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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

Vol. V. No. 37 BEETON, ONT., DEC. 11, 1889. WHOLE No. 246

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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 35 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 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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$6.00
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Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

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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. JOY CO., LD., BEETON,

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,

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

REPLY TO Poultry publications on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH CAROLINA

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

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

M. H. PRIDE,
MOUNT HOLLY,
Gaston, County, North Carolina

BEES AND HONEY.

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont.

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

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

SAVE YOUR BEES

From dying in winter, spring dwindling and chaff of brood in spring and from the health summer by using

MY NEW CHAFF HIVES.

The surplus can be tiered up the same as on the smock 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 quantity in flat rock bottom prices. The strongest foundation fast or which does the best work for only 50c. A full line of supplies made and kept in stock. Send for price list.

W. A. CHRYSLER, Chatham, Ont. Box 170

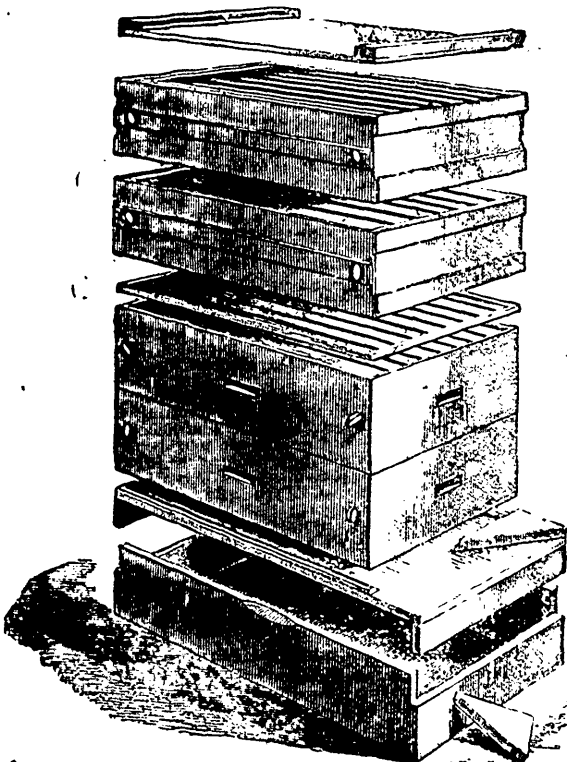
Prof. Loissette's

MEMORY

DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD

In spite of adulterated imitations which miss the theory, and practical results of the Original, in spite of the grossest misrepresentations by envious would-be competitors, and in spite of "base attempts to rob" him of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the undoubted superiority and popularity of his teaching), Prof. Loissette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized to-day in both Hemispheres as marking an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free) gives opinions of people in all parts of the globe who have actually studied his System by correspondence, showing that his System is used *only while being studied, not afterwards*; that any book can be learned in a single reading, mind-rambling cured, &c. For Prospectus, Terms and Testimonials address

Prof. A. LOISSETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.



HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE:

I desire to notify Canadian Bee-Keepers that I have arranged with the D. A. JONES CO., of Beeton, Ont., for the exclusive sale of their Canadian Patent on the hive, of my invention, so that all desiring

INDIVIDUAL OR TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

Will hereafter communicate with me. I will also receive orders for hives and have the same promptly shipped from their factory in Beeton. This hive is now, after three years' public use, the most popular hive in the world among leading honey producers, and has the most and best testimonials from such men as Langstroth, Cook, Hutchinsonson, 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

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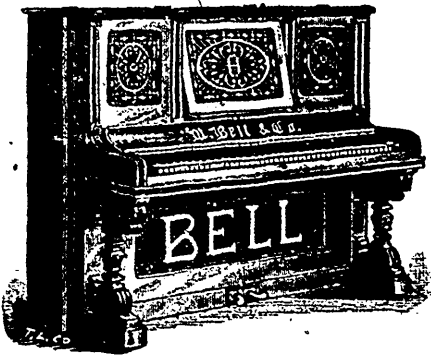
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IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each \$2 00
 In July and August, each 1 80
 In September and October, each 1 40
 Money must be sent in advance. No guarantee on
 queens sent by mail. Queens sent by express (eight at
 a time) which die in transit will be replaced (returned
 at a cost)

CHAS. BIANCONCHI, Bologna, Italy.

BELL
PIANOS.



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

W. BELL & CO.,
 GUELPH, Ont

PRICES CURRENT

Boston Dec. 4, 1889

BEE SWAX

We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Boston, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c
 over 50 lbs.48c
 Section " in sheets per pound.....35c
 Section Foundation cut to fit 3x4; and 4x4; per lb. 50c
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for
 Frames but only three to ten inches deep...48c

THE BEE-KEEPER'S

REVIEW.

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

CARNIOLAN BEES

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

THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me

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 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

Bee-Keepers Guide

OR
 MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

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

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

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY

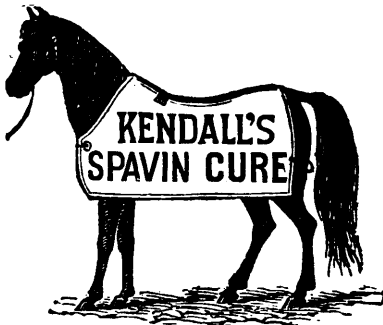
Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says:—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap, 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of beehives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price-List free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.



Doolittle's New Book

"Scientific Queen Rearing."

Containing 170 pages, tells how to rear queens in full colonies having a laying queen, how to get queens fertilized in such colonies, so that queens can be reared, fertilized, and kept in reserve without any colony ever being queenless, how to safely introduce any queen, all about forming and multiplying nuclei or colonies, all about the different races of bees, candy for queens and bees, cages for queens and queen-cells, etc., etc. In short it gives much information, of great value, never before given to the public. Should you want such a book, dear reader, send \$1 to G.M. DOOLITTLE, Borodino, Onon. Co., N. Y.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER,
BREEDER OF
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTER BREED HORSES,
ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles. I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.

Yours truly, CHAR. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 3, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly, A. H. GILBERT,
Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT, WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of King Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.

Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER,
Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

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

W. S. VANDRUFF, Waynesburgh, Pa.

The Teacher

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

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

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

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

General Debility.

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

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

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

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

THE CANADIAN
BEE JOURNAL
WEEKLY

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

VOL. V. No. 37 BEETON, ONT., DEC. 11. 1889. WHOLE No. 246

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.

WE regret very much to learn the cause of Mr. T. G. Newman's absence from the Brantford meeting. Mrs. Newman has been seriously ill for a long time and her life has at different times been despaired of. Just at the present time she was worse than usual and serious fears were entertained for her recovery. We extend to Mr. Newman the sympathy of the readers of the C. B. J. coupled with our own in expressing the hope that Mrs. Newman may soon recover.

Dr. Miller who was expected up till the last moment, failed to put in an appearance. Why, we have not yet learned, but we do know that he was sadly missed, and by no one more than the writer, who had hoped to shake hands with him again, and renew the pleasant acquaintance begun at Toronto in 1883,

INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN BEE ASSOCIATION.

BEST CONVENTION IN THE HISTORY OF THE
ASSOCIATION.

THE twentieth annual meeting of the International American Bee Association was held, pursuant to notice, in the commodious hall named after the well known Reformer of olden times—Wycliffe—in the city of Brantford, on the 5th, 6th and 7th insts. All the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will remember our promises to our American brethren—that we should give them a right royal reception, and well were the promises, which we made on behalf of the bee keepers of Ontario, sustained. The meeting was the best ever held under the auspices of the International Association, and at the same time one of the most pleasant and profitable.

The first session was held on the 5th inst. at 1.30 p. m., when the roll-call found the following present :

Dr. A. B. Mason, President, Auburn-
dale, Ohio.

R. F. Holterman, Secretary, Romney,
Ont.

M. Emigh, Holbrook, Ont.
Geo. H. Ashley, Albion, N. Y.
Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich.
Hon. R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.
F. H. Macpherson, Beeton, Ont.
Rev. W. F. Clark, Guelph, Ont.
A. Picket, Nasagewaya, Ont.
F. A. Gemmell, Stratford, Ont.
Wm. Spedding, Clifford, Mich.
Mark Tovell, Guelph, Ont.
H. J. Beam, Cheapside, Ont.
Fergus McMaster, St. Mary's Ont.
C. Flanders, Boston, Mass.
O. L. Hershisser, Buffalo, N. Y.
Enos Roseburgh, Branchton, Ont.
J. H. Morris, Hatchley, Ont.
Geo. Sturgeon, Kincardine, Ont.
Andrew Johnston, Stratford, Ont.
Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside, "
J. B. Hall, Woodstock, Ont.
Wm. Goodyear, "
Jno. Newton "
Jacob Alpaugh, St. Thomas, Ont.
D. Anguishi, Brantford, Ont.
W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, Ont.
N. Smith, Tilbury Centre, Ont.
Thos. Conway, Eramosa, "
J. Hislop, Strasburg, Ont.
T. Ruddell, Oustic, Ont.

R. L. Patterson, Lynden, Ont.
G. W. Barber, Hartford Ont.
T. Birket, Brantford, Ont.
Jno. Yoder, Springfield, Ont.
Wm. Hill, St. Thomas, Ont.
Chas. Brown, Drumquin, Ont.
J. A. Burrows, Drayton, Ont.
S. A. Dickie, Brantford, "
R. L. Meade, Nassagewaya, Ont.
C. McNally, Simcoe, Ont.
Arthur Laing, Acton, Ont.
Dr. A. E. Harvey, Wyoming, Ont.
M. B. Holmes, Delta Ont.
Rev. E. W. Panton, Stratford, Ont.
E. Schultz, Kilworthy, Ont.
and a large number of others, between
80 and 90 in all.

After the reception of new members and the roll-call, the convention got right down to business, and the first paper presented was one by the editor of the *American Bee Journal*, Mr. Thos. G. Newman, on

Disposing of the Honey Crop.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

A Yankee, down East, who has given the subject allotted to me briefly, to discuss, a thorough study, got up a placard for his salable honey, which read like this. "Hot Rolls and Honey will Draw Human Flies." This he placed up over an attractive display of honey, where it was kept for sale. It was put up in the nicest shape, each package was done up in white tissue paper, and put in "cartons" having nice labels printed in two colors, and little string handles, all ready to be purchased and taken home safely as well as conveniently.

It is no wonder that he never had a surplus crop of honey left on his hands? The cry always was for more—no matter how much was produced.

We have in North America nearly a hundred millions to feed. If we divide the honey crop evenly among those, in the United States and Canada, who are hungering for a pure sweet, it will give them but a small taste indeed. If it was placed within reach of all, the whole crop would not last over 20 days. All that is needed is even distribution, an attractive articles and a diffusion of knowledge concerning its consumption and value as a food and for medicinal purposes, and recipes for its use.

To place 100 "Honey Almanacs" with the honey producers' name and address on them in any town, would sell all that can be produced near it, if the article be put up in attractive packages.

Quite lately we witnessed a little scene which ought to teach a good lesson. A lady went into a store and asked to see some honey in the comb. She was shown some, but turned away quickly in disgust, saying that she did not want that kind!

Do you ask what kind it was? Well, I will tell you. It was rather of a dark color, put up in one-pound sections. The sections were covered with propolis, which had not been scraped off, nor had there been any attempt at it! There had been no separators used in the surplus arrangement, and consequently the combs were very unevenly built, and, as they had been packed in the crates, some combs had rubbed against the protrusions in others, and it was a dripping, sticky, and unsightly affair.

Such work as this would ruin any honey market, and if an apiarist would not learn better, and work in accordance with the advanced ideas in the sunshine of the present, he had better quit the business, and leave it to others more worthy to share in the newer ideas and advancement of this progressive age.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

DISCUSSION ON MR. NEWMAN'S PAPER

R. L. Meade.—Found his greatest trouble to be from farmers and small bee-keepers, who rushed their crop of honey on the market as soon as they got it off, and who sold it at a very low figure. He had got two and three cents more per lb for his honey than they did right in the face of the opposition, and it was because the customers who bought of him were willing to pay that much more for it, because they knew his product was clean and good, and well cared for. He had sold his entire season's crop at 12½c wholesale, and 15c retail. In his section, however, fruit was a complete failure.

F. A. Gemmill.—Kept up his name by furnishing only the very best article of honey.

J. B. Hall sold his honey on his name. He put his name and address on every section, and he had known such method to bring him orders from points a thousand miles from home. If he had any honey that did not come up to his standard of perfection he sold it at a less price, and he was particular not to put his name on it.

Prof. Cook here asked how amateurs were to get their names up as those who had previously spoken were all old hands at the business.

G. Sturgeon.—Kept bees and hap worked up his reputation by keeping his honey clean and in tempting shape. He never fed his bees sugar-syrup, and consequently no one could charge him with adulteration of any kind.

Prof. Cook.—Could not see that feeding sugar-syrup for wintering purposes was going to hurt a man's reputation, if he exercised reasonable care.

Mr. Sturgeon.—“How will it be prevented.”

Prof. Cook.—Use other combs and extract only from the upper and second story.

Question.—“Does it make any difference in disposal, as to whether the honey is liquified or granulated.”

R. F. Holterman.—It makes a great difference. The great bulk of his customers wanted it in a liquid state, and he sold the great bulk of his in gem jars.

J. B. Aches.—His market also demanded liquid honey.

A. Picket.—Considered it the most natural to have honey in the liquid state and found it best suited to his trade.

Question Drawer.

HOW CAN PROPOLIS BE REDUCED TO A MINIMUM.

J. B. Hall.—Go some place where there isn't any propolis, or take the crop of honey off by the 20th of July, before which there was very little propolis in his district.

G. Ashby.—Make everything a proper bee-space,—5/16 inch.

R. F. Holterman.—The bee-space will of course help materially, but to get off the honey early was the best remedy.

R. L. Taylor.—Took his off as soon as possible before there was much propolis.

J. Alpaugh.—Coincided with the views of those who took it off early.

W. F. Clarke.—Wished to know if there was lots of honey, would the amount of propolis be in proportion.

Prof. Cook.—Was of the opinion that there would be. He expected to have heard somebody say that the double-bee-space helped to reduce the propolis very largely.

Dr. A. B. Mason.—Used double bee spaces and found that they were helpful.

R. L. Taylor.—Always used double bee-spaces.

F. A. Gemmell.—Used both double and single bee-spaces and found more propolis on the sections above single than double bee-spaced honey-boards.

WHAT SIZE OF SECTIONS IS BEST?

The consensus of opinion was in favor of sections holding one pound, and the size was to be either $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ to the foot and $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Session here closed to meet again at 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The first thing on the programme was an address from Mr. C. B. Heyd, Mayor of Brantford, of which the following is a short synopsis:

The very pleasing duty devolved upon him of welcoming the Association to the city of Brantford. Brantford had a name for extending hospitality. It was an attractive and pretty city and he had much pleasure in extending a hearty welcome. He was happy to see so many Canadians present, but he was likewise happy to see such a large number from across the lines. He was glad of the feeling of amity which existed between the two countries. The objects and aims of the people were apparently one and the same. He would not say anything about the little animal that had brought them together. He did not know whether it was an animal or an insect. He was very fond of the product of the bee, but did not want any closer acquaintance with it. He had, when a boy, become acquainted with it and the remembrance would undoubtedly remain with him as long as he lived. Since that time he had preferred not to renew the acquaintance.

We have many beautiful buildings and also an hospital, which would be well worth a visit, as well as the House of Refuge, where our aged and infirm were taken care of. Then we have the Blind Institute, where the unfortunate blind were taught and educated to earn their own living. He would on behalf of Principal Dymond extend a hearty invitation to members of the Association to visit the Institute, also to visit the works of A. Harris Son & Co., which was one of the largest manufactories in the country and a hearty welcome would be given. He would not tres-

pass on their time but would give way to those who would speak on the bee question. He would particularly welcome the ladies who had graced the convention with their presence. He hoped that the Association would have a most prosperous meeting.

Ald. S. G. Read seconded the Mayor in his address of welcome.

Mr. Clark, President of the Ontario Association, extended the welcome of all Ontario of which Brantford was but a small part. If they had been going to choose a model city to show the American delegation Brantford would be that city.

A quartette composed of Messrs. Liddell, Pickles, Shapley and Blasdell, with Miss Eva Waters presiding at the piano rendered two excellent songs.

Prof. Cook was called upon to respond to the addresses of welcome which had been given. He was quite at a loss to know why he had been called upon. But he was sure that a glad welcome always awaited the Americans who attended the conventions in Canada. He had been to Ontario before, and the Americans said they never had anything like the welcome they had received at Toronto, and he was prepared for the reception they had received to-night. They had read some things about fishing. He was glad they had come, as this welcome had assured them of more than a seven mile limit. There was no section in the world which could compare with Ontario as a honey raising district. He would not take up any further time, but say they had had a royal greeting, and would go away thinking more of the brothers on this side of the line, and hoped the feelings extended on both sides.

The president then read the following address—:

Gentlemen and Ladies of the International American Bee Association:—

Some one has very truthfully said that this age of civilisation is not without its false gods and their worshippers. No evil of the nineteenth century is more universal. There is one shrine at which almost every one bows with a devotion scarcely excelled by paganism, it is at the shrine of fashion; and we as bee keepers are not an exception to the rule. Bee keepers conventions are fashionable, and I doubt not nearly all who can afford the time and money to do so, and as in the fashionable world,

probably some who can not, are present with us to-night.

It gives me pleasure to meet you all at this annual gathering, but especially those who have been so long and favorably known by their excellent contributions to our bee literature; and an added pleasure comes to me in the opportunity it gives of meeting face to face so many of my Canadian relatives (cousins I believe), who have so freely given me the credit of having an acrimonious feeling towards everything Canadian or English. It is not the first time I have got credit for more than I have deserved, and it is somewhat comforting to know that in this I have plenty of good company.

I can assure you that the anticipated pleasure in meeting with Canadian bee keepers has had more to do with my being here than any other one influence, although I am grateful for the privilege of being, if only for a few days, in a country where "honey drops from the trees." How eagerly we scan the pages of the bee journals for something from the pen of our favorite writers, but how much more pleasure in meeting such face to face in a gathering like this. As so fitly expressed in the last Review, "The one is a love letter, the other the lover himself."

"Things that address the ear are lost and die in one short hour, but that which strikes the eye lives long upon the mind; The faithful sight engraves the knowledge with a beam of light."

I doubt not most, if not all of you, have come here with the hope and expectation that this would be one of the most enjoyable and profitable meetings ever held by this Association, and such as bee keepers delight in attending. That such may be the case is doubtless the wish of all present. To make this wish a veritable reality can best be accomplished by each one taking part in the discussion and so contribute their portion of information for the general good.

Soil, air, sun and moisture are requisites to vigorous vegetable growth, but not the only requisites, for the home plant has these; and in order to reach its most perfect development it must be removed from its root-bound condition to its native soil and the open air where root and branch may appropriate the nourishment that is all about it. In the domain of thought the same is true, and any one wishing to reach the highest attitude of attainment must have fellowship and communion with other minds; "establish a commerce for his thoughts." He must give as well as receive.

Good sense will stagnate. Thoughts shut up want air.

And spoil, like bales, unopened to the sun, Thoughts, too, delivered is the more possessed;

Teaching we learn, and giving we retain.
'Tis thoughts exchange, which, like the alternate
Push of waves conflicting, breaks the learned
scum,
And defecates the students standing pool.

Without this, and kindred organizations each bee-keeper would have to depend largely upon his own resources and experiments, struggling on without adequate knowledge, by slow and tedious process gathering important facts to be used for a brief period, and then, with the possessor, be buried forever out of sight.

Men thus acting for themselves follow in a beaten path, or become selfish and reticent of their knowledge, "wise in their own conceits" and jealous of other dearly acquired wisdom. If such a one gets into a gathering of this kind, he seems to feel that there is nothing for him to learn and we rejoice when the scales fall from his eyes.

We have met here for the very same purpose for which other bee keeper's conventions are held, which was so appropriately and beautifully told by the editor of the American Bee Journal in his address at the recent meeting of the North Western Bee Keepers' Society at Chicago.

"We have come here," he said "to talk over the past and learn wisdom from our experiences, and those of our co-workers.

Sight and knowledge, and power have been man's inheritance as the days have come and gone. The poet wisely remarks that,

The waves that moan along the shore,
The winds that sigh in blowing,
Are sent to teach a mystic lore
Which men are wise in knowing.

To this end have we come together, so that the wisdom of each one may be communicated to all, with the magnetic currents of personal contact and hearty fellowship.

Mistakes are made and reverses come, but these do not discourage—they only strengthen the determination to succeed. . . . Of course we shall differ in our opinions, as do the greatest and best of men, but this should not give rise to any feeling of ill-will.

With this introduction allow me to call your attention to some things in our specialty that have been, and are attracting our attention and eliciting discussion in the bee journals.

Within a few months a new disease has made its appearance among some of the bees of Michigan, commonly recognized by its name, "digested neotar," and if our Canadian bee-keepers are not very careful it will cross the line and get mixed with their "pure crystal linden" honey. I sincerely hope the "wolverines" will, if possible, confine it to "its native heath." It might be unwise for this convention to pass resolutions

of sympathy for such bee-keepers as have the malady in their apiary, and appoint a committee to fully investigate and report upon the matter, giving them full power to send for persons and papers. Perhaps the thing most desired by leading apiarists is the prevention of swarming. If what has recently been brought to our notice, in the invention of wooden brood combs by Mr. Aspinwall, of Michigan, proves to be what is claimed for it, that desire will, ere long, be satisfied. But

"How seldom does our dream come true
The very thing our fancy lets
Us hope in time will be our own
Some other fellow always gets.
We fall in love; the mind's diseased,
The brain is in a foolish whirl;
And while we worship from afar
Some other fellow gets the girl.
Ah! What a torment life would be
If we were of hope bereft
That in some fairer world than this
That other fellow would get left!"

The honey crop in 1887 and 1880, to many of us, was a total failure, and to some even worse. For others there was a partial crop, and to but few was there the usual yield, but a fairly good crop the past season revived the failing spirits of many, if not the most of us, and I am quite confident that some who are here would not have been had the honey yield been as light in 1889 as it was the two previous years. Owing to the meagre yield in 1887 and 1888 the price at some points was materially greater than it has been this year.

Taking the highest quotations of the market on the first of each of the last six months of the year, the price for comb and extracted honey was as follows:—

1887		1888		1889	
Comb.	Ext.	Comb.	Ext.	Comb.	Ext.
15½	5 to 8	12	5½ to 6½		
		SAN FRANCISCO			
		ST. LOUIS.			
14,	4½ to 6	15,	4½ to 6	12½,	5 to 6½
		CHICAGO.			
18,	8 4-5	17,	8,	13,	8
		CINCINNATI.			
16½,		15½		15½	
		DETROIT.			
16½		16½		16	
		NEW YORK.			
16½	5 to 9	17½	7½ to 9	15	7 to 8½

In Detroit, but four quotations are given for extracted honey. In Dec. '87 and Oct. '88 ten cents. In Dec. '88 and '89 nine cents.

In Cincinnati in July, August and September, '87, 3 to 7, Oct. and Nov. 3½ to 7; Dec. 8½ to 8. In '88 it was 5 to 8 except Oct. and Nov. when it was 4½ to 8. In '89 the constant quotations have been 5 to 8.

There are said to be over 300,000 bee-keepers in the U. S. and Canada and if each apiary contained but 15 colonies the number reaches 4,500,000, and if these produced but an average of thirty pounds, the total honey production would be the enormous amount of 135,000,000 pounds, which at ten cents per pound

would amount to the snug sum of \$13,500,000. If each colony produced an average of one pound of beeswax, and it was worth 20 cents per pound, it would amount to \$900,000.

The wiley liars, in their statements about manufactured honey, have found their more than match in Thos. G. Newman, who gives them no peace or comfort, but pounces upon them with a vigor that is worthy of the cause, and has made this portion of the animal family either drop dead at his feet, or has weakened their voices as to make them almost inaudible. The other bee journals have also done good service in this line, and the editor of Gleanings has a standing offer of \$1,000 to the person who will prove that a wiley lie is the truth. A pretty good premium for one whose word is valueless.

Apis Dorsata, and the "coming bee" have been sought for by our Mr. D. A. Jones with a push, energy and perseverance that would not have dishonored a Yankee, and as yet without success. Well might he with the poet Secor say:—

'Tis thus we're reminded, as time and again
Our hopes in things earthly are shattered
That Solomon said, all things are but vain,
No matter how much they have flattered
One certain, pure joy,
Content without alloy,

Shall come when ambitions are scattered.

But to the editor of one of Canada's bee journals belongs to the honor of recommending the most feasible plan yet suggested for securing Apis Dorsata. He says, "Owing to the difficulty of transporting bees alive we would suggest that the next enterprising individual take a package of . . . egg preservative with him, and secure drone and worker eggs and preserve and ship them to America, where they might be put in strong colonies, the drone eggs first and the fertilized ones later, and Apis Dorsata shall be ours. The editor of the A. B. J. thought so well of the scheme that he suggested the name of a party who would take a half interest in the enterprise. Who knows but that ere another gathering of this Association some enterprising Canadian or zealous Yankee will have acted upon the suggestion of the wide awake editor and have secured and introduced the "coming bee."

Last year, through the efforts of your presiding officer, America's bee keepers poet laureate, the Hon. Eugene Secor, of Iowa, was induced to write two bee songs, and our sweet singer, Dr. C. C. Miller, of Ill., put wings to them in the shape of music, and the editor of the Gleanings put them in print and furnished a hundred copies of each, free of charge, for use at the Columbus Convention. And this year there has emanated from that hive of industry, the office of the American Bee Journal, another bee song, the music of which is familiar to many, if not to all of you, a hundred copies of which have been printed, in the nice shape you see, for use at this meeting.

Last winter I again tried to press Mr. Secor into service, and get more of "that which cheers, but does not inebriate." A portion of this reply was, "we have had a little 'old fashioned' out here this winter—about 40 feet below zero." and adding, "Don't you pity us poor heathens who live:

Way out upon the prairie, where
No sabbath bell is heard,
No music but the sand hill cranes
And breezes, blizzard stirred?

But keeping in mind the injunction, "be not weary in well doing," and the kindness of Dr. Miller in writing the music and the publishers of the American Bee Journal in printing it, we have another song we can claim as our own; and all this gathered grandeur without cost to the Association or the bee keeping fraternity. I hope that during the coming year there will be more added to this gathered sweetness, so that in the near future the songs sung at our conventions, both amusing and ennobling, may be such as are just fitted for the occasion, and enjoyable also in the family circle.

Upon the first mention of a world's fair and exposition to be held in the United States in 1892 it occurred in me, as it doubtless did to many of you, that as bee keepers we should prepare for and make the grandest exhibit of the products of, and appliances used in the apiary that was ever made anywhere. Canada's beekeepers did themselves honor, and it was a credit to their good sense and energy to make the grand exhibit they did at the Colonial Exposition in England in 1886. But the bee keepers of the United States ought to beat them so badly that they will be anxious for another opportunity to "show off." In a letter received a week ago to-day from a successful bee keeper of New York he says, "We ought to have a lay out at that Exposition that will astonish the world." With this idea in view and knowing that it is well to begin to move in fair and exposition matters in good time, I wrote the managers of the enterprise in regard to the desirability of such an exhibit and received gratifying responses. The United States Government apianian exhibit at Paris last summer was not much of a success, and could not be expected to be when it is known that bee keepers had nothing to do with it except to sell to its representatives, Prof. McLane and others, such things as they wished to put on exhibition. Is it not sincerely to be desired that the coming opportunity to make a display of the magnitude of our industry be improved to its fullest extent?

The changes that I would suggest be made in the constitution and by-laws of the Association are given on page 214 of the American Bee Journal for this year, a copy of which I have with me, so I'll not take time here to mention them, but will mention them at the proper time. Is it not desirable that some plan be devised by which the Bee-keepers Union, the Honey Producers Exchange and this Association shall be combined. The Union under its efficient management, has accomplished much for our fraternity, and as "in union there is strength," ought not something to be done to make the union stronger. Under the able leadership of its manager, assisted by the Board of Directors, it is carried to a successful termination six cases in which beekeepers have been brought before the courts on account of damages claimed to have been done by their bees, and settled more or less without resorting to lawsuits. I believe the case is still in court and funds are very much needed to carry it to a termination favorable to the cause of justice. "Money talks," and out loud, too. The Supreme (supremely ridiculous) court of New York has made

itself the object of ridicule by its recent decision in such a case, and it is hoped and expected that when the case comes before the court of appeal the utterances of the lower court will be so thoroughly "snowed under" that no summer's sun will ever be able to reach them. Is it not the height of folly for anyone who has an apiary, or even keeps a few colonies, to ignore the fact that there is a constant danger of their being the next victim of "misplaced confidence," and perhaps have on hand a fair-sized suit for damages, etc. Should not each give a helping hand towards furnishing the needed funds with which to defend the right, for it is principles, not men, that are being defended. But few Canadians belong to the Union, and not having an organization of this kind, would it not be well for them to give it their hearty support.

Up to the present time this Association and so far as I know, all other bee keepers' associations have been accustomed to allow anyone present to take part in and enjoy to the full, all benefits arising from asking questions and discussing subjects under consideration, whether members of the Association or not. To me this course seems open to serious objections. At our homes when those not members of our family come to see us we show them the utmost consideration, and provide for them the very best we have, and wish them to occupy the best and most luxurious seats we possess, if it be nothing better than a hard-bottomed chair, would it not be to our credit, as an Association, to provide equally well for our bee keeping visitors by furnishing them with reserved seats, and hope that the visitors at our homes they will not "wear their welcome out;" to those who are at an expense of from ten to one hundred dollars or even more, besides several days of valuable time, for the sake of reaping the benefits that come from association and contact with kindred minds, should be granted the privilege of occupying the floor and doing the pleasant, satisfying and solid work of the Convention. A fit name for such people as object to becoming members by the payment of the small fee, and yet wish to reap its benefits, I first heard used by the staid editor of the Review, and those of you who are so fortunate as to have the pleasure of his acquaintance, can readily imagine how his lips appeared when he called them "absorbers." Appropriate name! Grand title! To such visitors as are not and do not expect to become bee keepers we extend a most cordial welcome at all times, and shall be glad to have such occupy seats at our table, and participate in and enjoy our social chat.

Since writing the above the Review for Nov. has come to hand and on this subject, among other things in regard to this matter Dr. Miller says: "Here is one man coming hundreds of miles at an expense of \$50 or \$100, who promptly pays his membership fee with no feeling that there is any hardship about it, and right by his side sits a man who lives hard by; sits through a part of all the sessions, imbibing all he can (why didn't the Dr. say absorbing) that is to be learned, but suddenly struck with paralysis when those present are asked to walk up and pay their dollar. If anything is said to him he may reply: "I just dropped in a while to see what is going on, I don't know

that I can be here after this session, so its hardly worth while to become a member.

Since the last meeting of the Association the sleepless destroyer, Death, has invaded the ranks of our fraternity and quietly and noiselessly removed many loved ones, adding their names to the long list of those who have passed from this sphere of labor and enjoyment as well as disappointment, to try the realities of "the beyond." Many of these were to us unknown, but without doubt you will all remember the name of Mrs. Chaddock, whom we expected to have met here, and who so recently passed away, while, we may almost say, the ink from the pen that wrote for our entertainment was scarcely dry. The last verse of a poem written by her for the last number of the Illustrated Home Journal seems now to have been written for herself. She says:—

"I am swinging in my hammock old,
And I look away to the hills of gold;
Where the reaper binds with ruthless bold,
And gathers the golden sheaves.
'Tis meet that ripened grain should fall,
And the Heavenly Father watches all:
But o'er our lives there hangs a pall—
She sleeps 'neath the whispering leaves."

E. C. Jordan, of Virginia, who has frequently contributed to our bee literature, has passed away, and none of us know who will be the next.

It has been truthfully said that in the course of human events we all have our joys and our sorrows which are deep and abiding. It becomes us then to accept these joys, and, as best we may, modify our griefs by a more thorough devotion to the duties before us, ever thankful to the great power which controls all for the manifold blessings received.

Mr. John Little, of this Province of Ontario, in an after dinner speech at a meeting of the American Horticultural Society, said that he put horticulture and religion together, and was sorry he had not commenced earlier in life.

We can substitute bee-keeping for horticulture, or what would be better still, add it to the other, for horticulture, bee culture and religion make a trio that go well hand in hand, and if any of are laggards in either respect let us rectify the mistake at the earliest possible moment, for

This life to toil is given,
And he improves it best
Who seeks by patient labor
To enter into rest;
Then pilgrim worn and weary,
Press on, the goal is nigh;
The prizes straight before thee,
There's resting by and by.

In closing I wish to tender this Association my profound and sincere thanks for the confidence reposed in me, as shown by your having twice chosen me as your presiding officer.

I accepted this evidence of your esteem, with an earnest desire to discharge the duties of the office acceptably, but with no idea of doing it as acceptably as have the able, illustrious, scholarly, eloquent and noted men who have preceded me; but I shall ever remember with gratitude this unexpected evidence of your esteem.

With the most earnest and sincere desire for the success and happiness of you all in your chosen vocations, as the years go by, I wish you all God speed.

A. B. MASON.

The address of the President was referred to a business committee as follows:—

Prof. A. J. Cook, Chairman; E. R. Root, F. H. Macpherson, M. Emigh, Wm. Couse, J. R. Howell, Wm. Hyslop.

The proceedings of the evening were enlivened by singing of the songs especially prepared for use at such conventions.

The following ladies were present as honorary members of the I. A. B. A.
Mrs. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, Ohio.
Mrs. M. Emigh, Holbrook, Ont.
Mrs. C. P. Dabant, Hamilton, Ill.
Mrs. Geo. Sturgeon, Kincardine, Ont.
Mrs. F. A. Gemmill, Stratford, Ont.
Mrs. Jno. Yoder, Springfield Ont.
Mrs. E. R. Root, Medina Ohio.
Mrs. J. Calvert, Medina, Ohio.
Mrs. Burkett, Brantford, Ont.
Mrs. F. H. Macpherson, Beeton, Ont.
and a number of others whose names we did not obtain.

Amongst the fresh arrivals at evening session were:

C. P. Dabant, Hamilton, Ill.
W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.
R. McKnight, Owen Sound.
S. Corneil, Lindsay.
E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio.
J. Calvert, Medina, Ohio.

(Concluded in next issue.)

CONVENTION NOTICES

The next annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers Association will be held in the city of Belleville on the second Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th, of January 1890. All members are respectfully requested to be present. There will be a good programme prepared.

Railroad certificates for reduced rates will be sent to any persons desiring to attend the meetings if they will apply for them. W. Couse, secretary, Streetsville.

The annual meeting of the Oxford B. K. Association will be held on Saturday, December 14th, 1889, commencing at 10 a.m., in the Council Chamber, Woodstock. A cordial invitation to all interested in Bee-keeping. Members bring statistics for filling out annual report. J. E. Frith, Secretary.

Prof. Loissette's Memory System is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus free as advertised in another column.

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, 80 St. John St. Montreal.

POULTRY WEEKLY

W. C. G. PETER,

EDITOR.

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

Our Leading Premium.

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

The Fancier and the Market Poulterer.

IT is well to consider now and then the relation that each of these bear to the one interest, viz: poultry culture. It is common for the market poulterer to denounce the fancier as one who only cares for the feathers of his birds, and if those are the requisite color and marking the utility points are thought to be considered of no interest to him. He is told every week in the year that fanciers only look at feathers etc. On the other hand, the breeder of fine poultry is often heard to disparage the taste of the man who only cares for "pot" stock, yet really the two are quite necessary to carry on the work.

A good market poulterer is just the man to give the best price for the culls that every fancier has to dispose of, and the market man's best ally is the earnest fancier. Those who handle the market stock are seldom interested enough in

the life of poultry to do anything to advance the superiority of their produce. All that market poultry has gained in size, flesh and quality to make it more excellent for the table is due to the work of the fancier though this fact is not generally credited to him. And notwithstanding the cry that feathers is the fanciers first thought, do we ever see such magnificent specimens for the table, as most of the birds at the fanciers shows would be if they would only kill and dress them for that purpose. We venture to say, never! So that it is time the reproach of "non-utility man" should be taken from the shoulders of the fancier for he alone deserves the praise that is due to improvement in poultry in both table and show stock.

To his efforts we are indebted for the different races of fowls of superior laying qualities that of late years have made poultry keeping return us two-thirds more profit, and last though not least; for the beautiful birds that fill our exhibition rooms every season. The market poulterer and the fancier cannot afford to "talk back" to each other; they are treading useful through diverse roads that have a common end. And the greatest mistake that can possibly be made is to imagine that the fancier of fine poultry and breeder of exhibition stock cares only for fine feathers and the prizes he wins. That he is proud of these trophies we will allow but not more so than breeders of other stock are of similar rewards of toil and trouble, and anyone who knows what patience he has exercised in seeking to improve and keep his stock up to the times, will not begrudge him the "joy unspeakable" that he feels when looking at, and displaying his hard earned laurels in the field of poultry culture.

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Caponising.

WE have been asked by two correspondents, "J. A.," and "F. McV.," to give a few remarks upon caponising. Some of the questions being, "Is it practicable for a novice?" "at what age to operate?" "is there much demand?" and "will it pay?" etc. We have never practised caponising, and can not but think that some instruction must be necessary, not actually to be able to perform the operation successfully, but in order to accomplish it without causing more agony to the subject than is absolutely unavoidable.

We are proud to be classed among the number of those who consider suffering in the lower animals a subject worthy of our utmost consideration, and would say it is the essence of cruelty for a novice to perform these exquisitely painful and delicate operations.

As to age we believe it is about four to six months, according to the variety to be operated on. The demand is small at present, it is a taste that has not been cultivated in Canada as yet. We feel just a little glad of that being the case.

From observation we feel justified in saying it will not pay in any extensive way, and we will give a few of the reasons by which we arrive at that conclusion. First the bird must be kept at least fifteen to eighteen months, and that means at least an outlay of \$1.50 there is the trouble of housing all that time and risk besides. There is another percentage off in the loss from the operation, though in very skilful hands it would not be more perhaps than 3 to 5 per cent. The long winters here would raise the cost of keep to \$2 if the bird was kept two winters and one summer, instead of, as it should be, two summers and one winter. Now any one of you can reckon up and we fancy you can see there is not millions in it. So that after all the disagreeable business and suffering inflicted the margin of profit is so small that we trust it will never pay to make a business of it. Don't think we are sentimental gentlemen. We have expressed a candid opinion, it is "agin nature" to think of it.

We want subscription agents wanted every where.

Money in Hens.

SUBJOINED is the first instalment of a most interesting letter, "Money in hens," which we clip from the columns of a new, bright little monthly *The Farm-Poultry*. It cannot fail to interest a great number of our readers. We will give the other half in our next issue. The large business here described is not at all uncommon in that great chicken country the U. S. We can quite believe that Mr. Rodman was laughed at and his plans made the subject of all manner of railery. But "he laughs that wins" and now it is Mr. R. who is bursting the buttons off, like the Pegotty of our old memories. But the secret of his success is, that he spent his money freely to get a fair chance in his business, he did not expect to make a large business out of an expenditure of 50 or 100 dollars. We can fancy the "I swans" and "Bless me's" that hailed his expenditure of \$2000 on his start in chickens and we can fancy the help he got to cheer him, and keep up his heart such as, "I hope you will do well, I trust you will never regret it, or, well of course it may turn out all right and I do hope it will, but well-er-I must say I would not do it. Still you will notice that it is all carried on in a systematic, and practical manner and is paying well. Principally because all departments are well managed.

"Down in the South County there is a poultryman who isn't to be sneezed at. The farmers used to talk about his plans and laugh; but they have got over it now. He is beating them at one of their oldest games, that of raising first-class poultry. He is one of the chaps who use all sorts of new fangled notions. His hens somehow don't stop laying when eggs are worth the most, like most hens. He's got so he understands hatching eggs, readily, too, without fooling with old mother hens. He sends the best spring chicks to market before the farmers have done their setting. His ducks he wont let go near the water and yet they sell at twice as much as any ordinary quackers. It's easy to guess he has spent \$15,000 or \$20,000 on his roosts. He has got pond water as good as Pawtauxet, running in pipes all over his place, and such a life he leads! He hatches in December or early January and by July his work for the year is all done. He's made his money, and now, just at this time, he sits up on his piazza

raised up to a good level with the body. Each incubator will hold 500 or 600 eggs. Mr. Rodman fills the machines in December. He ventilates them from the top, which a good many unsuccessful poultry men have not done, but have forced the gases to pass downward, if they passed out at all. A little lamp keeps the eggs warm, and careful attention keeps the temperature even. A little pan of water has an important part to play in maintaining a proper gaseous atmosphere inside. Mr. Rodman has also opened a ventilation shaft in the cellar, because he found that the carbonic acid gas thrown off by the furnace and incubator heat together was a serious and restraining incident in the circulation of good air in the apartment. The eggs are turned twice a day, and on the sixth or eighth day they begin to sweat and take on an oily appearance. This is the signal for the production of the gloss which naturally warmed eggs assume, and which it has been thought was the solitary point of failure in artificial incubation. There is no failure about it at Glen Rock. The ventilation of the machines from above, the little tin pan of water, and the equable degree of warmth accomplished the glossing. In 20 to 25 days the eggs begin to break. It will make farmers open their eyes to read that 80 to 90 per cent. of eggs sometimes turn out chicks, and that on an average 15 to 25 per cent. more eggs yield chicks than have yielded by natural incubation the season round by the same poultry raiser. Mr. Rodman says he was never capable of getting chicks from more than an average of 43 per cent. of the eggs he stowed under hens at Glen Rock.

To be continued.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY.

Why They Didn't Pay Him.

"**F**ARMERS' Son," gives some good sound talk on the "Does Poultry Pay" question, and I fully agree with him that there may be, and are some fanciers and perhaps villagers too, for that matter, who keep hens for a hobby, but the great majority of those that bother to keep them do it for the money they derive from them, and it's the "silver they are after, you bet." ^

I often talk chickens to farmers and it is very amusing sometimes to hear their opinion as to the cost of keeping the hens. Last week I came upon two acquaintances who had been neighbors a few years since, but circumstances had caused one to move out of that district, and the other had purchased a farm and was doing fairly well considering hard times. The one that had bought the farm had had some good

and watches the farmers take their poultry to market. He was in the manufacturing business once, and the ashes of his mill are close beside the house, but its less work to raise poultry and there's more money in it.

Mr. Daniel B. Rodman every year has the supervision of the poultry show at the South County fair. He lives in Glen Rock, somewhat near Usquepaug and a little farther from Kingston. He is the chap engaged in this business. He has raised and sold 1400 chickens and 600 young Pekin ducks this year upon his estate. His plan of work has been successful for four or five years and he has succeeded in making money at a ratio which has increased as the years have instructed him in what he wanted to know. The work was not at the outset encouraged by precedents and favorable experience. Probably many well informed persons discredit the powers of incubators of poultry, even at this day, when so many of the incubators are in use. Mr. Rodman, with other individual poultrymen, was first obliged to accept as a bit of science what a few men were claiming to have demonstrated, but which had been demonstrated with greatly varying results. Considering these reported results as facts was not, in respect to the facts of the greatest success, admissible. It was requisite that the mean of of the possible should be held up to the light of trial and personal result. It is more interesting in reciting the course of these results to be able to say that they were at no time failures, and that the earliest experiments readily guided the experimenter to a continual and natural good fortune.

Glen Rock woolen mill remains only in ashes, yet the water flowing by it is the eminent feature of the nearer landscape. The hennery is close by the mill and the house of Mr. Rodman, and the house is just across the rivulet from the ruins of the mill. There are five acres or so in the land, and 6500 square feet in the several departments of the hennery. The division of the land and inclosed ground for hens has been divided into two growing and laying coops, one for hens and one for ducks; a fattening coop, stock pens, and the department devoted to incubating and the first brooding.

The incubation is accomplished in the cellar of the owner's home, and every chick hatched for the market has an incubator for its birth-mother. Two machines are used, one of them the Monarch and the other the Border City, and they stand side by side in the southerly corner of the cellar near the steam heater. They are generally like other incubators, and are

birds and the other had asked the question how they were getting along? "Oh, I haven't any now, they didn't do well with me. Anyway, they don't pay; they cost too much for what returns a man gets from them!" "Why how's that?" "Well you see I didn't take proper care of them and they got mixed up with the common stock, and I came to the conclusion that they were more trouble and bother than they were worth." "How much do you think it costs to keep a bird the year round? Why, to keep it right from \$1.50 to \$2.00, I should say." And it is thus with many. They fancy the cost without keeping an account and condemn old Biddy, without proof. This is not just, for any one to succeed must keep an account of his expenses and returns. Try it all those who do not do so and especially with your hens and you will be surprised at the result. Commence at the beginning of the new year and let us hear from you later as to results.

ONLOOKER.

Our correspondent we know keeps his "hen ledger" religiously and we should be pleased to have a letter from him on "keeping account with poultry."

For the Poultry Weekly.

How to Build a Warm Poultry House.

ON page 866 of the P. W., Mr. C. W. Lawton refers to my plan of heating a poultry house with a common lamp and one or two lengths of stove pipe. Yes friend L. it works nicely and you have given a very good description of it. The lamp should be of such a depth that the flame will come as close to the floor as possible, in other words the lamp should be quite shallow and of sufficient diameter to hold oil for 12 hours, and the burner a large one. The Leader burner throws a strong flame and suits me best. The perforated cover for the top of the stove pipe will answer but a funnel shaped cover with a two inch hole in the top is better.

One of my poultry houses and the one I like best is built so snug that no artificial heat is needed to keep the fowls cosy even in the coldest zero freeze. The roof is of one inch boards which are plowed on the upper side three eighths of an inch from each edge and three-eighths deep. This forms a trough which catches all the water that in a driving storm may be forced under the battens placed over the cracks where the boards come together. The sides and ends are boarded with one inch boards and cracks battened. Before the roof was nailed on I looked the boards carefully over selecting the poorest end for the top, no shakey lumber must be used for the roof but

large or small knots be they loose or fast will do no harm if fixed in the following manner. Cut a piece of tin two or three inches larger each way than the knot you may wish to cover. With a sharp chisel, ground with a long bevel, make a cut along the knot about three eighths of an inch deep and insert the edge of the tin. Bend it over sharply and nail it firmly with 5-8 wire nails down the sides, (don't nail the top) and across the bottom of tin; no danger of a leak there. The inside of house is felted with building paper fastened on with strips; on these strips are again placed three or four thicknesses of old newspapers over which one inch strips are again nailed and then it is lathed and plastered giving two dead air spaces. This house is arranged for two breeding pens and is lighted by a large window having outer and inner sashes with three inches dead air space between. Each pen contains a good dust bath and the board floor is covered a few inches deep with planer shavings which I prefer to anything else for litter. The shavings are renewed as they become soiled. Cleanliness combined with comfortable quarters and proper feeding will not only keep the egg basket full but put the fowls and the fancier in the best of humor.

J. F. DUNN.

Ridgeway, Dec. 2nd, '89.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Hints on Winter Management.

WINTER is upon us with all its rigor and those who have not taken time by the forelock and seen to the cracks in their poultry house being covered, we'll have to hustle pretty lively to save their pets from Jack Frost.

A good plan is to empty all the drinking vessels the last thing at night so that the birds can't get their wattles wet, first thing in the morning. Leave the straw or litter well piled into a heap in the centre of the pen, into which throw a few handfuls of grain. By doing this the birds, as soon as it is light enough, commence to scratch, and exercise themselves which warms them up and helps greatly to keep them in good condition. Make them work for their food and you will get more eggs from them. I guess they are in demand just now at pretty good prices.

To help keep your birds in good health and and free from frost it is a good plan to have inside shutters that close tight at bottom of window, but admits of say four or five inches of light at the top, by these means the birds can see to begin scratching as soon as the first rays of the morning sun appear. Its a fine sight

to see a lot of Light Brahmas, or any other variety for that matter, working at a pile of litter from three to four feet high and sending it to all parts of the pen in their scramble to find the food in the heap.

If you have any birds with large combs and you think the night is going to be more than usually severe it is a good thing to have a barrel handy so as to put the bird in and cover a sack or something of that nature over the top and the bird will be all O. K. Feed corn at night but not too much.

Angus, Dec. 3, 1889.

T. B.

Scratchings.

The Germantown Telegraph recommends the following method of fattening chickens—Build a coop with slatted bottom and elevate two feet from the ground. Let the house be dark. Put holes in the front so the fowls can put their heads through and eat and drink from troughs on the outside. Fill one trough with water, one with feed, and another with gravel, broken oyster shells, etc. Feed scalded or slightly boiled corn, the latter is the best, and mix with lard. Also give Indian meal and boiled potatoes, mashed together, for a change, as well as oats, boiled meat or meat scraps, three times a week. Occasionally give milk, with powdered charcoal in it, to drink. The latter whitens flesh.

The poultry editor of the National Stockman and Farmer remarks on the dry food question: The more we see and hear and know of poultry, the more thoroughly we are convinced that thousands of chicks are killed annually by wet sloppy food. The surroundings where such food is given are nearly always such as to invite disease. If you do not believe this try it. Place a hen with a young brood just off the nest, away off by themselves. You may give them crumbled bread or corn bread or crackers the first day or two, but let them eat from a clean, dry feeding board sprinkled with clean sand. Next give them cracked oats or wheat, alternating these grains, but feeding from the board, which should be cleaned and have fresh sand every day. Give them nothing wet but water, and let the water-pail be away from the feed board. See that the water is fresh and pure. Supply them with crushed bone, shells, chinaware and charcoal, and if you do not raise a fine, healthy brood, your experience is different from ours.

A correspondent of a foreign exchange says that the only reliable means of ridding the hen-roost and pigeon loft of vermin is a preparation of sulphur and carbon, technically known as sulphuret of carbon. A bottle containing the solu-

tion will last several days, and the cost of it is small. Put two ounces of the sulphuret of carbon in a bottle open at the mouth, and hang it by a string in the hen house. At the end of eight days the bottle should be refilled. This remedy is said to be infallible.

It is quite usual for many poultry raisers to save the earliest broods for layers the next season. This is all right so far as late winter and early spring eggs are concerned. One of the particular reasons, however, why farmers do not have a continuance of eggs during the summer, is that they do not save late broods of chickens for successive laying of eggs. We always save some, both from the early clutches, and also from the later ones, by which we have eggs all through the hot weather and the fall. Try it and note the results. You will not be disappointed. Am. Poultry Yard.

The Dunnville Show.

THE 2nd annual exhibition of the Dunnville Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association has been an unprecedented success, overreaching the most sanguine anticipations of the members of the society. Very near 1,000 birds are on exhibition. The room is filled to overflowing with one of the largest and very best exhibits of poultry it has ever been our good fortune to see brought together in any show room. The number of birds was so much in excess of expectations, that although the judge was hard at work every minute of daylight, it was impossible to get all scored in the time named. Some idea of the general exhibit may be gained from the fact that in S. C. W. Leghorns alone there were 60 birds shown and almost without exception of the very choicest quality. In S. C. B. Leghorns 56 elegant specimens and then supplemented by 6 breeding pens of each variety, each pen containing 1 male and 3 females, and this not only in one class, but we were delighted to see L. Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Barred P. Rocks, White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes and many others—but in the largest numbers and best quality that we remember to have seen. It was a grand show, and no doubt it was a revelation to the inhabitants of the town, with regard to poultry matters. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed; and an amount of interest has been awakened, that cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the exhibitors. The committee of management are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their 2nd annual show. This is largely due to the honorable course of action pursued by the Association towards exhibitors last year, in the face of pecuniary loss to the members

of the Association coupled with the fact that the officers are courteous and obliging to all. The success that has attended their efforts is well deserved and their enterprise has already commanded attention and support from the oldest and most reliable fanciers.

One of the most successful features was the bench show in connection. The greatest interest was manifested in this department by visitors, and no wonder, embracing as it did the noble mastiffs and St. Bernards, sleek, graceful grey-hounds, the pretty spaniels and watchful collies, pugs, hounds and faithful affectionate Newfoundlands. At the grand parade of dogs on Thursday evening the rink was crowded and the spectators cheered again and again with delight and enthusiasm as the long line of noble animals passed by. It was a tribute of the affection all felt towards their most faithful friends and companions as represented by the beautiful specimens on exhibition.

The band playing, the people cheering, the cocks crowing, the dog's short barks of delight, and the busy hum of "chicken men's" tongues made excitement enough to satisfy the most earnest seeker of a 'good time' as one told the writer he would feel "dull enough to commit suicide after it was over."

Balance of report next week.

Scoring vs. Comparison.

WE do not claim that the system of scoring as at present practiced is perfect, but we do think it was a long step in advance of the old system of judging by comparison. Scoring is a process of analysis and gives a record of the points of difference between the bird under examination and an ideal or Standard bird. If the ideal were a thing as tangible as the living bird presented for scoring, it would be comparatively easy to perform the process accurately and satisfactorily. But the perfect standard ideal does not exist as a material thing. It is a thing of the imagination. It is supposed to be described in the latest revised "Standard of Perfection." But let any man take that book and read the description of some variety with which he is not familiar, and try to form an accurate conception of the ideal bird described, the chances are a thousand to one that the mental picture will be so indefinite as to be useless, or so inaccurate as to be a mere caricature. But by long familiar handling of any breed, the breeder acquires an ideal which is standard for him, and every breeder has a different standard, although all are modified and brought into uniformity by a careful study of the exhibitions and of the "Standard." 2041

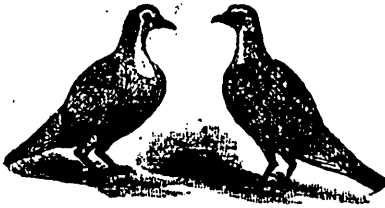
Now suppose a judge who is well qualified for his work is presented with a class of a hundred specimens in any breed; by the scoring process he first compares the general form of one bird with his ideal and checks the percentage of failure, as symmetry 5 or 10 per cent. lacking, as the case may be; comb, head, neck, body, etc., each in its turn, is examined and the proper cuts recorded. The judge is able to concentrate his attention upon the one point under examination at the time, and his judgment of it is recorded for future reference. The examination is searching in proportion to the skill and care of the judge; then, when the hundred specimens are gone through with, the records are examined and the highest score is the best bird, according to the standard of that judge.

But under "comparison," the judge is compelled to remember the fine points of a large number of specimens and compare them with his standard ideal, all in his head all at one time. There is no searching, careful examination of each bird necessary; there is far more chance for the personal preferences and partialities of the judge to influence his decision; and if his judgment is worth anything at all, he has gone through a mental process which is the precise equivalent of scoring each specimen of the class. Only that the steps of the process are not preserved on any score card, and he has performed the process so hastily, that the chance of error is many times greater than when he follows the system of the score card. In a word, scoring vs. comparison is system vs. haphazard, account keeping vs. memory.

Either system is subject to one great evil, and to reduce this to its lowest terms and, if possible to get rid of it, should be the effort of every lover of fancy poultry exhibitions. This evil is the personal element in judging. No two judges have the same standard, and until great changes have been made in the methods of fixing the standard, it will be impossible to gain uniformity in the judging. If the fanciers of the country will devote themselves to securing improvement in these things, where improvement is needed, as vigorously, as some do to fault finding and quarrelling, the interest will be greatly advanced.—John R. Ayer, in Poultry Monthly.

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

Read our special premium offer and go to work.



PIGEONS AND PETS.

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

The Carrier.

Continued.

THE next point of excellence in the Carrier is narrowness, length and flatness of skull. It is needless to say that it should be as long as possible; also that it should be narrow, which narrowness does not comply solely to the front of the skull, but it should be the same width all along and not wide at the back as it is in the majority of cases. Some birds are apt to have a fulness of the forehead which looks unsightly and utterly spoils the beauty of an otherwise good bird. Another great detractor to a bird having such a fault is that it is hopeless to breed from as the fault is strongly hereditary and hard to get rid of in the progeny.

Next we come to the neck and here lay, though many do not conceive it, some of the grandest points in a Carrier, though by no means the hardest to obtain to perfection. The first thing to be noticed is its great length, next, see that he has a clean cut gullet. A Carrier with a full gullet is one of the most unsightly of all pigeons in my eye. This is another point which is extremely hard to breed out of a strain when once it has got a foothold. The neck should be of the same width from the shoulder to the gullet, as if it sprung directly from between the shoulders with little or no taper; it should be as slim as possible; and still slimmer when viewed from the front. The other points in a Carrier are length of feather, sprightly and graceful carriage, long thighs and shanks, large strong and well spread toes, shanks free from sprouts, protruding and angular wing butts; the breast

should be full and round and stand in a line with the wing butts. There are four standard colors for Carriers viz., Black, Dun, Blue and White.

To be Continued.

The Whole Truth.

IS an exchange very truthfully points out, it is not best to keep more fowls than you have time to care for; a few well cared for are far better than a larger number left to look after themselves. You must use care about selecting your breed, make it a point to have good layers that can be eaten, don't buy mongrels, but get the best as it will not cost any more to feed or care for them than barnyard fowls. Study their needs and conditions, for they must have different feeding at certain times of the year. In winter give them heating food and warm water, while in summer another course must be pursued. But by all means keep your poultry house clean, for your fowls cannot live in filth and prosper any more than a human being can.

COMING SHOWS.

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

Eureka Poultry Association Chatham Jan. 20 to 23rd, S. Butterfield judge, C. M. Baskerville, secretary, Chatham.

Milton, December 30 and 31, 1889, and Jan 1, 1890 Judges, Bicknell and Smel. John Dewar, secretary.

Bowmanville, December 31st, 1889, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 1890. S. Butterfield, judge. J. M. Hern, Secretary.

OHIO.

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

Cleveland, January 14th to 19th, 1890. C. G. 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.

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.

The attention of all our readers is called to the unique and unparalleled offer which we make on page 380. Please go right to work, and see that each one of you, does your own share,—our list will then be doubled.

To Our Subscribers.

WHE special announcement which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. J. B. KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the horse and his diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address to B. J. Kendall Co. (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover, of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases afflicting this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, make it standard authority. Mention this paper when writing for "Treatise."

A Grand Trial Trip.

We want every poultry fancier or breeder in the country on our list of subscribers, and to them we make the following liberal offer:

There are none of you but either have something for "sale or exchange" or some "want," and we offer to all who send us \$1.00, subscription to CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY for one year, a

Free Trial Advertisement

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

Cash must accompany the order.

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

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

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

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

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

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Cooper's Game Fowls.....	5 00
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Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper	50
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etc.....Boards...	50
Profits in Poultry and their Profitable	
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A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C.	
Miller.....	75
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Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am.Farm Book	\$2 50
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by D. A. Jones. price by mail.....	11
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Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00

EXCHANGE AND MARK

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

POULTRY

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

H. V. N. Dimmick, Hubbardsville, N. Y., proprietor of the Chouungo Valley Poultry Farm, makes the breeding of high class Red Caps a speciality. Some very fine birds for sale both fowls and chicks, in pairs or trios only, prices reasonable.

FOR SALE—First-class A 1.15 W. P. Rock hens, 1 cock, \$20, 9 L. Brahma hens, 1 cock \$15, p. digreed, all yearling birds, to anyone taking the lot \$30 Going out of business and must sell, no humberg. Address, A. H. BENNETT, Barrie, Ont.

FOR SALE, cheap, to make room—1 Golden Wyandotte cockerel for \$1.50 and 5 Wyandotte pullets, \$1.50 each. White Leghorns, 12 hens and pullets \$1 to \$1.50 each 4 cockerels—exhibition birds—\$2 and \$3 each, all the above are splendid value. Speak quick if you want bargains. A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A few very handsome R. O. W. Leghorn chicks, well matched, \$5 per pair; Also one pair B. O. B. Leghorn—earlings, \$5 These are exceedingly beautiful and a good chance to get prime stock. As I am needing room to make improvements at once will sell or exchange for honey at above price. Also a few P. Rock Hens left one dollar each. W. C. G. Peier, St. George P. Yards, Angus, Ont

MISCELLANEOUS

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

WANTED -To exchange for honey or anything that is useful, some choice Canaries with extra good breeding and singing cages. Cost a together over twenty-five dollars will sell for \$10.00 or exchange us above Address T. BAINES Allandale Ont.

CHEAP!

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

A. G. H. LUXTON,
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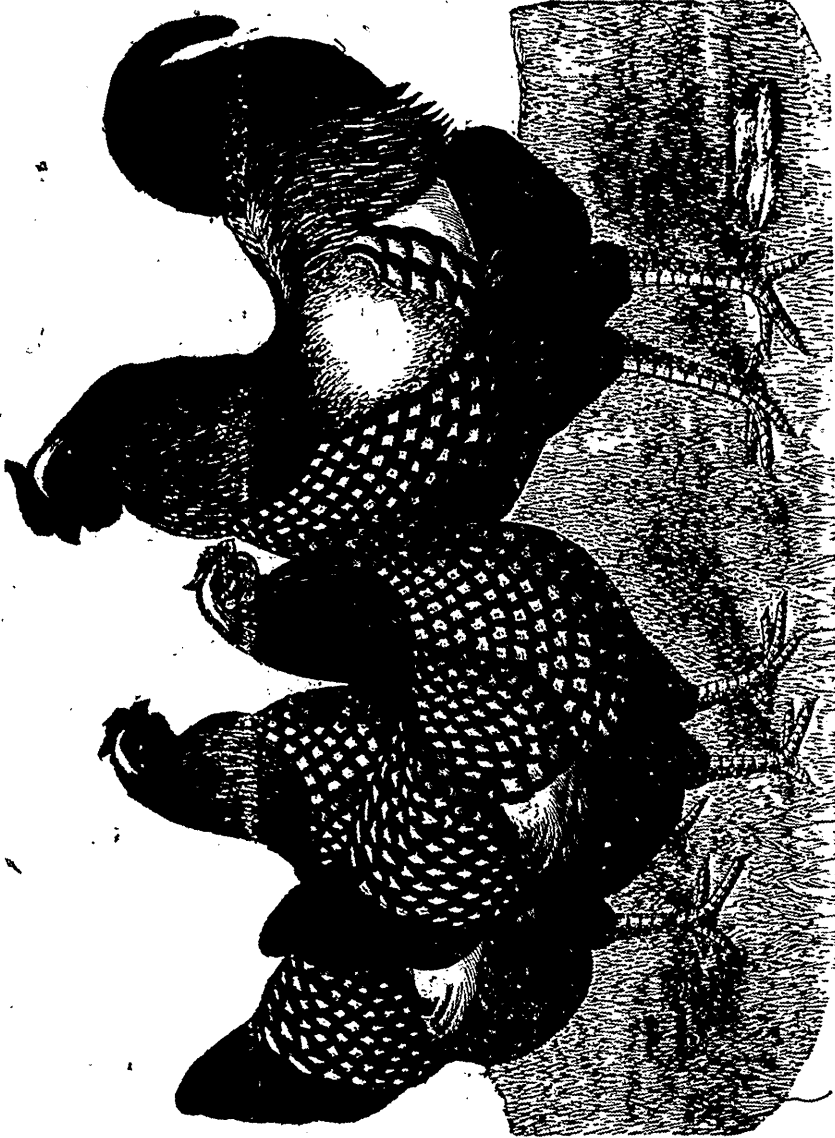
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