Ernest:—Yes, I am in favor of a change of the place of meeting of the International convention, provided the Canucks so desire. Come to think about it, though, I don't think that it is any of their business, with the exception of Messrs. Jones and Holtermann. I believe they are the only members in Canada. But why not put it at Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side, then we should be right where we could see the "beauty" without leaving the convention. I am willing to go anywhere my funds will allow; and if I am short in December, you'll not see me at the convention; but I hope to be there, and Mrs. Mason with me.

Auburndale, O., Oct. 1, 1889. A. B. MASON.

I think I should still prefer Buffalo as the place of meeting, to Niagara Falls itself. Buffalo, besides being centrally located, is so near and accessible, to the Falls that those who so desire can visit them after the date of the convention. If, on the other hand, it were held at the Falls, there would be more or less interruptions during the session. In other words; Buffalo would be just near enough to be an attraction, and yet sufficiently removed from the roar of the great cataract to avoid interruptions.

Prof. A. J. Cook writes in this manner:

Dear Friend:—I think your reasons are good. We all only wish the best interests of the society. If they would be best served by changing to Buffalo, as seems likely, then I say Buffalo. I see no objection unless the secretary or the Canadian bee-keepers object. A. J. COOK.

Agricultural College, Mich., Sept. 30, 1889.

Brother Newman indorses it in this vigorous style:

Friend Root:—Yours is received, with press copy of letter to Dr. Mason, which I have read carefully. If the Canadians don't object seriously, I see no reason why the convention should not be at Buffalo. Our best convention was held at Detroit in 1885, on the border between the U. S. and Canada. The meeting at New Orleans was not one of the National Conventions. It was an extra, but it was good, and just as you say. Count me and the American Bee Journal in favor of Buffalo, and send me advanced proofs of matter for Gleanings about the change, and I will second your motion, and support it to the best of my ability.

Chicago, Sept., 30, 1889. T. G. NEWMAN.

Perhaps I should have sent a press copy to the Secretary, R. F. Holtermann, now of Fishersville, Ont., Can., but not ther, remembering his address it was overlooked until now. I feel quite sure he will endorse the change.

Now, then, you have the full facts before you. That we may ascertain the pleasure of the members of the Association and others, I suggest

that those who favor the change, and also those who do not favor it, write directly to Thos. G. Newman & Son, 925 West Madison St., Chicago, recording their vote; and Messrs. Newman, after receiving them, can transmit them to the officers of the society, who will act accordingly.

Accompanying this proof was a letter from E. R. Root, wherein he says:

"Enclosed find copy of an article to appear in our next journal in regard to the place of the next meeting of the N. A. B. K. A. You will see that the remark that you dropped very casually is about to result in a change to Buffalo. I feel pretty sure that you Canucks will not object at all—at any rate, since the C. B. J. started the ball rolling. ERNEST R. ROOT.

Medina, Ohio, Oct. 7, '89.

We ran over the proof hurriedly, and then went back to our own article to see whether we had led the public to believe that we were desirous of having the convention at Buffalo. We concluded that if read carefully no such mistake should occur, but it evidently had. We at once wrote to *Gleanings* protesting against any change at this date, a copy of which letter we append:

Friend Root.—I was surprised (when I received the advance proof you were kind enough to forward) to learn that a change of the place of holding the coming International was being talked of, and that the item which I penned for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL of Sept. 18, was being taken as a basis. Please take notice that the item referred to, suggested Buffalo as the place of holding the International for 1890—not for the one just upon us. I do not know whether it has been understood in this way or not, but if the article be read through to the end there should be no mistake.

I must say that I am opposed to making any change at this late date. Dozens of Canadians have arranged to be at Brantford, who will not go to Buffalo, especially those from the Eastern Counties. The building in which the meeting is to be held is spoken for, and railroad rates are about settled, while all the other necessary arrangements are completed.

Again the majority of the local Ontario associations have appointed delegates, and these—not over-affluent societies—have doubtless counted well the cost of sending their delegates, while an extra expense of \$3 or \$4 will probably be the means of keeping them at home. Then, too, the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association at its last annual meeting passed a resolution calling "a special general meeting at Brantford, at the same time as the International" and the

President, Vice-President and Directors (15 in all) were appointed delegates.

As to the membership Dr. Mason suggests that it is none of our business where the meeting is held. By "our" I mean, all Canadians, outside D. A. Jones and R. F. Holterman. It is a well known fact that the great bulk of the membership each year comes from the vicinity where the annual meeting is held, and Canada will not be behind in this respect. As proof of my statement, take the Detroit Convention; 68 out of 103 members were from Michigan, Ohio and Ontario. If the association is International, surely Canadians have a right to an occasional meeting. But the greatest reason of all is that the suggestion comes too late in the day. I trust that my writing will not be taken as presumption, as I am not a member, but hope to be. F. H. MACPHERSON,

Beeton, Oct. 10, 1889.

We at once wrote to a number of bee-keepers, who we knew expected to be at Brantford, asking their opinions and we give them below. It would appear that the secretary of the International had not been consulted in the matter, as no reference was made to it in a letter received from him a day after the advance proofs came to us. It is true that none of those whose names appear below are members of the N. A. B. K. A., and perhaps they may therefore be disqualified from saying anything on the subject, and by the way, while the reference as to who had any "say" in this matter, made by Dr. Mason, is literally true, 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—and surely a free discussion of this subject is in its *best interests*. Why then muzzle those who see fit to raise an objection? If given a chance they *will* doubtless become members. The Dr. has evidently spoken rather hastily, and we are sure he will wish to qualify his remarks. At any rate we take the liberty of calling on all who wish to raise their voice to do so through the columns of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and their sentiments shall reach the secretary of the Association. Let those who speak do so at once and if the votes are not counted in making the decision, we as Canadians can say that we have done our duty.

From Mr. M. Emigh, Vice Pres. O. B. K. A., we receive the following:—

Messrs Editors.—A rumor is afloat that a move is being made to change the International from Brantford to Buffalo. Would it not be a great mistake to change the place of meeting at this late date? Delegates have been appointed from nearly all the local associations to meet the International at Brantford, and arrangements are about complete that should make the Brantford meeting one of the best ever held. I hope there is no truth in the rumor, as a change now would spoil the meeting entirely.

M. EMIGH.

Holbrook, Oct. 11, 1889.

I have learned with much surprise and regret that a movement is being made to change the place of meeting of the International B. K. A. the present year from Brantford to Buffalo. If I have the slightest influence with those who are seeking to bring this about, I would earnestly beg that they will pause and harken to the strong reasons there are against this proposition. Is it not a breach of faith, and may there not be just complaint that Canada has not been fairly treated. Should the meeting be removed from this country to the U. S., after having been duly appointed on this side of the lines? This is only the second time since the Association was organized that a place has been chosen in Canada for its annual meeting. All things considered, I think this is not more than our fair share of said meetings. There would have been no complaint if a Canadian point had not been appointed for the present year, but the selection having been made, and arrangements entered into, I fear much ill-feeling will be aroused by such a change, if made, which I trust it will not be. I was the only representative of Canada present when the Association was formed, and it was at my suggestion and request that it was made international. We have worked harmoniously together during all these years, and I should greatly regret any disturbing element being introduced that might mar our good fellowship. I quite concur in the arguments that have been so well put by Mr. Macpherson in his letter to Mr. E. R. Root, an advance proof of which has been sent to me. I think the change proposed would be very damaging to the bee-keeping interests of Ontario, and therefore I beg leave to sign this communication both personally and officially.

WM. F. CLARKE,
President O. B. K. A.

Guelph Oct. 11, 89.

Dear Sir:—Yours received. Not being a member of the International I prefer to have

nothing to say in the matter to which you refer I think there is no danger of any change of place.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Lennox Co., Ont.

Yours anent the proposed change of place of meeting of the International received. I drop you a hurried note to enter my protest and to say that I fully agree with your letter. I think like yourself that a great injustice would be done all us Canucks and also many others should such a change be made. I can scarcely believe that it is the meeting for 1889 but the one for 1890 that they wish to hold in Buffalo, and you are wise in taking the steps you have so that no misunderstanding may occur at the last moment.

F. A. GENNEL.

Stratford, Oct. 12th.

New Patents.

THE latest bee hive patent is granted to John Thomas Alexander, of Arlington Ky., under date Oct. 1st 1889, as No. 412060. What is claimed for the invention is—

"In the bee-hive, the combination, with the hive, of the extension of the bottom, having an inlet-tube and a moth passage with the glass secured beneath the bottom proper of the said hive, forming a chamber communicating with the passage, and a removable rear side to chamber".

"It has for its object to provide a device in which provision shall be made for excluding flies and moths from the interior of the hive and providing two sets of gums—one enclosed within the other—providing better protection in winter, and rendering the removal and replacing of gums much easier."

We have never heard of the inventor heretofore and after reading the specifications, we decide that he is either an amateur in the bee business, or else he has lived in the back woods where modern bee keeping has not been practiced His hive is not practical and there is therefore no danger of its being adopted.

The hive is set up on legs, and the outer chamber is made deep enough to take the brood frames and surplus boxes. The surplus boxes are the old fashioned kind with glass ends ends, and do not appear in the drawing as arranged for sections, though this could, we presume, be done. Ingress to the surplus boxes is had by means of single entrances at the sides of the cases, and a solid cover is placed over the brood chamber in the centre to which is attached

a round handle which extends up to and even with the top of the surplus boxes. The handle is used for pulling the brood chamber up out of the hive, we presume, for examination. No wonder a glass arrangement is fixed at the bottom of the hive as a moth-trap, when we tell you that the brood chamber has bars running through it, which the specifications say "serve to brace the sides and serve also as a rest for the bees." No wonder the inventor speaks of the hive as "two sets of gums"; when we tell our readers that it is nothing more or less than an old box gum with cross bars in it they will not want to read any further. We therefore stop right here, first expressing the hope that our friend, John Thomas, may be able to make a fortune himself in the use of his "gums" for we are sure no one else will ever want to try.

Robbing.

HOW TO REMOVE THE SURPLUS HONEY.

MAMMA! Mamma! The bees are on the top of the portico, and under it, and trying to go into the parlor, through the shutters; and just look, they are all over the honey-house. Oh my! oh, my! there is one in my hair! come quick and get it out mamma. How it buzzes!"

The bees were stinging the chickens and they pitched into me, when I went out. There was a reign of terror for a while, all produced by robbers attacking a queenless colony. The bees that could not find where the honey was obtained, were trying to enter other hives, and were repulsed with vengeance, which caused all this stinging commotion.

We obtained some cases for holding sections, that were too short, and left an opening at the end of the hives, during the honey-flow. This was no objection, rather to the contrary, as it assisted in ventilation; but now, robbers were trying to enter through these openings, and appeared as though the whole apiary would soon be demoralized.

I uncovered the queenless colony and let the robbers take possession; and the other bees soon found where the honey came from. I then fastened up the openings made by the short cases by stuffing in rags; and, to drive off the bees, wet them with kerosene. They dislike the odor of this so much that they soon left on the double-quick.

REMOVING SURPLUS.

In England, in order to drive the bees from the sections, bee-keepers spread on a cloth wet with carbolic acid, which causes the bees to re-

treat below in the brood-combs; but in this country smoke is generally used. I go out into the apiary, in the early morning, before the bees are flying, and carefully drive the bees below with a bellows smoker, pry up the case, remove it, cover up the hive securely, and put the case into the honey-house.

When the bees get stirred up in that part of the apiary, I go to another part, and do not persist in working a long time each day, as I live in the city and must be careful that persons and horses are not stung. Sometimes in the evening I pry up cases, so that I can easily remove them in the morning.

Those that I remove one morning, I scrape off the propolis and store away, and am thus prepared for another lot the succeeding day. Working slowly in this way, the bees do not get demoralized, and I can work with them comfortably. If they get very excited, I stop removing surplus for a few days.

As for myself, I do not care how cross they get when I am working, with them, as I am protected against their javelins; but at the same time I must consider the safety of other persons and animals. There is a great difference in the handling of bees, to keep them on their good behavior, as the following will show, taken from the Western Apiarian:

"I hired a Californian man one season to handle my bees; he donned a white lined coat, buttoned up to the chin, put on a bee-hat, gloves with gauntlets up to elbow, and tied with cords at the elbow, and cords around his pants above his shoes, so that it was impossible for a bee to get at him; then he would pitch right into them with very little smoke, and the consequence was, in a few days we could scarcely stay on the place for bees. So I discharged him, and took them in hand myself, and in two days I had them as tame as ever."

When bees get greatly irritated they do not always quiet down in two days, and seem to have good memories. This man had probably worked in California canyons, away from any human habitations, and as they could not sting him, did not care how cross he made them, and they would be in fine condition to drive off bears, and other marauders. Some persons are better adapted by nature to gentle, quiet handling of bees than others, but all who engage in this pursuit should try to improve in this respect.—Mrs. L. Harrison in *Prairie Farmer*.

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.

Bee-stings.

I AM requested by a subscriber to *Gleanings* to explain how the bee-sting is removed from one's skin when broken off in the act of stinging. He suggests that, if it does not work out, it must be absorbed by the system; in which case he thinks that some bee-keepers must be largely composed of stings.

The skin consists of two layers—the outer scarf skin, or cuticle, also called epidermis, and the inner true skin, or corium, also called cutis vera. The outer skin is made up of what is known as scaly, or pavement epithelium; that is, it consists of innumerable minute overlapping scales. The inner scales contain pigment in their substance, and thus the color of skin. The abino has no pigment, and hence his skin is transparent, and looks pinkish, as we look right through and see minute blood-vessels filled with blood. The inner skin consists of an outer part, which, like the cuticle, has no nerves, and so is not sensitive to pain or touch. This is made up of white fibrous tissue and small, involuntary muscles that contract if the skin is chilled, and drawing the skin away from about the hairs forms the well known "goose flesh." Beneath this layer, which is known as the reticulum, because of its intercrossing fibres, is the papillary layer. This is the very inner part of the skin. It takes its name from the fact that little teat-like processes—papillæ—push up against the outer part of the skin. The ridges seen on the inside of our hands are but the elevations of these papillæ. Into these papillæ from beneath come nerves and blood vessels. Thus from here comes all nourishment to the outer skin; and here is the sensitive-part of the skin. Thus, a bee to hurt us must push its sting through the cuticle and reticulated part of the corium till it pierces the papillæ, where the blood receives the poison, and the nerves twinge with its venom.

Now, as we understand the anatomy of the skin, we can see how the sting, if broken off in the skin, is loosened and liberated. The scaly, or outer skin, is constantly being worn off. When we bathe, the water is often clouded with these minute scales. The snake sheds its scales once a year, but we are doing it all the time. As these scales are constantly wearing off, any minute portion of sting which is held in them is also worn off and separated from the body. Even if a small portion of the sting is caught by the reticulum, the part would suppurate and loosen the sting, as is done with shivers that enter and are caught and held in the skin. We thus see that a bee-keeper is not made up of stings by any means.—A. J. Cook in *Gleanings*.

Points in Judging Honey.

EDWARD J. GIBBINS writes in the *British Bee Journal*:—This subject has again come to the front, and as an exhibitor, and occasionally as judge, I should be very sorry to see a definite scale of marks fixed by the B. B. K. A. in the same way that a scale of points is fixed and recognized by poultry and pigeon societies, &c. If all those who agree that a fixed standard is wanted would write to your paper, the committee of B. B. K. A. would doubtless be so impressed with the strength of the agitation that before another season the matter would be arranged. I hesitate very much to suggest a scale of marks, as I think a committee of all the judges recognized by the B. B. K. A. is the proper source from which such should come, but at the same time I should like to give my ideas on extracted honey. In judging all honey it is essential to remember that we are judging an article intended for sale. If an article is unattractive in appearance very few would buy, however good the quality; on the other hand, if attractive to the eye, but not nice to the taste, no repeat orders would come. I should therefore classify the points as follows:—

A. Quality.	
1. Flavor.....	40
2. Aroma.....	10
B. Appearance.	
3. Consistency.....	15
4. Color.....	10
5. Clearness and freedom from wax and dust.....	10
6. Neatness of get-up.....	10
7. Uniformity.....	5
Total 100	

The Irish Beekeepers Association has formulated a standard which is as follows:—

FOR SECTIONS.

Completeness and finish.....	4
Color of honey and comb, &c.....	3
Uniformity.....	1
Flavor and aroma.....	5
Attractive appearance in ways not previously mentioned.....	5
Density of honey.....	2
20	

EXTRACTED.

Density.....	3
Color and brilliancy.....	4
Flavor.....	5
Aroma.....	1
Uniformity.....	2
Attractive appearance in way not previously mentioned.....	5
20	

Use the labels "Live fowls, with care" on all birds sent by rail. 25c. per 100 from this office. Shipping tags 46c. per 100.

Australia.

HERE is a glut of honey in the Sydney market, tons being in stock without any outlet for quitting unless export to England is tried. It is remarkable that so excellent a table delicacy should be discarded for family use. The annual Review, of California for 1888 makes the following remarks on a similar experience:—'Extracted Honey.—The output this season fell a good deal short of what was anticipated, which consequently made prices much better. The quality is also good, and the color especially is much finer, and we have had more extra white honey this year than we have seen for a long time. The honey of California is beyond question the finest produced in the world. Another thing in its favor is that the honey shipped from California is, as a rule, pure. Where adulterations have been indulged in, it has generally been done after the honey leaves this state. There is, in fact, little or nothing that could be used here for adulterating the honey but that is worth as much as the honey itself. We notice that our suggestions in regard to using new tins and cases are being more generally adopted, and this is to the benefit of the producer. Honey which is put up in that shape will generally bring enough more to pay for the extra cost, and it looks much neater and more tasty in that shape. It is to be deplored that the consumption of pure honey throughout the country is not larger than it is now. The article is cheap enough for any one. It is a wholesome article of food, and can take the place of butter as well as being used in various other ways on the table. Yet, notwithstanding this, it is only right to say that the sale of honey has been languishing for a number of years. Just why this is is very difficult to tell. Pure honey is an article that ought to be found in every household in the country.—Sydney Mail.

Uses of Propolis in Russia.

DURING my pleasant stay at your pretty villa, I spoke to you of the utilization of propolis in the varnish of our wooden wares, which resist the dissolving power of hot water so well. I have just found a description of the process, and will communicate it to you. Propolis is purchased by hucksters, who pay five copecks—a little over two cents—and sometimes even less, for permission to scrape or plane the propolis from the walls of a hive that has lost its bees. The shavings, covered with propolis, are heated, put into a wax-press, and subjected to the treatment used in the extraction of bees-

wax: the propolis is then purified in hot water, to which sulphuric acid is added. About fifty per cent of propolis is thus obtained; which sells at forty cents per pound. This propolis is poured into hot linseed oil and beeswax in the following proportions:—Propolis 1, beeswax $\frac{1}{2}$, oil 2. Previously, the oil should "linger," as we say, on the stove for fifteen or twenty days, that is, remain hot without boiling, to give it the property of drying. The wooden ware is dipped into the above mentioned preparation, and must remain in it for ten or fifteen minutes, after which it is cooled, and rubbed and polished with woollen rags."—A ZOUBAREFF, in B. B. J.

Prepare for a Hard Winter.

NO time should be lost now to prepare the bees for winter. Surely our little friends who have worked for us so patiently, through all the long summer days, bringing in such burdens of the choicest sweets, from hillside and plain, deserve our careful attention in return! All the surplus arrangements should be removed early this month, and when doing this be sure to see that they have honey enough in the brood chamber to carry them through a long severe winter. No other kind of a winter will do to calculate on in the bee business in the states north of Mason and Dixon. Should a mild winter come, all the better, and the extra stores will not hurt them any. As we winter the bees in the cellar we do not believe much in packing with chaff or mats, except just enough to confine the bees to the brood chambers. We think this is better than all the packing in the world. However, if they are to be wintered out of doors they should receive such careful attention as previous experience has demonstrated to be beneficial.—C. H. DIBBENS in *Western Ploverman*.

North Riding Oxford Exhibition.

FOLLOWING is a list of the prize winners at the fair, which I may say was a unqualified success.

Extracted honey in glass.—W Goodger, Woodstock; J W Whealy, Kintore; M S Schell, Woodstock.

Granulate in glass.—M S Schell. Only one entry.

Liquid honey.—W Goodger; J W Whealy.

Liquid clover honey.—J B Hall, Woodstock; J W Whealey.

100 lbs. Comb honey.—J B Hall, W Goodger; J W Whealey.

40 lbs. Comb honey.—W Goodger; J B Hall; J W Whealey.

Beeswax.—J B Hall; W Goodger.

Cake or Pastry made with honey.—W G. Odger; 2nd unknown.

Honey vinegar.—J B Hill; W G. Odger.

The N. E. corner of the main building was devoted to horse-shoes, honey and photographs, the latter being fastened to the wall over the honey making a good background. The competition was very close as may be judged from the fact that the 25 lbs. of clover honey which took 2nd at Toronto was left out here by the same judge. Mr. Wm. McEvory officiated as judge to the satisfaction of all parties. The plan of having one expert as judge, he to be named by the County Bee Keepers Association, instead of the old way of having two or three judges who perhaps did not know the honey from cold liver oil is bound to be the plan of all successful exhibitions in the future.

A Slight Correction.

EDITOR C. B. J. Please note error in 4th paragraph of my article on Granulation in last number. The word "artificial" in "as soon as the honey receives the chill a thin artificial skin forms" should be "air-tight." This skin may be artificial too, but I do not consider it such.

By the way, it seems strange that two other articles should appear with mine on the same subject; these two taking up just the line of thought I wished to express in the continuation. However, since I shall differ considerably with one of them, we may yet among us discover a fresh ray of light upon this subject in which I for one am greatly interested. If my theories are astray I hope some one will expose their error.

G. B. JONES.

Toronto, Oct. 11.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

T. STOKES.—The season now being over I will give the report of the season. From the 36 colonies spring count, strong and weak, I have increased to 76, and took 4000 pounds of honey, leaving the bees in splendid condition for winter. Having a lot of extracting to do late I was forced to build a bee-tent to prevent being stung, for before I made it many bees would fly around after me, seeming to say, give the honey to us or we sting—of course I got the sting, and I thought at such a time what a nuisance the peaky things are, but if they were not so most awful fond of honey they would not fly a mile or two and hunt in the hot sun for some time and then fly back with only one drop, so I did the best I could and put up with it.

Minesing, Ont.

WESLEY STONE—I started in the spring with thirty good stocks, increased to 63, and took 3,300 lbs all told. Of this 850 was in sections. All have 30 lbs of winter stores and are in good shape. I like the bee business very much.

St. Mary's, Ont.

ONE OF OUR PREMIUM QUEENS.

REV. D. PATTERSON.—I ought to have thanked you for the beautiful Italian queen which came safely to hand. I put her into a hive which I thought was queenless, as I could find no eggs in it on the 24th of July, and exactly a month later I saw some beautiful yellow banded bees coming out of the hive. In another month the whole of them were Italians. I thank you very much for your kind gift.

St. Andrews, Que., Oct. 7th, 1889.

CONVENTION NOTICES

The Lambton Bee keepers Association will meet in the town of Forest on Monday 21st Oct. Our last convention was a failure on account of very wet weather but Bro. Bee-keepers come right along and let us have a rousing meeting. J. R. KITCHEN, Weidman.

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. HOLTERMAN, Sec. Romney, Ont. Canada.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

12 CENTS PER POUND FOR EXTRACTED.

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

DISCOUNTS FOR GOODS WANTED FOR NEXT SEASON.

We will allow a discount off the prices of all goods as found in our catalogue, when it is stated that they are for next season's use, to the extent of 10 per cent. This, of course will not apply to tins, labels and such goods as may yet be used this season. We have a large stock of most everything on hand, and we can ship with promptness all orders. The object in giving this discount is to encourage winter trade, and it will last only during our pleasure.

60 POUND TINS AND STRONG HANDLES.

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

POULTRY ♥ WEEKLY

W. C. G. PETER,

EDITOR.

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

The attention of all our readers is called to the unique and unparalleled offer which we make on page 685. Please go right to work, and see that each one of you, does your own share,—our list will then be doubled. Watch for our grand array of premiums in next issue.

Large and Small Breeds.

VERY often when visitors are looking over the poultryman's stock, we hear the remark that "those big hens must eat as much as a pig"; or as I was once told by a person looking at a pen of Plymouth Rocks "I would as soon keep that many pigs, and they wouldn't eat any more than those birds do."

It is a common error to suppose that the heavy breeds eat so much more than light breeds. A visitor remarked on the awful eating capacity of Light Brahmas. As I had a pen of mixed breeds, I took advantage of it illustrate the real facts of the case. I asked my visitor to judge for himself and when I threw down the grain to take notice of the quick way of eating the Leghorns have. He did so, and departed a wiser man, with opinions nearly reversed. For the Leghorns by their quick and eager manner got far more of the grain than the Brahmas or Rocks. While these latter would be looking at

the grain the Leghorns would "gobble up," (that is the only word that expresses it,) four or five kernels. They are so active, and will always pick up many more grains in a minute than any heavy breed.

This forces upon our notice the folly of feeding light and heavy breeds together when in confinement. The bustling busy ways of the light breeds disconcert the heavier ones, and instead of going in for their share of the spoil, they will seem as if saying "if you are so greedy, take it all," for they go about complaining and grumbling and let the smart light weights eat at will.

These latter too will push their way under the bodies of the large birds so that it is almost impossible for them to get any portion of the food till the light breeds are satisfied, and then there will be very little at their disposal.

I was once called in to attend a Langshan cock that had been fed with a pen of mixed birds of light breed. I found that they had nearly starved him by crowding and preventing him getting a sufficient quantity of feed. Of course if at liberty there is plenty of room for all to get a share, but if obliged to keep the light and heavy breeds together in confinement, it will be requisite to look after them and see that each gets enough to keep them in good condition.

Why some Ladies don't like the care of Poultry.

WE are led to make a few remarks on this subject, by a conversation we had with a visitor who belongs to the "fair and gentle" sex. We had gone through the buildings, and were coming back through the covered passage. "What do you use this place for?" asked the lady. We

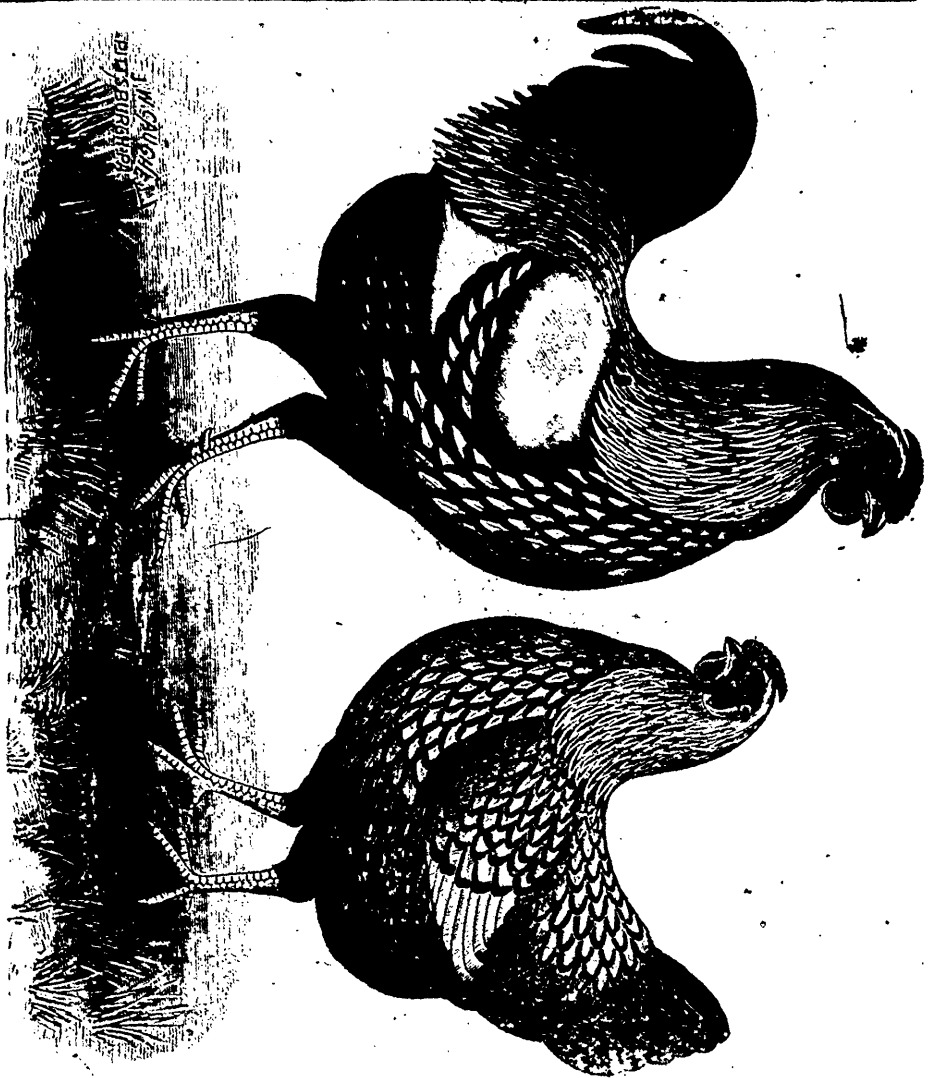
replied that it was put up for the convenience of our better half. The lady seemed surprised and finally remarked, "Well Mr. Peter, I have had considerable experience in raising poultry, and seen many other women doing the same work, but under such wretched conditions that it is no wonder women don't like it. I think we like fowls as a rule; and if you could only persuade our husbands, fathers or brothers to fix our place for poultry as nice, and fix them up as conveniently as this, why every woman in Canada would be a poultry woman, as Mrs. Peter is, but I can't help laughing to think how surprised my husband would look if I were to ask for a covered walk; he would think I was crazy." I put my thinker in working order then, it had never occurred to me that I was doing anything unusual, and at supper time I told Mrs. P. of my visitor's remarks, thinking she would be very grateful for my thoughtfulness when brought so forcibly to her mind; but she coolly told me that if I left her such a place as some men do for their poultry, she would let them rip, (I don't believe that is the exact remark, but I won't rub it out,) just as other women do. She told me too, that often people had remarked that "your husband must think a lot of you to do that." Well—I confess I did a great deal of it, on her behalf, but I often have to go through it myself, and it is really much pleasanter than going knee-deep through snow—even for a man. But my "thinker" began to work, and the more it worked the more I wondered, not that women don't all keep fowls but that any of them do. The name of woman is synonymous with all that is neat and nice, and we can hardly wonder, that she prefers her book and her rocking chair to while away her spare time in preference to looking after poultry especially when we think of some of the poultry houses we have seen. Once this spring we were told not to go in the poultry house because it had not been cleaned since fall, and when we saw the mistress of the house put a plank in to go and gather her eggs, because the house was too dirty for her to step into without that to stand upon, we felt—well our feelings were of that peculiar order styled "beyond description by tongue or pen." Some time since we

were informed by the sister of a poultry keeper that she had to keep an old dress for the sole purpose of putting on when she must of necessity go into the house for eggs, because the "nasty little things that chickens all have had got really awful." Well my "thinker" got all this in my mind together and then "I said to myself I says" No! I will never again say that every woman *ought* to be a poultry keeper—but only when the conditions are favorable; and proper attention is given to cleanliness and comfort while doing so, by those of the masculine persuasion, who consider themselves the head of the family. Don't expect your wife to think much of fowls if you keep them in dirty vermin infested houses, nor if she expects to get all her skirts smothered in snow, every time she feeds them. I once heard a fellow say "I am so glad he didn't ask to see the chickens, for that house is fearful, and I was just on thorns because he is such a chap for chickens." This was after a purchaser had left who had been buying some choice yearling cattle, and anything cleaner than their place of habitation it would be hard to find. But thus it is that fowls have had to bear the burden of being considered dirty, even too dirty to be thought of. But keep your pigs so, your cows and horses, and confine them as you do the feathered family, and we think you would be as ready to cry out that they, too, are too dirty to be endured. Then keep the birds clean and your wives and visitors will take interest enough in them.

Hens at Hamilton.

THE Poultry department of Hamilton's Great Central Fair was this year one of its best features both as to number of entries and quality of birds shown, but all in all Fall Poultry Shows many good birds were at a disadvantage being in such poor feather. Among the different classes Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns and Hamburgs, made a prominent showing, the prize pens in these classes being especially fine, Bantams won a large share. Appended is the prize list which gave general satisfaction, although the judges in some cases had a hard task. Intending purchasers will do well to note that some of the principal prize winners at this make use of our advertising columns.

LACED WYANDOTTES, THE FAVORITES OF J. W. BARTLETT, LAMBETH, ONT.



Lucky ones at Hamilton.

Dorkings, colored.—1st, Allan Bogue, London, James Main, Boyne. Silver Grey.—James Main, Allan Bogue. White.—2nd, Allan Bogue.

Plymouth Rocks, Barred.—Clark & Clemo, Dunville; Wm Moore, London. White.—A G H Luxton, Hamilton.

White Crested Black Polands.—Allan Bogue, Wm McNeil Golden.—Wm McNeil, Allan Bogue. Silver.—Wm McNeil, Allan Bogue.

Any other variety of Polands.—1st and 2nd, Wm McNeil.

Black Breasted Red Game.—Wm Barber & Co., Toronto; E F Doty & Co., Toronto.

Red Pyle Game.—Wm Barber & Co, Toronto D Molsaacs, Brantford.

Golden Duckwing Game.—Wm Barber & Co. D Molsaacs, Brantford.

Silver.—Wm Barber & Co., D Molsaacs, Brantford.

Pit Games.—M Leggat, Hamilton.

Brown Breasted Red Game.—Wm Barber & Co.

Any other variety Game (Malays) T A Wardell, 1st and 2nd, Dundas.

Buff Cochins.—Wm McNeil, Allan Bogue. Black.—Allan Bogue, Wm McNeil. Partridge Cochins.—1st and 2nd A Bogue.

Langshans.—Wm McNeil, A W Peene.

Dark Brahmas.—Dewar & Mitchell, Milton: J S Edwards, Brantford. Light.—A G H Luxton, P H Hamilton, Hamilton.

Wyandottes, Silver Laced.—G H Anderson, Tyneside; Wm Moore. White.—G G McCormac, Londonk.

Black Spanish.—A G H Luxton, Geo. Lang Milton.

Golden Pencilled Hamburgs.—A Bogue, Wm McNeil. Silver.—Wm McNeil, A Bogue. Golden Spangled.—Wm McNeil, A Bogue. Silver Spangled.—Wm McNeil, A Bogue. Black Hamburgs.—Wm McNeil, P H Hamilton.

White Leghorns.—T W Ralston, Hamilton, R H Marshall, Dunville. Brown.—Dewar & Mitchell, Wm Moore. Black.—P H Hamilton; Dewar & Mitchell.

Houdans.—A Bogue, A G H Luxton. Any other Variety (French)—C J Daniels, Toronto; W M Smith, Fairfield Plains.

Sebright Golden Bantams.—1st and 2nd Wm McNeil. Sebright Silver Bantams.—1st and 2nd, Wm McNeil. Black Breasted Red Bantams.—Bonnick & Co., Toronto. Golden Duckwing Bantams.—Bonnick & Co., Toronto; G S Aldrieve. Silver Duckwing Bantams.—A G H Luxton. Red Pile Game Bantams.—W M Smith, G S Aldrieve. Brown Red Game Bantams.—1 and 2 Bonnick & Co. Japanese Bantams.—Wm McNeil. G S Aldrieve. Pekin Bantams.—1 and 2, Wm McNeil. Any other variety Bantams.—Wm McNeil.

Bronze Turkeys.—1 and 2 James Main. White Turkeys.—W M Smith. Any other variety turkeys.—W M Smith.

Geese, Brema.—1 and 2 J Main. Toulouse—A Bogue, J McCormack. Any other variety.—1 and 2 W M Smith.

Ducks, Aylesbury.—1 and 2, A Bogue. Rouen 1 and 2 J Main. Pekin.—A Bogue, T Cockburn, jr. Cayuga.—1 and 2 A G H Luxton.

Guinea Fowl.—A G H Luxton, W M Smith. Pea Fowl.—A G H Luxton.

Pair Minorcas, white.—2, G M Anderson. Black.—1 and 2, G G McCormack.

Javas, Black.—A G Luxton.

Andalusians.—2, A G H Luxton. Lop-Eared Rabbits.—P H Hamilton, R Avis, Hamilton. Any other variety Rabbits.—Wm Fox, J F Kennedy, Hamilton.

CHICKS AND DUCKS OF 1889.

Colored Dorkings.—J Main, J McCormack. Silver Grey Dorkings.—A Bogue, J Main. White Dorkings.—1 and 2, A Bogue.

Buff Cockins.—Wm McNeil, A Bogue. Black.—Wm McNeil, A Bogue. Partridge.—T Cockburn, jr., A Bogue.

Dark Brahmas.—A W Peene, A G H Luxton. Light.—A Hooper, Hamilton; Clark & Clemo.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs.—Wm McNeil, A Bogue. Silver.—Wm McNeil. Golden Pencilled.—Wm McNeil. Silver Pencilled.—A Bogue, Wm McNeil. Black Hamburgs.—Wm McNeil, A G H Luxton.

White Leghorns.—R H Marshall, Brown—Dewar & Mitchell, A Stevens, Dunville. Black.—P H Hamilton.

Houdans.—1 and 2 A G H Luxton. Any other variety (French) M M Smith, J F Edwards.

Black Spanish.—J G Ford, Milton; Wm Nicholson, Hamilton.

Plymouth Rocks, Barred.—Clark & Clemo 1 and 2. Plymouth Rocks, White.—Clark & Clemo, 1 and 2.

Black Breasted Red Game.—J. Main, 1 and 2. Silver Duckwing Game.—W. Barber & Co. Golden Duckwing Game.—W Barber & Co. 1 and 2. Red Pile Game.—W Barber & Co. 1 and 2. Brown Breasted Red Game.—W. Barber & Co. 1 and 2. Malays Game.—T.A. Wardell 1 and 2. Pit Game.—2nd M: Leggat.

Langshans.—Wm. McNeil; C. Aylwin, Hamilton.

Andalusians.—Wm. McNeil; Aylwin, Hamilton.

Minorcas, Black.—G. G. McCormack; R. H. Marshall. Minorcas, White.—G. G. McCormack; R. H. Marshall.

Polands, White Crested.—Wm. McNeil; A. Bogue. Polands, Silver.—A. Bogue; Wm McNeil. Polands Golden.—Wm. McNeil; A. Bogue. Polands white Bearded.—Wm. McNeil.

Pair Javas, Black.—A. G. H. Luxton 1 and 2. Pair Bantams, Black Red Game.—W. Barber & Co.; G. S. Aldrieve. Brown Red Game.—Bonnick & Co. 1 and 2. Silver Duckwing Game.—W. M. Smith. Golden.—G. S. Aldrieve.

Pyle.—Bonnick & Co.; W. Barber & Co. Golden Sebright.—W. McNeil 1 and 2. Silver Sebright.—W. McNeil 1 and 2. Japanese.—W. McNeil 1 and 2. Pekin.—W. McNeil 1 and 2.

Polish.—W. McNeil 1 and 2. Any other variety.—W. McNeil.

Aylesbury Ducklings.—A. Bogue 1 and 2. Rouen Ducklings.—J. Main, 1 and 2. Pekin Ducklings.—A. Bogue.

BREEDING PENS.

Light Brahma.—A. G. H. Luxton. Dark Brahma.—A. G. H. Luxton.

Buff Cochin.—A. G. H. Luxton. Black Cochin.—A. G. H. Luxton. White Cochin.—A. G. H. Luxton.

Plymouth Rocks.—Clark & Clemo. Dorkings, white.—A. W. Peene.

Polands, Golden.—A. G. H. Luxton. Houdans.—A. G. H. Luxton.

Spanish.—A. G. H. Luxton. Black Breasted Red Game.—A. G. H. Luxton.

Bantams, black or brown breasted Fowls or Chicks.—A. G. H. Luxton.

Poultry at the Great Northern, Collingwood.

THE exhibit as usual was not only a credit, but was one of the chief attractions. The interest is increasing so much in this department that in all probability the Poultry House will not be large enough for another season; had any more birds been brought they would have to have been exhibited in their own coops, as it was some Black Spanish could not find room and in consequence were placed in their own coop in a very elevated position.

Light Brahmas were represented, both in old and young birds, by stock of excellent quality.

W. C. B. Polands were out strong and were a good exhibit, prizes well placed.

Golden and Silver Polands—These very handsome and popular birds were a very nice lot. Prize winners very close. 1st prize had a splendid crest.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Old birds out of condition. Winners good fair birds. Chicks an extra good promising class. Prizes just right.

Buff Cochins—Only one pair of chicks shown, very young.

White Wyandottes—Only one pair of this variety on exhibition and they chicks, but promising to be extra good.

Laced Wyandottes—These were not out as

strong as other seasons this was owing to the fact perhaps of their being omitted from the prize list in error. Birds good representations of this very useful and handsome variety.

Langshans—Old birds out of condition, did not look as well as we would wish. Chicks good promising birds well on.

W F. Black Spanish.—Old birds fair but out of condition. 1st cocks face somewhat rough. Chicks a real good class and will give a good record later on.

Houdans—Only one pair shown. No chicks.

Pile Games—One pair of good old birds only on exhibition, and one pair of chicks.

Duckwing Games—Only one pair.

B B Red Games—A good class. Prizes all right.

S C White Leghorns—These were not out as strong as usual. One pair good all round birds, the others out of condition and only fair, chicks out strong and good promising birds.

S C Brown Leghorns—These well represented. 1st prize hen a very good one, and 2nd very close up to her. Chicks 1st prize good, 2nd better comb but not so well matured.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—A large class. 2nd prize hen has bad comb falling completely over. A better pair left out, didn't get a place.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Old birds. Only one pair of chicks shown but did not get a place for some reason.

Leghorns any other variety—2 pair of black shown. Black legs.

Golden and Silver Pencilled Hamburgs—Very good both old and young. Prizes well placed.

Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs—These were not out as strong as we have seen them at the Northern but those on exhibition were of a good class. 1st prize chicks are fine promising birds.

Black Hamburgs—1st prize cock has a very fine comb. All the prizes well placed.

B B Red Game Bantams—A very large exhibit of these little pets, some very fine little fellows. Prizes very close but all placed about right.

Pyle Bants—Only one pair chicks shown and in A O V. One pair of white bants, old birds, both were good.

Duckwing Games—But one pair on exhibition and they adult birds very good although out of condition.

Turkeys—Were very fine large birds but were not a large class.

Geese—This was a very large class, both white and greys.

Ducks—A splendid show and the Rouens out stronger than ever.

One pair of Pea fowls were on exhibition and a large number of our old friends the Guineas. The poultry house well filled with interested visitors bespeaks the continued interest excited in poultry culture and augurs well for future success.

PRIZE LIST.

Polands, W. C. Black.—R S Bingham, Stayner; H Staboy, Collingwood. Polands, Gold or Silver.—C Tynon, Collingwood; H S Staboy.

P. Rocks (barred)—D A Jardine, Collingwood. Brahmas, Light.—R S Bingham, W C G Peter, Angus.

Langshans, Black.—[Dundun, A Fisher, sen.

Collingwood.

Spanish, W. F. or Black.—J Stewart, Meaford

Houdans.—R F Bingham.

Game, red pile.—C Tynon. Game, Duck Wing.—C Tynon. Game, B B Red.—F Foreman, H Staboy

Leghorn, W S Comb.—J H McDonald, J H McDonald. Leghorn, B S Comb.—P C Leonard, Collingwood, J H McDonald. Leghorn, W Rose Comb.—W G Peter, J H McDonald. Leghorn B Rose Comb. All to W C G Peter, Leghorns any other kind.—V Durnford Collingwood.

Hamburgs, G or S Pencilled.—A Ransier, Nottawa. Hamburgs, G or S Spangled.—B Playter, Collingwood. Hamburgs, Black.—R E Bingham.

Bantams, B B Red Game.—W C G Peter, F. Foreman. Bantams, Duck Wing Game.—R E Bingham, R E Bingham. Bantams, any other kind.—R Clark, Collingwood.

Turkey: Bronze.—D A Sinclair, Stayner, F Maidens, Batteau.

Geese, Toulouse.—J H McDonald, James Docherty, Collingwood. Geese, English Grey.—L Currie, Collingwood. Geese any other kind.—R F Demott, Collingwood.

Ducks Aylesbury.—J H McDonald. Ducks Rouen.—F Maidens, A Frank & Son, Caledon Ducks, Pekin.—Alex Johnston, Collingwood, W Little, Collingwood. Ducks any other kind.—R F Demott, Collingwood, A Frank & Son.

Guinea Fowl.—Israel Schell, Stayner, E Pentland, Collingwood. Pea Fowl.—W W Cox, Collingwood. Pair any other kind.—R E Bingham, H Watson, Duntroon.

Polands, W. C. Black—1st Israel Schell, Stayner; 2nd R. E. Bingham. Gold or silver—Capt. Collins, Collingwood, H Staboy.

P. Rocks, barred—1st and 2nd R E Bingham. Brahmas, light—1st W C G Peter, 2nd R E Bingham.

Langshans—1st J. Duncan, Collingwood.

Wyandottes, White—R E Bingham.

Spanish, W F or Black—Jas Stewart, Meaford 1st; 2nd, G H Sheeres, Claristburg.

Game, red pile—1st C. Tynon, Collingwood. B B Red—1st F Foreman, 2nd F Foreman.

Leghorns, W single comb—1st J H McDonald. Leghorn B single comb.—R Ramsay, Nottawa; 2nd C Tynon. W rose comb—1st W G Peter. Any other kind—1st J H McDonald; V Durnford.

Hamburgs, Golden or S. Pencilled—1st, A Ransier. Golden or silver spangled.—B Playter. Black—1st R E Bingham

Bantams, B B Red Game—1st C Tynon; 2d W C G Peter. Pile Game—1st R E Bingham.

Turkeys, bronze.—D A Sinclair.

Geese, Toulouse—1st and 2nd J H McDonald. English grey—1st L Currie. Any other kind.—1st R F Demott.

Ducks Aylesbury—Both to R F Demott. Pekin—1st Alex Johnston; 2nd J Docherty. Any other kind—1st R F Demott; 2nd L. A Dawson, Nottawa.

Pea Fowl—1st W W Cox.

Collection Fancy Pigeons—1st and 2nd R. S. Dey, Collingwood.

Collection of Rabbits—W C G Peter.

Singing Canary, German—1st R S Dey, 2nd, Mrs. R. Rule, Collingwood. Hen Canary,

German—1st R S Dey, 2nd Jas H McDonald.
Singing Canary, Belgian—1st R S Dey; 2nd
Jas H. McDonald. Hen canary Belgian—1st J
H McDonald, R S Dey Brood canary, any
kind—R S Dey.

For the Poultry Weekly
Poultry Pays.

IF THE BIRDS RECEIVE PROPER TREATMENT.

JUST now there is quite a number of enquiries regarding the best kind of hens to keep and whether they will pay. My experience is that they will pay, if they are managed right. I remember a case where some poultry had been kept for a whole six months without one egg. I made inquiries as to the management, and found they had been kept shut up in a small place with very little run, the same kind of feed had been given for the whole period, no change of diet, and water not often very clean. Nothing in the shape of nests and the premises not cleaned out more than once a year, and these parties cry out it don't pay to keep poultry. I should say not in this way. The fault is not in the fowls, it is the people's own fault for not giving them proper attention. I had pullets, hatched in June that commenced laying in November and continued all through the winter and they hadn't a very warm place. I sold some hatched the same month and they did not lay an egg till 1st of May, simply through the neglect that they received, so you see it depends on the way they are managed whether it pays or not. I have tried many varieties but none will pay without proper care. Were I obliged to keep but one variety I would take the silver laced Wyandottes, as I consider them the best winter layers, and the chicks are fit for market earlier than any other kind under the same care. If this should meet the eye of any forepart of this, I would say attend to the birds, one who keeps his birds in such places as stated in the comfort. Keep them clean and give your poultry a fair chance and you will never regret it.
Barrie. J. B.

We quite agree with you; no kind of stock will pay unless it has proper care and attention and especially in the case with poultry.

Toronto Bantam, Pigeon and Pet Stock Club.

THE Toronto Bantam, Pigeon and Pet Stock Club held its usual monthly meeting on October 1st 1889. There was a poor attendance. In the absence of the president and his vice, Mr. H. B. Donovan

occupied the chair. The executive committee were not ready to report on the holding of a show, they promised to be ready by next meeting. There were on exhibition 2 Carrier, 2 Barbs, 2 short face Tumblers, and the prizes were awarded as follows: 1st (Wagner) Shurt Face Almond; 2nd (Doty) White Carriers; 3rd (Doty) White Carriers. The business then being over the meeting adjourned. Receipts \$2.00.

E. F. DOTY, Secretary.

For the Poultry Weekly.
Market Poultry.

A GOOD CROSS. PECULIAR DISEASE OF CHICKS.

IN contributing to your good journal, I do not pretend to do so, as one who knows it all but as an amateur, and in order to gain knowledge both for myself and also for many others who, like myself have a great deal to learn so that if in some of my humble efforts, I make some rather broad assertions. I trust your more knowing ones will handle me gently.

I noticed some weeks ago an article on market poultry, which coincided exactly with my ideas on the subject and in which, personally, I take great interest and in which every farmer should take a keen interest in not the marketing of blue leggy looking creatures but good plump, yellow-skinned chicks, which are ready for the market as soon as they are old enough. I mean by this, that you don't want to keep them until they are pronounced cockerels or pullets as the case may be, and then have to proceed to fatten them as many do. This season I have crossed a Brahma cockerel with Wyandotte hens and I have come to look on the cross as just what we want, except that I think perhaps the cross might be improved by using a Wyandotte cockerel. I think that perhaps the birds would be more compact, but this as far as I am concerned is a mere conjecture, but I am going to back my opinion by trying it next season. I have always kept chickens, but never have I had chickens thrive like the cross I mention. The Plymouth Rock and Brahma make a nice cross, but it has not got that rich yellow, and finished look that the Wyandotte-Brahma cross possesses. During the wet weather last June a peculiar disease attacked some of my chickens when about six weeks old, a disease quite new to me. It was first noticed in the awkward gait of the chick and upon examination, the patient was found to have its sides inflated with air between the skin and the flesh. Some died before they were examined, death occurring in a few hours, but I cured the others by just

snipping a hole through three thicknesses of skins with a pair of scissors. Perhaps some of your readers can enlighten me. I was feeding rye principally at the time. In most cases the tension on the skin was so great that it was quite transparent. Yours very truly,

GUELPH.

Our correspondent need not expect such an interesting letter would find its way to the waste basket. We are glad to know the cross is such a success and it is no more than we should expect, but certainly the male Wyandotte and Brahma hens would give heavier birds. If Guelph should try this, we would advise taking notes of whether the growth to market age is as rapid by this reversal of sire and dam. We have had occasional cases of the peculiar complaint referred to, the last was about four years ago and we had no rye near us. We always cured it by snipping the skin as our contributor explains and we have had many people tell us of like cases, and the same treatment always prevailed. Always be careful not to cut any vein in snipping the skin.

Concerning Incubators.

For the Poultry Weekly.

I WISH to procure a good incubator something to hatch about 200 chicks at a time. I want a good practical machine, but one not too costly. Can you give me any information of where I could get one; would take a second hand machine if in good working order. Have you had any experience in home-made machines, if so, how did you succeed; do you think a good mechanic could make one that would do satisfactory work. If not putting you to too much trouble why not give a description of some good home-made incubator in columns of the Poultry Weekly, as I think there are others besides myself who would like to know how to make one. I am a subscriber to your valuable Journal and would not be without it for a good deal. Wishing you abundance of success with your Journal.

I am yours respectfully.

ARTHUR F. BROWN.

Huntington, Fla., Sept. 25 '89.

Before this appears in print you will have received your WEEKLY of Oct. 2nd; and no doubt the illustration and remarks on the "Improved Monitor" Incubator have been thoroughly digested. As we stated, we saw it at the

period of hatching; it appeared entirely successful, and the experienced spectator (experienced with incubators we should say) could detect the signs of the process of incubation being carried on in a natural manner, and the chicks promised exceedingly well. We have mislaid Mr. Williams circular of prices &c., but you can write for one, address A. F. Williams, Bristol Conn. We would advise you to buy a machine. There are several good ones. And you would we feel sure, save money in the end. The "Improved Monitor" we remember is very reasonable, but forget exactly the price. There are many ways by which an incubator can be judged as to its being a costly machine, and the price asked by men anxious to do business is always reasonable. If you can buy one machine for \$20, and it costs a lot of attention, and is only fairly successful, it is very dear at the price; another one may cost you from ten to twenty dollars more, and if it does the work with less attention, and is highly successful, it is a much cheaper article to you. Always remember that the first cost of an incubator is all you need to incur if you get one that is satisfactory to you, they are very durable machines, and with ordinary care will not get out of order in any way. We have had experience ourselves, and seen others struggling and wrestling with home made incubators, but have not seen, in any case, success attend their efforts; though we have heard pretty fair stories often, with regard to the same. We will however try to find plans which seem reasonably sure of success, and print them at an early date. But if you will take the advice our old friend 'Runch' gave to the man who asked for his advice as to getting married, we will say 'don't' with regard to making an incubator. People will tell you how successfully they can regulate the temperature in such machines. We say they can do it too, but that is only one thing out of a multitude of necessities in constructing an incubator. You will be fascinated with the work, if you get a good one. Many thanks for your kind wishes.

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.

Prize List Correction.

G. Eisele, of Guelph, was awarded 3rd for Langshan pullet at Toronto.

[In spite of precaution errors will occur in the publication of these lists. On notification they will be corrected.—Ed.]

The Toronto Poultry House.

MR. Editor.—Having had the pleasure of visiting the Industrial this season, I cannot refrain from expressing the great satisfaction I felt at seeing the new poultry house. It was quite pleasing to walk through it and not be offended with any odor from the large number of birds on exhibition. The arrangements are about as complete as could be, I think, all the coops being good, large and clean, and the light so arranged that really there was no room for kicking for places, which was one of the features of the old premises. The drinking and feed vessels deserve a special attention, and who ever got the idea merits the thanks of all poultry dealers. The plan is simple enough, and the only wonder, as I heard one party express it, is "that it was not thought of before." The exhibit of fine birds was the best that I have yet seen gathered together at our great Toronto show. Some of those on exhibition were simply splendid, and came as near perfection, I should say, as anything could be in the poultry line. One very large fine Buff Cochin was the admired of all. One old gent remarked as he stood looking at this grand specimen, "well if anything would tempt me to steal chickens, it would be birds like that." I noticed that in all the several varieties the entries were quite large to former years and the stock greatly improved, some new kinds I see are out in full force and by their creditable appearance as a whole, the majority are stayers I guess. Whoever has the management of the poultry department are worthy of special thanks from exhibitors and not less from visitors.

A CHICKEN CRANK.

QUERY * DEPARTMENT.

J. A. W.—You mentioned in one of your articles in the Weekly about your P. Rock pullets laying about 5 months old, but I have had Plymouth Rock and Brahma pullets to lay before that age. So I am glad I can beat you for laying early. I have had pullets partly Leghorns that were laying about four months old; but they were hatched out early.

Essa Centre.

We did not intend to imply that the P. Rock pullets referred to were extra early in laying. Rocks generally begin

laying at from 5 to 6 months old; but merely referred to them because they were incubator hatched birds, and many had expressed an opinion that they would not mature so early, as those hatched by mother hen. We are glad you "beat" us, but you will find that pullets of asiatic breeds which lay extra early, do not reach a very large size at least that is our experience. Leghorn's will often lay at four months, and even earlier.

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: *payone 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.

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 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 \$1.00. Will ship in light crates. Geo. A. HUMMER, 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 or Exchange—One pair W. C. B. Polands, beauties, 1st at Brampton, 1st at Markham; Black Leghorn cockerel; White Minorca pullets; Buff Cochins White Javas and other first-class birds. Want Buff Cochins Cockerel or Cock, (good) or Hamburgs. JNO. GRAY, Todmorden, P. O., Ont.

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, \$2. C. F. SELE, Guelph.

THE Baltimore Poultry Yards, Box 2, Paris, Ont. For Sale—1 B. Pen Partridge Cochins, \$8; 7 W. Rock Hens, \$15. Several Light Brahmas and Golden Polish Cockerels, \$1 up. Nothing sold under \$1, heads off first. Will exchange for grain delivered in carrie, or anything we can use.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

CHEAP!

LIGHT Brahmas, cockerels and pullets bred from 1st cock at Toronto and Hamilton; P. Rocks, Cochins, Leghorns, Blk Javas, G. Polands, Langshans Games, Cayuga Ducks, Game and Feabright Bantams. 10 Firsts, 8 seconds and diploma at Kingston. 13 firsts and 19 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.

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Galvanized Twisted Wire

Poultry Netting & Fencing.

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

19 GAUGE.		48 in.		72 in.	
24 in.	30 in.	36 in.	48 in.	72 in.	
\$3 10	4 00	4 85	6 00	9 50	
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24 in.	30 in.	36 in.	48 in.	72 in.	
\$3 25	4 00	5 00	6 30	9 90	

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

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

BEEES

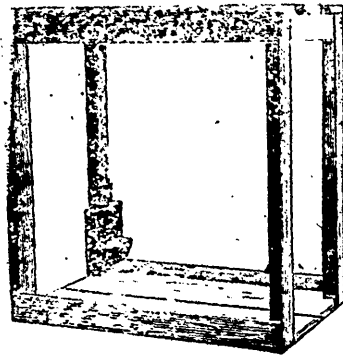
3000 POUNDS of well ripened Extracted Honey for sale. Correspondence solicited. State price that can be given, quantity and in what shape desired. Also a few colonies of bees. THOS. STOKES, Minesing, Ont

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 8 1/2 acres of land in a novel falling locality. Address, LOUIS WEBNER, Edwardsville, Ills

SECOND hand foundation Mill wanted, must be at least 10 in., 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 Pdn. Mill, Root, 10 inch, New for sale. R. E. SMITH, Tilbury Centre.



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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 in x 13 in. x 20 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	8.50	30.00

PRICES IN FLAT.

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

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

OTHER SIZES.

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

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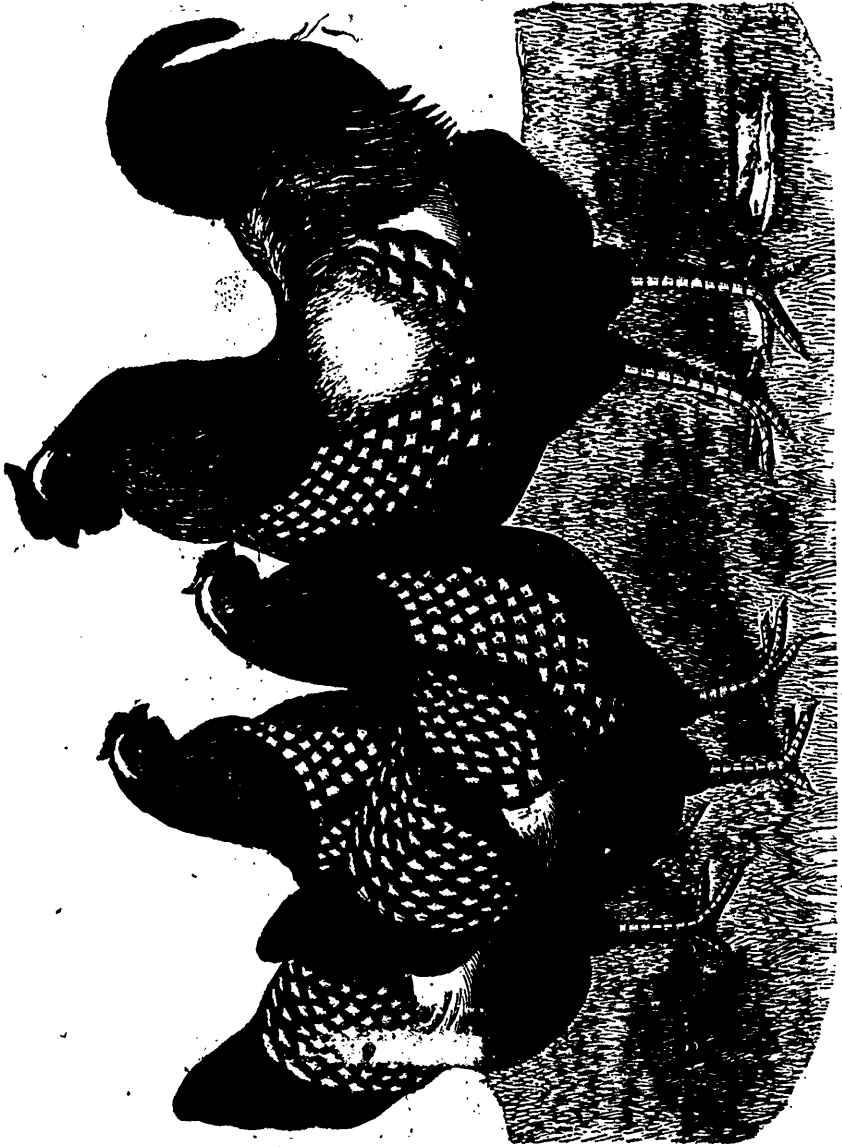
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	15c.	1 40	3 25	12 00

The water cannot slop out or become dirty.

Larger sizes made to order—ask for prices.

The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd. Beeton, Ont.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES

BLACK, WHITE AND BROWN * LEGHORNS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MINORCAS AND
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A fine lot of high scoring chicks for sale now; offered at
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Silver Grey & Colored Dorkings

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks.

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Eggs \$3.00 Per Setting. **STRATFORD, ONT.**

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Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb, White & Brown Leghorns,

Single-Comb White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Langshans,
B. B. R. and S. D. W. Game Bantams.

My Stock is A1. Eggs in season \$3.00 per setting, two for \$5.00. Birds for sale at all times. At the late great Ontario Show, held in St. Catharines I exhibited 15 birds and obtained 13 prizes. Send for Circular.

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Christy's New Improved Poultry Feeder !

Is designed first to give **CONSTANT EXERCISE** to the fowls and to facilitate the labor of feeding. Exercise, health, prolificness and vigorous progeny are some of the good results attained. The feeder is simply yet strongly made, there is nothing to get out of order. It is a tin pail which is suspended over a bed of litter, there is an opening and spring attachment in the bottom, to this is fastened a cord attached to a lath in the litter. In scratching the fowls move this treadle and bring down a few grains which fall on the disc shown in cut and scatter over the pen.

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

PRICES :

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



SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER

We will send to all desiring a quart size feeder (postage paid by us) on **TEN DAYS TRIAL**, after which time if it proves satisfactory they may remit us 50c. for the Feeder, or if not already a subscriber to the **WEEKLY \$1** for this paper one year and we will give the Feeder as a premium.

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

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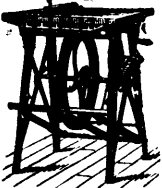
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NEVER BEEN BEATEN.

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Silver Penciled and Spangled Hamburgs, Buff Cochins, Brown China Geese, and 12 other kinds Poultry.

Prices on Silver Pencilled Hamburgs: At Milton 18, 1st on Cockerel; 1st and 2nd on Pulle. At Bowmanville, 1888, 2nd on Cockerel; 1st and 2nd on Pullet. At Buffalo International '89, 1st on Cockerel; 1st and 2nd on Pullet; 1st and 2nd on Breeding Pen.

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In May and June, each \$3.00
 In July and August, each 1.00
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 Money must be sent in advance. No guarantee on shipments by mail. Queens sent by express (eight at least), which die in transit will be replaced if returned in a letter

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