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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POUSTRY WEEKLY.

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

Vol. V. No. 28 BEETON, ONT., OCT. 2 1889. WHOLE No. 236

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	Length	Width	Depth
Nine frame....	12 1/2 in.	18 3/4 in.	12 1/2 in.
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The frame measures	12 1/2 "	18 3/4 "	10 1/2 "

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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
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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
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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
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No. 54—No. 53 in flat	45	42	40		35

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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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Beeton Ont

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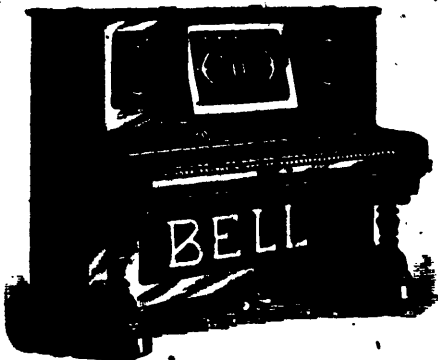
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"**Ayer's Pills** have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afford greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

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from which I was long a sufferer. — Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

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

VOL. V. No. 28

BEETON, ONT., OCT. 2 1889.

WHOLE No. 236

#### The Industrial Exhibit.

AT TORONTO MUCH AHEAD OF LAST YEAR.

**A**BOUT as good a thermometer as one needs to ascertain the state of the honey-trade, and its extent may be found at the Toronto fair. If the season is poor, the show will be correspondingly small, and the number of bee-keepers who visit the fair will be in the same proportion. This year, the bee-keepers thermometer stood well up in the sixties,—i. e. the show and crowd were very good, and represented a fair average year.

There were not very many exhibitors but those who did show made up for this deficiency in the extent and grandeur of their displays, chief amongst these was that of

R. McKnight, Owen Sound, who showed for the second time this year, and who succeeded in carrying off for the second time the Ontario Bee-keepers Association prize for the "most tasty attractive and neatly arranged exhibit of honey in the apiarian department," all of which honey should be the production of the exhibitor. Mr. McKnight has an eye to architectural beauty and originality, and he can always make a show that will rivet the gaze of an admiring public. None of the exhibits as were made are on the same large scale as have been made in former years, but for design and finish they overreach them considerably. The first prize for granulated honey, for the largest display

of liquid extracted, for the best sample of linden, and for the best section of super for top story were awarded him. He also took the silver medal for the best display of apiarian supplies. Mr. McKnight imports largely of glass for putting up his honey, both from England and France and in these he had a grand display.

Jacob Alpaugh, St. Thomas, had the largest exhibit of comb honey and a finer lot it has never been the privilege of visitors to the Industrial to behold. Needless to say he captured the first premium. He also succeeded in taking firsts for best super of clover honey, for beeswax, etc. and second for the best super for top-storing. Mr. Alpaugh had in use a large number of shipping boxes which he described a short time ago as used by him in shipping comb honey and which seem to answer the purpose splendidly. He never has any honey damaged by being broken down in transit.

R. H. Smith, Bracebridge, had a nice exhibit, very tastily arranged against a background of specimens of honey producing plants nicely mounted, and with his good wife to assist him he did a thriving business. Muskoka came well to the front again and the opinion we have always expressed has only been the more strongly confirmed, viz., that Muskoka is a splendid honey district.

The only other one whose face was familiar as an old exhibitor, was Wm. Goodger, of Woodstock, and by the way

We must apologise for the typographical error, which makes "Wm" read "Mrs." in the report of the prize-winners published in last issue. Mr. G always manages to dispose of his honey at good prices in his own quiet unostentatious way.

The largest new exhibitor was Geo. Laing, Milton. He did not occupy a stand and this perhaps is some excuse for his having to call the attention of the crowd to his exhibit in a rather louder tone than was necessary, and to which some of the other exhibitors took objection. He made a good exhibit for the chance and experience he has had, and he will doubtless give a good account of himself at future fairs.

J. L. Davison, Unionville, and Rev. D. P. Niven, Dromore, had fair exhibits of comb honey.

The details of awards were published on page 614, issue of Sept. 24th, but a horrible mess was made of it, and it was not right in more than one or two particulars. We will reprint it in next issue. The judges were S. Cornhill, Lindsay; Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; and J. F. Dunn, Ridgeway.

Supply dealers were not represented at all this year. All premiums have been cut off and exhibitors were placed on the same footing as are the exhibitors in farming implements, etc., but as there is not sufficient competition it does not pay supply-men to go to the expense, unless there is some prospect of receiving a little to help pay the large expense attending such an exhibit.

#### Wooden Cells.

A HIVE WITH WOODEN COMBS, SAID TO BE A NON-SWARMER.

I HAVE a colony of bees in Aspinwall wood pen-comb hive. They are rapidly storing honey in wooden cells and eggs are laid in the cells by the queen. Mr. Aspinwall says that they breed in these wooden cells as well as in wax comb.

The wood is coated with a thin layer of wax. Mr. Aspinwall thinks that these hives are non-swarmering. His theory is that bees never swarm unless they have drones or drone-brood. In this hive the cells are all worker size and cannot be changed to drone size.

Of course the combs can never break down. The wood in the frames that I have, is basswood and the bees are tearing it slightly. Mr. Aspin-

wall says that they will not do this if the wood is pine.

Mr. A. and one of his neighbors have tried this style of comb for two or three years, and are satisfied of its value. Of course the hive is very heavy. If it is a perfect non-swarmer, it will be valuable.

The machinery to make the combs is expensive, but the hives can be cheaply made. Mr. A. has secured a patent on this comb. I think that there is no doubt but he is justly entitled to it, as I believe it is new.—PROF. A. J. COOK, of Agricultural Col., Mich., in American Bee Journal.

#### Report for the Season.

HAVING closed down my bees on the 20th of August I can now give the results of the season's work. Out of 74 stocks placed in the cellar last fall, 4 starved on candied sugar stores. Of the remaining 70, two were queenless, one had a drone layer and about a dozen were weak. I had about 50 in diagonal comb hives, most of these were in excellent condition and built up very fast. I commenced clipping queens on the 15th of May, but it was the 15th of June before I got through, being delayed by very wet and cold weather. During this cold spell several stocks in frame hives succumbed which would have pulled through had the weather kept moderately warm. On the 15th of June the number of stocks had crept down to 74. Clover began to yield on the 11th. On the 24th I had my first swarm. I had about 55 diagonal comb hives to be occupied. These are virtually box hives having the combs running towards the centre. Preferring honey to a large increase, I had 18 of these occupied by shaking the bees from frame hives into them and running in the queens. I placed queen-excluders on top and over these I placed the combs of brood. This I found was not the best way because several of the queens got through the Jones excluder zinc, and a neighbor informs me that in one such case he found one of his queens hung in the excluder. I find a better way is to remove the combs with just bees enough to protect the brood and, in a week or so when the brood is all sealed, return the combs to the upper story. In the meantime the brood-nest will be established below and the queen will not want so much to go above.

I had previously found that when the old stock which has swarmed is placed alongside the swarm for seven days, being gradually turned around till both face in the same direction, and then removed in the middle of the day to a new position, it becomes so depleted

that sometimes it will not be able to get ready for winter.

As I wished to avoid feeding sugar I hived the swarms on the old stands and removed the old hives to new positions. As it turned out the former plan would have been better this year, because in 14 years I have never had such a season for afterswarms. It was useless to return them because they would come out again. One stock swarmed itself to death or rather, I suppose became so weak that it was robbed, as when found it had neither bees nor honey. On one occasion several swarms clustered on the same branch forming a cluster nearly as large as a bag of grain. I had to shake them into a hive cover instead of the swarming box. When shaken into the cover the weight was so great that I nearly dropped it to the ground. I believe there were at least 20 pounds of bees. With an Irish shovel I placed two heaping shovelfuls of bees in front of one hive and I dumped the remainder, which was the largest part, in front of another. Fortunately there was a queen with each lot.

After an interval of about a month three of my swarms swarmed again. My increase has been from 74 to about 140, but I find I have two drone-laying queens, and several hives which may be queenless, as there is as yet (September 2nd) no sealed brood. The yield from clover in my yard was light, about 1,000 pounds extracted from 45 hives. My total yield of extracted is about 2,000 pounds, and about 800 sections, say 600 pounds fit to sell. I have reserved about 100 filled combs, say 500 pounds for fall and spring stores. The flow was not good enough at any time to give many perfectly finished sections. I never saw so much brace comb attached to the separators.

I have spoken of box hives having diagonal combs. If the reader will turn to page 83 A. B. J. for 1888, he will find a cut of such a hive. My hives have walls of non-conducting material two inches thick. I believe the warmest hives in America. During a very warm spell in May the entrance of one of them became accidentally closed and although there was an opening of two square inches covered with perforated metal, the combs melted down and the bees were lost. I had two eight frame Langstroth hives from which I removed the frames and instead nailed top bars in place, spaced as usual. I then turned the hives upside down, removed the bottom boards, and with melted beeswax and resin stuck across the top bars diagonally, strips of comb spaced half an inch apart till the hives were filled. These are very nicely built out the same as the illustration referred

to. The reader can use this hint should he desire to experiment with diagonal combs next season. The chief advantage is that in cold weather the bees cluster in a solid mass in the space in middle, getting more benefit from the heat generated than when the cluster is divided up into sections by braces of comb.—S. CORNELL in *Beekeeper's Guide*.

#### Non-swarms.

G. M. DOOLITTLE PROPOSES A PLAN.

BY page 631 in *Gleanings* for the present year, I see that Dr. Miller is still desirous of knowing how to keep bees from swarming, and quotes "Doolittle" quite largely in his article on that page. Doctor, please accept thanks for kind words found on the page above quoted, and now I wish to lead you and the readers of *Gleanings* out in a new direction along this line of non-swarms, for Doolittle has been experimenting a little more the past summer on this vexatious question—vexatious to those who have all the bees they care for. Why I wish to give my experiment at this time is, so that you can prepare a hive or two the present winter to try the plan, and then with me, next summer, help perfect it to a greater extent than I have been able to do with all my cares.

We have all heard of the non-swarms hives during the past, yet none of these ever proved capable of doing what their inventors claimed for them, for which reason no one has any faith in a non-swarms hive. Well, I do not claim a non-swarms hive as any part of my plan, but I do claim that hive preparation and manipulation may yet be made the very item which is to do away with swarming, only as the owner has a desire for swarms. Now, after reading what is to follow, I want every reader of *Gleanings* to set his or her mind to work to see how they can improve on what I have done, hoping that each one may take a different line of thought from mine, or from any other person, and next season work out what they think, when according to my belief, some of us will have a sure way of keeping all colonies from swarming, even if the plan I tried this year does not work as satisfactorily another year as it has this. What I did was as follows:

Last winter I cut three hives in two, so as to make two half-depth hives of each. I now made half-depth frames to fit these hives, which gave me a frame 5 inches deep and 10½ inches long, inside measure. That your frames should be like mine is not at all important. To cut your hive through the centre the up-and-down way,



and make the frames to fit the hive, is all that is necessary to try the plan. I made the bee-space at the top of each part, but I do not know but it would work equally well with the space at the bottom. To get the bee-space at the bottom I nailed 5/16 inch strips on the bottom-boards, for the hives to rest upon. When spring arrived I transferred colonies into these hives, using only one part of the five at first till the bees became strong enough to want the whole hive, when the other half was put underneath that part which the bees had occupied till this time. In other words, these half depth hives were tiered up as soon as they became strong enough to work to advantage in both parts. For this purpose I used the standard Gallup hive, rather than the hive holding only nine frames, which I use the most largely in my apiary, for my object was to get the largest force of bees possible at or just before the time of swarming, and by using the standard Gallup hive I could use 26 half depth frames, in both parts, when all were in the hive.

A little before swarming time, say a week and as soon as honey began to come in so that the bees were building little bits of new comb, the part of the hive having the most sealed brood in it, or, in other words, that part having the least unsealed brood in, was raised off the other part, being sure that the queen was in the lower part, a queen-excluding honey-board put on, and on top of this a case of sections, while on top of the sections was placed the upper half of the hive which had been taken off. This was done to start the bees in the sections at once, on a plan somewhat similar to D. A. Jones' idea of putting the sections in the middle of the brood-nest in an ordinary hive. They were now left till the brood in the raised part of the hive was mostly sealed over, when this part was set on a separate stand, after shaking a part of the bees out of it, if it was thought that they would have more bees than would be needed to take care of the brood after the old bees had returned to their old stand, then a queen cell was given them, as I desired increase this season. If I had not so desired, this part of the plan would be left off, putting both parts above the sections, as about to be described.

Having the bees all in one part of the hive and in the sections, the next thing I did was to bring another half hive, and after taking the colony from the stand, this half-hive was set in place of that set off. This half hive contained frames having starters only in them, said starters being about 1/4 inch of foundation the whole length of the under side to the top-bar of the frame. The sections and honey-board were now

removed from where they were, to the top of this new hive, and the passage ways down into the sections were closed by putting a sheet of enameled cloth over the top of the whole. The half-hive having the bees and queen was now opened, the queen found, and set out of the hive, when about two-thirds of the bees were shaken in front of the new part; and, lastly, the queen was placed with these shaken-off bees so she would be in the lower part of the hive where new comb was to be built. The part containing the brood and bees which were left to protect it was now set on the top of the sections, over the enameled cloth, and the hive closed. These hives were worked inside of the shell of a chaff hive, the chaff being removed. In a day or two, an entrance was opened, which had been previously prepared, at the bottom of each part to the hives, so that the bees in the upper hive had to run down the sides of the section case and lower hive when they wished to get out, going in at the bottom of the lower hive, and out at the entrance. After having their play-spell they would stay in the lower hive and in the sections, so that, when all had hatched, the upper set of combs was free from both honey and bees, when they were taken off and stored away for another season. Young bees enough seemed to remain to hatch the brood, while they went down into the lower hive just right to keep the colony at its strongest point all the while storing honey. The sections were tiered up as needed, or removed, and the bees seemed to think that they had swarmed, or at least they appeared to so think, after they were shaken into the empty part below. If an empty shell is not used, I would leave one corner of the enameled cloth turned back a little for the bees to pass through the sections down below, but in this case probably the bees might store a little honey in the empty combs after the brood had hatched. This has worked well this season, a season when not many swarms have issued, and I believe it will work in any season, giving us no swarms and lots of honey. I have time only to briefly outline it, but trust it will be sufficiently plain so that all can understand what the plan is, and help to perfect it still further.—G M DOOLITTLE in Gleanings.

#### Out-Door wintering.

SUCCESS LARGELY A QUESTION OF LOCALITY—  
THIN PACKING PREFERABLE.

**N**OW if you are going to insist upon exhausting, in an advance editorial, every subject you bring up for the *Review*, leaving nothing for us to do but to agree with the most of it and pick flaws with the rest, you must

expect to get just what you advertise for. Now I will try to do your readers, yourself and myself a little good by dissenting from your leader wherever my experience has caused me to believe differently.

You think some bee-keepers, from some difference in location or management, winter bees in the open air with more success than others. I think the first part of that clause all right, but I fully believe that there is little in the management; if there were, a quarter of a century spent in freely exchanging ideas and methods would have reduced it to a common knowledge. But you are just right about its being a question of location.

Like yourself, I have learned to never attempt the wintering of bees without protection. When they are packed in wintering boxes, I have found out-door wintering best if the weather is not too severe. When it is the cellar is best. What we most need, is to know what the coming winter is going to be, and that we cannot tell until science has further progressed.

As your readers well know, bee-diarrhoea is the one great cause of our winter losses. And I believe that many of them further know that the consumption of pollen produces that disease; and, as low temperature is the main cause of pollen consumption, and dampness produces an equivalent to a low temperature, your leader is right to the point just the same. Certainly, cleansing flights remove the trouble as fast as it accumulates, provided they occur frequently enough.

Now to the question of protection. Can you tell why chaff hives, with such a narrow space between the walls, have shown a better record than the thicker packing where outside boxes were used? (Didn't know they had.—Ed. Rev.) I cannot, but such is the case. W. H. Shirley, a close observer and skillful apiarist, declares that two inches of space between the outer boxes and hive proper are better than more. He cannot explain why, neither can I, but I have a great big suspicion that it is true. Like yourself I use sawdust for packing, because I believe it is as good as anything and cheaper and handier to get.

I am just making 200 of the boxes you describe at the latter end of your leader. They will be absolutely water tight, and packing will be put in so full that it will require a weight to settle the cover into place. Now sir, I am arranging in this way purposely, that the whole thing will not be a non-conductor, but a partial conductor; because I propose to receive the heat of the sun's rays fall through the winter whenever it shines. By painting these boxes

black, or dark red, the sun's rays will heat them very rapidly, yet the color will have nothing to do with the heat radiating outward from the bees when the sun does not shine, and I am expecting to see this arrangement winter the bees better than larger boxes. I shall make these little boxes to stay made, not to be knocked into the flat, and I can pile them up anywhere, only keep them out of the sun. The rain will not injure them, and the sawdust can be kept right in them. But little material will be required for each colony.

In order to experiment with very shallow frames, I filled a set of eight Bingham frames, which are 22 inches long and have only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. of comb in depth, and I wintered the colony eight times out of doors. It was packed with just such thin packing as I have described, and it was among my very best colonies every year except one. One winter it died with the disease, but other winters, when my other stocks died in the cellar, it always came up booming and strong. Shallow frames are better than deep ones for wintering bees, as experience has demonstrated. The reason is obvious.

Yes, as I told you, what bees I winter in the cellar will be packed in these little, dark colored boxes all the spring, clear up until the surplus honey receptacles go on. I am making the boxes deep enough to take two brood cases of my new hive. Then when I desire to use one section I can do so handily either with or without the rim under it.

I tried the rim business pretty thoroughly with my new hive in the cellar, and did not realize from it the beneficial results that I expected. I thought I saw some points in its favor, and I believe it will prove valuable in case of severe winter losses.

I agree with you exactly in regard to chaff hives. No one who has once learned how to handle readily movable hives and enjoyed the great benefits to be derived from that kind of bee-keeping, would take chaff hives as a gift.

Ten or twelve years ago I conceived the idea of packing bees in outer cases having no bottoms, letting the packing come right down on the ground. I had some fear, and my friends had more than I, that absorption would raise the moisture from the ground clear up above the bottom stand and thus affect the hive, but actual experience demonstrated that the moisture did not rise one inch; and it is all right except that more material is required.

For three or four years I tried packing eight hives together in a clamp, and had no trouble at all with the bees mixing. I just moved eight hives up together anywhere in the apiary at any

time I pleased, and never had a bit of trouble, either when I moved them together or took them apart; but I do not like the plan. It is not so handy, nor so quickly arranged as when the boxes are all made, and a box for each colony.

Well I have found one thing, that is, one idea, not in your leader. Please give me a credit mark. In this part of Michigan, severe cold is always attended with copious snows, and I have found it advantageous to cover the boxes with snow, the deeper the better, until the severe spell is past. Care must be used, and the hives not rubbed, even with a broom, when packing up the snow.

Do not pack late. Pack as early as possible; as soon as your surplus receptacles are off. Let the late business come in at the other end of the deal, the unpacking, I presume you will agree with me in late unpacking, but I disagree with you in regard to early packing. I say the earlier the better. I don't know why, but then I believe somethings for which I cannot account.

Well to conclude, I will say that all this, like the most perfect cellars, will not always keep bees from consuming pollen during confinement; and when they do that they cannot pass out the residue either by sensible or insensible perspiration, consequently, in spite of the best arrangements, bees may be lost from the one cause worthy of notice—bee diarrhoea.—JAMES HEDDON *Bee-Keeper's Review*.

#### Bee Culture in California.

THE department of Agriculture has interesting information touching this industry. The latest official record of production by states is the return of the census for the year 1879. It made the honey production 25,743,208 pounds, and the wax production 1,105,689 pounds. The department estimated the farm value of the honey at twenty-two cents per pound, and the wax at thirty-three cents, making the aggregate value of apianian products, at the place of production, \$6,028,383. The product of the principal States in that year was as follows:

	Honey, Pounds.	Wax, Pounds.
Tennessee.....	2,130,689	86,421
New York.....	2,088,845	79,856
Ohio.....	1,628,847	56,333
North Carolina	1,591,590	126,268
Kentucky.....	1,500,565	46,972
Pennsylvania	1,445,093	46,616
Illinois.....	1,310,806	45,840
Iowa.....	1,810,138	89,565
Virginia.....	1,090,451	58,200
All others....	11,678,184	524,984
Total.....	25,743,208	1,105,989

Under the head of "all others" there is grouped the production of thirty-six states and territories, ranging from 1,056,084 pounds of honey in Georgia to fifty pounds in Idaho.

The value of the honey and wax does not begin to be realised. It almost equals the value of the rice or the hop crops, falls but little short of the buckwheat product, exceeds the value of our cane molasses, and both of maple syrup and sugar. It largely exceeds the aggregate value of all our vegetable fibers excepting cotton, and in 1879 was half as large as the wine product of the year.

The best data obtainable make the honey product in 1869, 14,702,815 pounds. That is probably too low an estimate. In 1859 the figures show that the product was but slightly exceeded by the crop of 1879. The product of wax was actually greater thirty years ago than it was ten. It may be said roughly that there is a stand-still in the aggregate production, and that is really consider our increasing in population a retrograde movement.

In 1860 the per capita supply of honey for this country was eight tenths of a pound. In 1880 the supply per capita was five tenths of a pound. The supply as indicated above has practically remained the same, and it can be calculated that if the supply per individual unit had been the same in 1880 as it was in 1860, it would have required a production of 40,000,000 pounds. What, then, it may be asked, has taken the place of honey in domestic consumption? Did the people of the United States in 1879 consume 15,000,000 pounds of substitutes in the belief that they had the genuine product of the hive? The Department of Agriculture thinks that such would be a reasonable explanation of the comparative decline in bee culture.—*Rural Californian*.

#### Timor.

TAKING THE HONEY-COMBS OF THE APIS DORSATA.

THE bees-wax is a still more important and valuable product, formed by the wild bees (*Apis dorsata*), which build huge honey-combs, suspended in the open air from the underside of the lofty branches of the highest trees. These are of a semi-circular form, and often three to four feet in diameter. I once saw the natives take a bees' nest and a very interesting sight it was. In the valley where I used to collect insects, I one day saw three or four Timorese men under a high tree, and looking up, saw on a very lofty horizontal branch three large bees' combs.

The tree was straight and smooth—barked

and without a branch, till at seventy or eighty feet from the ground it gave out the limb which the bees had chosen for their home. As the men were evidently looking after the bees, I waited to watch their operations. One of them first produced a long piece of wood, apparently the stem of a small tree or creeper, which he had brought with him, and began splitting it through in several directions, which showed it was tough and stringy. He then wrapped it in palm-leaves, which were secured by twisting a slender creeper around them. He then fastened his cloth tightly around his loins, and producing another cloth wrapped it around his head, neck, and body, and tied it firmly around his neck, leaving his face, arms, and legs, completely bare. Slung to his girdle he carried a long, thin coil of rope, and while he had been making these preparations, one of his companions had cut a strong creeper, or bush-rope, eight or ten yards long, to one end of which the wood-torch was fastened, and lighted at the bottom, emitting a steady stream of smoke. Just above the torch a chopping-knife was fastened by a short cord.

The bee hunter now took hold of the bush-rope just above the torch, and passed the other end around the trunk of the tree, holding one end in each hand. Jerking it up the tree a little above his head, he set his foot against the trunk, and leaning back began to walk up it. It was wonderful to see the skill with which he took advantage of the slightest irregularities of the bark or obliquity of the stem to aid his ascent, jerking the stiff creeper a few feet higher when he had found a firm hold for his bare feet. It almost made me giddy to look at him as he rapidly got up—thirty, forty, fifty feet above the ground; and I kept wondering how he could possibly mount the next few feet of straight, smooth bark. Still, however, he kept on with as much coolness and apparent certainty as if he were going up a ladder, till he got within ten or fifteen feet of the bees. Then he stopped a moment and took good care to swing the torch (which hung just at his feet) a little towards these dangerous insects, so as to send up the stream of smoke between him and them. Still going on, in a minute more he had brought himself under the limb, and in a manner, quite unintelligible to me, seeing that both hands were occupied in supporting himself by the creeper, managed to get upon it.

By this time the bees began to be alarmed, and formed a dense buzzing swarm just over him, but he brought the torch up closer to him, and coolly brushed away those that settled on his arms and legs. Then stretching himself

along the limb, he crept towards the nearest comb and swung the torch just under it. The moment the smoke touched it, its color changed in a most curious manner from black to white, the myriads of bees that had covered it flying off and forming a dense cloud above and around.

The man then lay at full length along the limb and brushed off the remaining bees with his hand, and then drawing his knife cut off the comb at one slice close to the tree, and attaching the thin cord to it let it down to his companions below. He was all this time enveloped in a crowd of angry bees, and how he bore their stings so coolly, and went on with his work at that dizzy height so deliberately, was more than I could understand. The bees were evidently not stupified by the smoke or driven away far by it, and it was impossible that the small stream from the torch could protect his whole body when at work. There were three other combs on the same tree, and all were successfully taken, and furnished the whole party with a luscious feast of honey and young bees, as well as a valuable lot of wax.

After two of the combs had been let down, the bees became rather numerous below, flying about wildly and stinging viciously. Several got about me, and I was soon stung and had to run away, beating them off with my net and capturing them for specimens. Several of them followed me for at least half a mile, getting into my hair and persecuting me most pertinaciously, so that I was more astonished than ever at the immunity of the natives.

I am inclined to think that slow and deliberate motion, and no attempt at escape, are perhaps the best safeguards. A bee settling on a passive native probably behaves as it would on a tree or other inanimate substance, which it does not attempt to sting. Still they must often suffer, but they are used to the pain, and learn to bear it impassively, as without doing so no man could be a bee hunter.—T. J. MULVANY, (Australian Bee Journal.)

#### An Apiarian Battle.

ON Saturday last, in the village of Cargo, a combat of a truly novel description was witnessed. A hive of bees belonging to a professional gentleman of this city swarmed on Thursday last; after which they were hived in the regular way, and appeared to be doing well. On the Saturday after, a swarm of bees, from some neighboring hive, appeared to be flying over the garden in which the hive above mentioned was placed, when they instantly darted down upon the hive of the new settlers, and

completely covered it; in a little time they began to enter the hive, and poured into it in such numbers that it soon became completely filled. A loud humming noise was heard, and the work of destruction immediately ensued; the winged combatants sallied forth from the hive, until it became entirely empty; and a furious battle commenced in 'upper air,' between the besiegers and the besieged. A spectator informs us that these intrepid little warriors were so numerous that they literally darkened the sky overhead like a cloud; meanwhile the destructive battle raged with fury on both sides, and the ground beneath was covered with the wounded and the slain; hundreds of them were lying dead, or crawling about, disabled from reascending to the scene of action. To one party, however, the palm of victory was the last awarded; and they settled upon the branch of an adjoining apple-tree, from which they were safely placed in an empty hive, which had been the object of their valiant contention, and where they now continue peacefully and industriously employed in adding to the stores of their commonwealth.—*Carlisle Paper.*

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

CANUCK.—I have some honey in sections that is thin and watery, the capping looks wet, it has a buckwheat and peppermint taste. I don't want to commit suicide by giving it to the bees for their winter food and if I would put it on the market I would hurt my name. Can you advise me what to do with it?

Would put in a room with temperature 85° to 100° so the moisture will evaporate. It may take a week or ten days but it will ripen or improve. Put it on the market labelled exactly what it is, and ask no more than its true value. Reliable dealers can sell it as a low priced comb honey. Mint honey is popular in many places though stronger than our honey with similar flavor. If rich and thick it would do for winter stores but not otherwise.

Does the extractor work well in taking thick golden rod and basswood honey from sections.  
East Sherbrooke, Que.

It can be done by having the sections very warm; keeping them in a room at 100° until the honey becomes thin. Sometimes it is necessary to warm the combs again and extract a second time.

A novice anxious to increase is very often led to try winter colonies too weak for profit. We have frequently wintered in the cellar hives containing only four brood combs, but they are quite often lost during the early spring, and it usually takes all summer for them to build up to profitable stocks, while two such put into one hive with the best queen would at once be made about certain to winter and be profitable the next season.

It is usually best to move two stocks close together by moving a little at a time each day until they are in the right position to be united. When this is not practicable cage the best queen on one of the combs with a queen introducing cage and carry the combs and bees from one hive and put them in the other, smoking them thoroughly if they are inclined to fight. Usually there is no such disposition shown. A few of the old bees will return to the abandoned stand but they are not of much consequence. The queen may be liberated the next day

### Business Notices.

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 Bexton, 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.

6) 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.

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.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 28 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.

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*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.*

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## Poultry Does Pay.

**M**ANY persons having fowls, give so little attention to their comfort and expect so much from them, that they are continually crying out that "they don't pay," that "they eat their heads of," and as one party said to me to-day, "the blamed things were not laying anything to speak of now," and that "if they would not lay, blest if she'd feed them any more, she'd knock em on the head first." This sort of saying is not at all uncommon, and yet the same parties will take a calf in hand to raise, look after it faithfully, and be quite in a fluster if the least thing ails it; clean out its stall and do this for about 3 years before getting any return, and when the return does begin, what is it? A small quantity of milk for all this trouble, not to say anything of the expense which is considerable, and if they wish to sell, all they can obtain for this scrub kind of stock is about \$15. This kind of business seems to me to be very unreasonable, and that very few really give old Bid- dy her just due. She always not only pays for her keep but certainly something beyond. This something is in accordance with the care, attention and feed that she has had bestowed on her. Even the common mixed lot of hens

that we see so often on the farm pay the farmer a good return for the scanty care that is given them. Many farmers wives keep the house in groceries for the whole season from the proceeds of the hens. These same farmers will take a great amount of care, trouble and expense to provide proper accommodation for their thoroughbred cow pig or horse, and are fully alive to the fact that thoroughbred animals give them the best return; but mention to many of this class anything for the better accommodation or comfort of their hens and he looks at you as though you were just a little bit off, and he will tell you that that old shed is plenty good enough for them, they only lay in the summer and eat and do damage to the extent of the value of the eggs they lay; why we never get an egg all winter from the lazy things; And he says this in good conscience, simply because he does not pause to ask himself seriously whether this is so or not. It has, so to speak, become the fashion to say, "Oh the hens don't pay" and very few take the trouble to keep an account of their cost and what they give in return. I know of one man who was induced by having a talk at one of the fall shows to do as follows, and I got from him the results. He took in the month of November 20 common hens, gave them the warmest quarters and fed them the same as he did a few Barred Plymouth Rocks; which he purchased. These latter began laying in November and did not stop till well on in the spring. The lot of 20 gave an

average of 16 eggs per month for the whole of them. This proved so conclusively to him the benefit of thoroughbred birds that he won't have a mongrel round the place at all! at all!

I think it is one of the finest sights one can behold a fine flock of thoroughbreds, all having a uniform size, handsome markings, fine heads and legs and all bred to the ideal type and got as near perfection as you might almost say can be. No wonder fanciers take a pride in their birds. Mr. Barrett's letter on another page is a clincher.

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#### Presentation at Buffalo.

**A** PLEASING event in connection with the Buffalo show took place on Thursday (the 12th), when Mr. Stillman, the genial superintendent of the poultry department, was made the recipient of an elegant gold mounted ebony cane.

The presentation was made by Mr. E. H. Knapp, of Fabius, N. Y., on behalf of the exhibitors and friends of Mr. Stillman, as an expression of friendship, and their high appreciation of his efforts in the interest of exhibitors and exhibits in the poultry department. Mr. Knapp expressed the great pleasure it gave him to convey the kindly feelings that existed, and to present the token as a small expression of their friendship and esteem.

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#### The New Poultry House at the Industrial Toronto.

**W**E had expected to find a building adapted to the peculiar needs of a poultry exhibit, from the fact that Mr. Dilworth was the chairman of the committee, and knew so well the requirements of the stock to be shown in it. But we did not expect to find every detail so carefully attended to and not one item left for the chronic grumbler to feed on. Mr. Dilworth and his committee deserve the highest praise for their faithful attention to the work and indefatigable efforts to bring it to such a successful end in time for the great poultry show. The building in all its details is an unqualified success, and gives evidence of much

thought being given, even to the smallest item. And though so large as to make us think it could not be filled with birds for a few years to come, there were not a dozen empty coops so far as we could notice. The aisles for visitors allow of comfortable leisure to view the exhibit, and the house was well filled with an interested crowd of people all the week. The coops are raised so that no birds are hidden in pens near the floor, and every exhibitor is able to show his stock to the best advantage. The turkeys, geese and ducks have a wing of the building allotted to them so that the distracting noise does not pervade the entire house, which is more pleasant than mixing up the cries of turkeys, geese, and ducks, with those of the chanticleer of the barnyard. The arrangements for feed and water are simply perfect, and perfectly simple too. The plan is an entirely original one of Mr. Dilworth's and goes to prove how earnestly he has devoted himself to have all things convenient. The exhibit was not only large as to numbers, but of excellent quality. The building is so well ventilated that the air is sweet and wholesome, a guarantee of the health of the stock and comfort of the visitors and exhibitors. We only voice the opinion of all interested in the work, in saying that it is an entire success, and that it reflects the highest degree of credit on chairman Dilworth and his committee.

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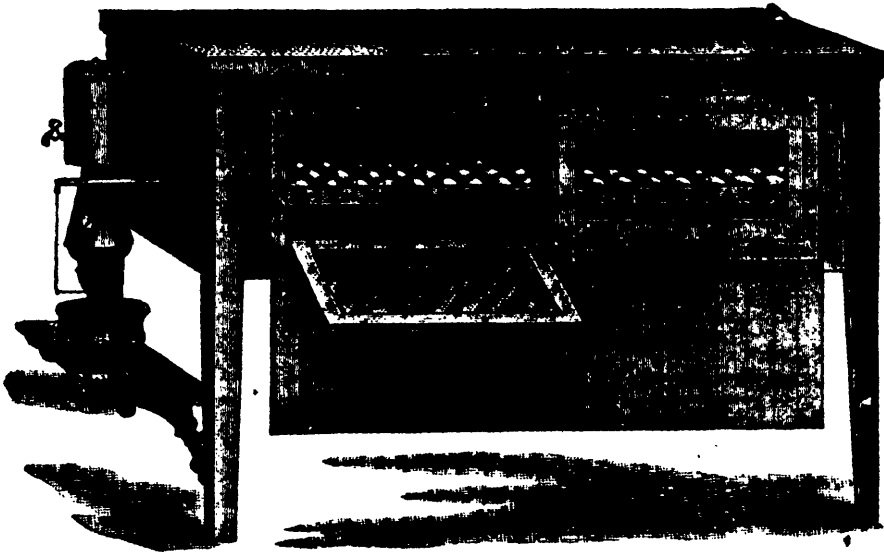
#### The Monitor Incubator.

**W**HE mention of the Poultry at Buffalo would be incomplete without referring to the above incubator which was in working order during the show, and turned out chicks by wholesale in a way to make old 'Biddy' forswear the business forever and ever. The machine is manufactured by A. F. Williams, Bristol Conn., and by observation made at time of hatching we should consider it a highly practical and satisfactory hatcher. The chicks come out strong and with that early freedom from the shell, that bespeaks a natural process of incubation. The heat is regulated automatically, and by a very keen regulator simply and practically adjusted. The

price is very reasonable ; as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns. The incubator is becoming one of the necessities of the poultry keeper ; and the advance made in their manufacture is in keeping with the continual progress of all things connected with the great poultry industry. The Incubator and its merry little family were a great attraction, and the crowds around it were at times almost impassable ; even in that large building. We think there is no greater object of interest to the masses than these machines with their attendant brooders and troops of active and beautiful chicks.

An exchange says :—

hatched 190 chicks from 200 eggs. The time was when incubators and brooders were considered a doubtful experiment, but that time at least seems to have passed, and now there is no more profitable business open for those who in any way may be incapacitated for manual labor, or for women, than the growing of poultry, and chicks as broilers for an early market. One of the points which we should not fail to mention, is the manner in which Mr. Williams is enabled to turn the eggs, each and every one, with little trouble and disturbance. So good indeed is this plan that many of the other incubator manufacturers are procuring him their egg trays or holders.



THE IMPROVED MONITOR INCUBATOR.

Last, but not least among the gentlemanly manufacturers with whom we come in contact is Mr. A. F. Williams, the manufacturer and patentee of the Improved Monitor Incubator and Bristol Brooder. Mr. Williams has made a specialty of manufacturing incubators and brooders for a number of years, and is also a practical poultry raiser. The Bristol Brooder was shown for the first time at the Bristol, Conn. fair a year and a half ago. At that time Mr. Williams received two silver cups for the best hatch with his incubator and brooder exhibited. He shows recommendations, one from a lady in West Berlin, Massachusetts, who hatched and raised 975 chicks in one machine in one season ; her best hatch was 119 chicks from 121 eggs. A gentleman in Peru, O.,

#### Does Poultry Pay ?

**Y**ES, I say so because I know by experience. Last year I kept an exact account of all that the birds cost and also the returns they gave. I had 35 altogether, they were what some people call about half-bred Black Spanish, but I call them mongrels. Well these birds paid well, and so they ought, for they were the greediest lot of fowl I ever had to do with. They were like greedy pigs for their food and never seemed to have enough. Why they would drink all the skim milk from two cows, four pails a day was their regular feed, besides lots of other food, but with all I made 30 cents clear, after paying for everything ; so you see they paid all right. But after visiting the Industrial I determined to get some thorough-



breeds so I sold the greedy lot off and bought some pure stock, and I now have 4 good yards of birds as any one would wish to see. I have pullets laying since the 15th of July that were hatched in February. They are Silver Grey Dorkings. Well, I don't wish to blow up my stock at all, they will speak for themselves at some of the shows I guess.

I am so convinced that there is money in poultry and that the business pays that if I could I would do nothing else, but go right into the raising of birds and eggs for a living but at present I cannot do so as I am on the Grand Trunk Railway and I don't like to build on any place that is not my own and I haven't much time to devote to their comfort, but I manage to keep their house clean and wholesome and to give them all the feed and water that they require and they repay me thoroughly as the following account will shew:—From 1st Jan'y 1889 to 7th August, 3 Wyandottes laid 963 eggs; 2 Silver Grey Dorkings laid 239 eggs; 5 Langhans laid 450 eggs, and are still at it.

Angus.

T. BARRETT.

#### The Exhibit at the Industrial.

**Dark Brahmas.**—Fine exhibit but not a large class. Chicks very promising

**Light Brahmas.**—This very popular variety were out again in good numbers, and made a grand show, the hens in better condition than the males and competing very closely for all 8 places.

**Buff Cochins.**—The interest in these grand birds seems to be greatly on the increase, judging from the number shown, both old and young. 1st cock a majestic fellow. 1st pullet a little beauty.

**Partridge Cochin.**—Were not out in very strong numbers. The males mostly out of condition, 1st cock and hen a fine pair. In chicks some of the most promising that we have seen.

**White Cochin.**—These by the large exhibit are gaining favor and were a real good lot. 1st pullet a daisy.

**Black Cochin.**—A small class and old birds out of condition.

**S C W Leghorns.**—This favorite breed made a splendid feature of the exhibition, and were good both in old and young.

**S C B Leghorns.** These were also out in good strength. Some of the young cockerels very nice birds, but were out out for white.

**R C W and B Leghorns.**—A very creditable exhibit and show marked improvement from some few seasons back. Combs particularly good.

**Black Leghorns.**—A few on exhibition, promising young birds.

**Langhans.**—A good exhibit. 1st cock a fine fellow, another that did not get a place, was his equal for size but had had his comb and wattles frozen but a real good bird.

**Colored Dorkings.**—Not many shown. The 1st hen a good one, the class not so well in condition as silver greys.

Chicks, few in number, but up in quality. **Silver Grey Dorkings.**—Were in better condition, and in larger numbers, the 1st London cock coming in again ahead. A noble looking fellow.

Chicks, a well filled class of A 1 birds the winners, in prime style and size, with all others well up.

**White Dorkings.**—1st and 2nd London cocks change places here, and as we think with reason. Hens look rather small by the side of their large mates but are not yet in feather.

Chicks.—A very fair class, 1st cockerel and pullet make a splendid pair.

**Houdans.**—quite a strong exhibit of these, and in fine condition. well up in sizes, Chicks, nicely grown and fine crests, promising well

**Creve Coeurs.**—As usual a small exhibit, but what is there deserves to win in a larger class.

**White Wyandottes.**—We have a very strong exhibit of beautiful birds. 1st cock and hen a handsome pair, the other winners not far behind them. Chicks—a grand lot, not a poor specimen in the class. This variety is getting up the ladder quick.

**Silver laced Wyandottes.**—We have a very creditable exhibit—chicks out in force, 1st cockerel a very promising bird, in pullets we have a lot of very pretty birds. An unnoticed one (Myers) about the best in back we ever saw.

**Barred Ply. Rock.**—Gives us one of the best classes, the winners are fairly placed. Hens generally in better shape than cocks.

Chicks.—A splendid class, and several pairs only need a little time to be up to the winners. 1st pullet extra on legs, a rich yellow without a speck to mar them. A very pretty bird.

**White Ply. Rocks.**—Only one fine hen—chicks small and in bad condition.

**Andalusians.**—These were a much larger class than usual, and the birds both old and young very good.

**Black Spanish.**—This old and well known variety were not out in as great number as usual, but these shown were splendid specimens of their class 1st prize winners A 1 birds, 1st Cockerel exceedingly handsome.

**Red Caps**—This variety has declined in numbers. 1st cock and hen the cream of this exhibit.

**Javas.**—Were a surprisingly large class. Several excellent birds outside of the winners, large and good shape and in good condition for the season. Young birds very full of promise.

**Minorcas Black.**—These were a very large class and contained some unusually fine specimens and are breeding very true to type 1st cock and cockerel deserve more than ordinary notice.

**White Minorcas.**—A small class in very, poor condition.

**Polands.**—This handsome ornamental class were one of the chief attractions of the Poultry House, and it is very seldom that so grand an exhibit in any variety is brought together at our exhibition

The Golden both in bearded and unbearded were simply grand.

**Silvers.**—Beautifully clear in markings and fine style, in fact the entire exhibit is worthy of special praise.

**Games.**—These acknowledged princes of the Poultry Kingdom were as usual a very large

class, all varieties very well represented, some of the finest, however were badly in moult and no doubt lost the coveted places through their condition. Messrs Barber & Co with their large number of excellent birds carrying off the highest honors.

**Bantams**—Who would undertake to describe this exceedingly large and most beautiful exhibit of our diminutive pets of the Poultry yard. The saucy Black Africans, demure Pekins, consequential miniature games, stylish Japs, exquisitely marked sebrights and so on all through the list of these little beauties. Words fail us to give any adequate idea of the beauty of this exhibit. It must be seen to be appreciated.

We do not remember seeing so large an exhibit in all varieties of Hamburgs. The number of fanciers that breed them is not very large, but their enthusiasm is unbounded. We are seldom favored with such a grand exhibit as we have this year at the great Industrial. Among the cream of the exhibit we notice

**1st. Golden Spangled.**—Cock and hen, a magnificent pair in splendid shape, seldom do we see the Golden so perfectly spangled and rich in color.

**Silver Spangled.**—First cock and hen also very beautiful pair, finely and clearly spangled, with the rich lustre on the spangle that adds so much to their beauty. Chicks in both classes large and most beautiful exhibit which makes us wonder that fanciers and breeders of these most elegant birds are so few.

**Silver and Golden pencilled.**—A well filled class, the hens in extra good shape for the season. In young and old birds the whole class is full of good ones and makes a fine exhibit.

**Black Hamburgs.**—We noticed some very handsome birds among this class. These old favorites are out a little stronger this year and from the style of them they will contrive to fill up the lost interest, and once more become a popular variety. First hen a very rich lustrous black and all winners well deserve their place.

Breeding pens generally in very poor condition, the exceptions being as follows:

**Buff Laced Polish** looking very nice indeed.

**Black Hamburgs, Buff Cochins, Silver spangled Hamburgs** all in very good shape.

**S. C. W. Leghorn.**—One nice stylish pair in very fine condition for the season.

**Partridge Cochins.**—In tidy shape.

**Langshans.**—One pen in fine feather for this time of the year. The new building was full of as choice an exhibit as can well be brought together under one roof and all went "merry as a marriage bell." There were no complaints, and all appeared to enjoy the great fair more than ever.

**Turkeys.**—These noble denizens of the poultry yard made a very fine and large display. The birds were in good condition and fine in quality, several excellent birds were not able to get a place on the list of winners. The immense size of some of the specimens ought to turn the turkey raisers who saw them into ardent fanciers of the thoroughbred.

**Geese.**—This was one of the principal exhibits and each variety was well represented both as to numbers and quality. Some of the prize

winners were immense, it was an unusually large exhibit of great merit.

**Ducks.**—This was a larger class than formerly. The Aylesbury and Pekins made an exhibit in themselves, of no ordinary size, the class was very close.

**Rouens.**—These beautiful birds were a small class but very fine specimens. Other varieties very fairly represented and by birds of good quality.

#### PIGEONS.

This class was well filled with birds that did not disgrace the fancy. The exhibits amounted to between three and four hundred birds, the principal exhibitors being Mr. W. Fox, Mr. E. F. Doty, C. F. Wagner and Mr. F. Bell of Toronto; S. P. Jackman and John Fogg, Bowmanville; Mr. George Carrie, St. Thomas; and J. A. Edgar, Forest. Messrs Fox, Doty, Wagner and Fogg being the principal winners.

The Carriers belonging to E. F. Doty were extra fine and won nearly everything in their class. Mr. Fox had a grand display of Antwerps, Turbits, Fantails and Owls in all colors, also one pair of grand Dun Carriers which won both firsts and diploma for best pair of pigeons in show. We noticed a nice pair of red Jacobins belonging to Mr. C. F. Wagner which won both firsts, also the first prize Blue Fan cock, which was a beauty. The Fantails belonging to Mr. Fogg were good but out of condition. This class attracted great attention. The fancy seems to be growing fast and before long will be one of the chief features of the shows. The ladies, especially, favor this portion of the exhibit, and we may say with the Frenchman they "have reason."

**Pheasants.**—We must not forget to mention one beautiful pair of Golden Pheasants. These were the admired of all beholders for their gorgeous plumage and graceful appearance.

**Rabbits.**—A few pairs of handsome lop eared rabbits were also objects of universal admiration, especially among the young folks and ladies, who always appear to take to pets as naturally as ducks to water.

For list of prize winners our readers will please see the list of awards at Toronto in another column.

#### Prize takers at Toronto.

**Dark Brahmas.**—1st on cock and hen W. D. A. Wright, Richmond Hill; 2nd on cock, 3rd on hen John Miles, Toronto; 3rd on cock, E. J. Otter, Todmorden; 2nd on hen C. Bache, City.

**Light Brahmas.**—1st on cock, A. Luxton; 2nd J. Dake, 3rd E. Turcotte, Ottawa; 1st and 3rd on Hen J. M. Hern, Bowmanville; 2nd on hen W. C. G. Peter.

**Cochins, Buff.**—1st on cock and hen M. McNeil, London; 2nd on same A. Bogue; 3rd on hen H. Hett, Berlin.

**Partridge Cochins.**—1st and 2nd on cock, 1st on hen, A. Bogue; 2nd on hen A. Luxton, Hamilton.

**White Cochins.**—1st on cock 2nd on hen, W. McNeil; 1st on hen, 3rd on cock H. Hett; 2nd on cock, 3rd on hen A. Bogue.

**Black Cochins.**—1st on cock and hen W. McNeil; 2nds on same A. Bogue; both 3rds to H. Hett.

**Langshans.**—1st on cock, 2nd on hen W. McNeil; 2nd on cock, W. H. Crowie; 1st on hen, 3rd on cock W. Hodgson, Brooklyn; 3rd on hen W. H. Barnes, Barrie.

**Dorkings, Colored and Silver Grey.**—All firsts to A. Bogue, seconds to Jas. Main, Boyne; in the Whites all prizes to A. Bogue.

**Houdans.**—All firsts and seconds to A. Bogue; 3rd on cock W. D. A. Wright; 3rd on hen J. M. Hern.

**La Fleche.**—All to W & J. C. Smith Fairfield Plains.

**Creve Cours.**—1st on cock, 1st and 3rd on hen R. Oke, London; 2nd on hen, 2nd on cock, W. & J. C. Smith.

**Wyandottes.**—1sts and 2nds on cock and hen, G. McCormack, London; 3rds on both to J. Russell, jr., Toronto.

**Wyandottes, laced.**—1st cock, W. Moore, London; 1st and 2nd on hen, 2nd on cock Messrs. Myers, Kossuth; 3rds on both to W. C. G. Peter.

**Plymouth Rocks.**—1st on cock, W. H. Crowie; 1st on hen W. Hodgson; 2nds on each, W. Moore.

**Plymouth Rocks, white.**—1st on hen, W. Moore.

**Black Red Games.**—1st on cock, W. Crowie, 2nd on cock and hen, W. Barber, Toronto, 1st and 3rd on hen Jas. Main.

**Brown Red.**—1st on cock, 2nd on hen, G. Goulding, Parkdale; 1st on hen, 2nd on cock, W. Barber & Co.

**Duckwing and Pile.**—All awards to W. Barber & Co.

**Games.**—Any other variety all prizes to Geo. Manson Toronto.

**Black Hamburgs.**—1st on cock, 2nd on hen, Wm McNeil; 1st on hen 2nd on cock, R. Oke; 3rds on both, A. G. Luxton.

**G. Pencilled Hamburgs.**—Both firsts to W. McNeil, 2nds to A. Bogue, and thirds to R. Oke.

**Silver Pencilled Hamburgs.**—Both reds to W. McNeil, 2nds to A. Bogue, 3rd on hen to W. Milner, Malton.

**Golden Spangled.**—1sts on cock and hen, A. Bogue; 2nds to W. McNeil.

**Silver Spangled.**—1st on cock 2nd on hen W. McNeil; 1st on hen, 2nd on cock, A. Bogue; 3rd cock, J. Gray, Todmorden; 3rd on hen, W. Milner.

**Red Caps.**—1st on cock, 1st and 2nd on hen, G. F. Daniels, Toronto; 2nd on cock, 3rd on hen, G. Osborne, Kingston.

**Javas.**—1st and 3rd on cock, 3rd on hen J. D. Robertson, Guelph; 1st on hen, 2nd on cock A. Luxton; 2nd on hen, Messrs. Myers.

**Leghorns White.**—On cock, 1st W. D. Wright, 2nd J. Pleutch, Shakers, 3rd T. Hawes, Whitby; on hen 1st J. B. Laing, Guelph, 2nd W. Moore, 3rd J. Russel jr.

**Leghorns, Brown.**—On cock, 1st R. Hammell, St. Catharines, 3rd T. Hawes, 2nd on cock and 1st on hen J. B. Laing; on hen 2nd W. Moore, 3rd J. A. Thurston 59 Lewis st. Toronto.

**Leghorns R. C. B.**—1st on cock and hen, W. C. G. Peter; 2nd on hen J. R. Todd Owen Sound.

**Leghorns R. C. W.**—1st and 3rd on cock, 1st on hen W. C. G. Peter. Balance of awards to E. J. Otter.

**Leghorns, Black.**—1st on hen, 2nd on cock J. Pleutch, 3rd on cock W. B. Cockburne Aberfoyle.

**Spanish.**—All prizes to John Nunn, Toronto.

**Andalusians.**—1sts on cock and hen, W. R. Knight, Bowmanville, 2nds on each also 3rd on hen W. H. Dunston Bowmanville; 3rd on cock Jos. Dilworth, Toronto.

**Minorcas, Black.**—1st and 3rd on cock, 1st on hen G. G. McCormack, 2nds on each G. R. Bruce Guelph; 3rd on hen J. Pleutch.

**Minorcas white.**—All to Jos. Dilworth.

**Polands, W. C. B.**—1st on cock, 2nd on hen A. Bogue; 2nd on cock 1st on hen W. McNeil.

**Polands, White.**—1st in each to W. McNeil, 2nds to A. Bogue.

**Polands, Silver.**—1st on cock, 2nd on hen, W. McNeil, 1st on hen A. Bogue. Both thirds to J. M. Hern.

**Polands, Golden.**—1st on cock, 2nd on hen W. McNeil, 1st on hen, 2nd on cock, A. Bogue. Both thirds to J. M. Hern.

**Polands any color, Unbearded.**—Cock, 1st A. Bogue, W. McNeil, Messrs. Smith, hen, 1st McNeil, 2nd Bogue, 3rd Smith.

**Any other variety fowl.**—1st on cock, H. Piper Toronto; 2nd on cock 1st on hen, Jos. Dilworth.

**Bantams, Black Red Game.**—1st on cock 2nd on hen, J. Miles, 1st on hen Bonnick & Co., both thirds to W. Barber & Co.

**Bants, Game, Brown red and Duckwing.**—All 1sts and 2nds to Bonnick & Co., 3rd on Duckwing cock, John Miles.

**Bants Game, Pile.**—1st on cock, 1st and 2nd on hen, Bonnick & Co., 2nd on cock, J. Mills, 3rd on hen, W. Barber & Co.

**Bants, Rose Comb.**—1st on cock 2nd on hen, W. McNeil; 1st on hen 2nd on cock, R. Oke.

**Golden Sebrights.**—1st on cock and hen, W. McNeil; 2nd on cock, 3rd on hen, R. Oke, 2nd on hen, 3rd on cock, C. R. Bache.

**Silver Sebrights.**—1st on cock, 2nd on hen, W. McNeil; 1st on hen, 2nd on cock, R. Oke.

**Japanese.**—Same awards as above, with 3rd cock to C. R. Bache.

**Pekin Bants.**—1st on cock, 3rd on hen, W. H. Barnes; 1st on hen, 3rd on cock, W. McNeil; 2nd on cock, J. M. Hern; 2nd on hen, C. R. Bache.

**Polish Bants.**—1st and 2nd on hen, R. Oke; 3rd to J. M. Hern.

**Any other variety Bants.**—All to R. Oke.

SPECIAL PRIZES BY TORONNO P. P. & P. S. A.

\$50 cup for best Black Red Game cockerel to W. Barber & Co.

Best collection Sections 1 to 34 in classes 54 and 57.—Silver medal to Allan Bogue.

Collection in sections 35 to 44, Silver Medal to Barber & Co.

Collection in sections 45 to 88, silver medal to W. McNeil.

Collection game bantams, Bonnick & Co. silver medal.

Collection ornamental bants, R. Oke. silver medal.

Collection of pigeons, W. Fox, silver medal.

#### CHICKS.

**Brahmas Dark.**—1st and 2nd on cockerel and pullet J. Miles, 3rd on pullet E. J. Otter.

**Brahmas Light.**—1st on cockerel 2nd on pullet W. H. Barnes, 1st on pullet 2nd on cockerel E. Turcotte, 3rd on pullet J. No. Dake.

**Cochins Buff.**—1st on cockerel, 2nd on pullet W. McNeil; 1st on pullet 2nd on cockerel A. Bogue; 3rd on cockerel H. Hett, 3rd on pullet J. B. Laing.

**Cochins Partridge.**—1st on cockerel A G H Luxton 2nd on cockerel 1st and 2nd on pullet, H Hett.

**Cochins White.**—1st on cockerel, 2nd on pullet W McNeil; 1st on pullet 2nd on cockerel, A. Bogue.

**Cochins Black.**—Both firsts to W McNeil, seconds to A Bogue.

**Langshans.**—1st on male, 2nd on pullet W McNeil; 2nd on cockerel A Bogue; 1st on pullet C S Aylwin, Hamilton.

**Dorkings Coloured,** all to Jas Main.

**Dorkings Silver Grey.**—1sts to A Bogue 2nds to Jas Main. 3rds to T Barrett, Angus.

**Dorkings White**—All to A Bogue.

**Houdans.**—All to R Oke.

**La Fleche.**—1st pullet Messrs Smith.

**Creve Coeur.**—1st and 2nd on cockerel, 1st and 3rd on pullet R Oke; 3rd on cockerel, 2nd on pullet Messrs Smith

**Wyandottes.**—1st and 2nd on cockerel, 2nd and 3rd on pullet, G. M. McCormack; 1st on pullet, 3rd on cockerel, R. Oke.

**Wyandottes laced.**—1st on each, W. Moore; on cockerel 2nd, Messrs. Myers, 3rd T Barrett; on pullet 2nd J Dawson, Brampton, 3rd, C. M. McCallum, Brampton.

**Plymouth Rocks.**—1st and 2nd on cockerel, 3rd on pullet, W Crowie; 3rd on cockerel, J. Bennett, 1st on pullet, G Wright, 2nd W. D. Wright.

**Plymouth Rocks, white.**—All to C. R. Bache.

**Game Black Red.**—1st and 3rd on male, 1st and 2nd on pullet, Jas. Main; 2nd on cockerel, W. Barber & Co, 3rd on pullet, W. H. Crowie.

**Game Brown Red.**—Clean sweep by W. Barber & Co.

**Game Duckwing.**—1st pullet, 2nd, cockerel, W. Barber, 2nd pullet F. Forth, Salem Ave.; Toronto.

**Game, Pile.**—1sts to W. Barber & Co; 2nds to F. Forth.

**Game, any other variety.**—1sts to A. Luxton, 2nds to G. Manson.

**Hamburgs Black.**—1st on cockerel, 2nd on pullet, R. Oke; 1st on pullet 2nd on cockerel, Wm McNeil; 3rd on cockerel, A. G. Luxton, 3rd on pullet E. J. Otter.

**Hamburgs Golden Pencilled.**—1st cockerel, R Oke; 2nd cockerel 1st pullet, W. McNeil; 3rd cockerel, 2nd and 3rd on pullet, T. Hawes.

**Hamburgs Silver Pencilled.**—1st cockerel, 2nd pullet, J. Dawson; 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet W. McNeil, 3rd on each, A. Bogue.

**Hamburgs Golden Spangled.**—1st on cockerel 2nd on pullet, W. McNeil; 2nd on cockerel, 1st on pullet, A Bogue.

**Hamburgs Silver Spangled.**—Cockerel, 1st W S Odell, Ottawa; 2nd on both, W. McNeil; 1st on pullet, 3rd on cockerel, R. Oke; 3rd on pullet, John Gray.

**Red Caps.**—1st on Cockerel, J Nunn.

**Javas.**—1st on Cockerel, 3rd on pullet, J D Robertson, Guelph; 1st and 2nd on pullet, 2nd on cockerel, A G Luxton; 3rd on cockerel, W B Cockburn, Aberfoyle.

**Leghorns, White.**—1st on cockerel, 2nd on pullet, T Hawes, Whitby; 1st on pullet, 2nd and 3rd on cockerel, J B Laing.

**Leghorns, Brown.**—Both firsts to T Hawes; both 2nds and 3rd on pullets to F. W. Nellis, London; 3rd on cockerel, J B Laing.

**Leghorns, R C B.**—Clean sweep by W C G Peter.

**Leghorns, R C W.**—Both firsts, 2nd on cockerel, 3rd on pullet, W C G Peter; 2nd on pullet, 3rd on cockerel, E J Otter.

**Leghorns, Black.**—Both firsts to W B Cockburn; 2nd on cockerel, J Gray.

**Spanish**—1st and 3rd, cockerel, 2nd and 3rd pullet, J Munn; 1st pullet, 2nd cockerel, W D A Wright.

**Andalusians.**—Both 1sts to W H Dúston; both 2nds to W R Knight; both 3rds to Smart & Dilling, Bowmanville.

**Minorcas, Black.**—1st and 3rd cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullet, G G McCormack; 2nd cockerel, G R Bruce; 3rd pullet, G Osborne.

**Minorcas, White.**—Sweep by Jos Dilworth.

**Polands, W C B.**—Both firsts to W McNeil; 2nd pullet to A Bogue.

**Polands, White.**—Sweep by W McNeil.

**Polands, Silver.**—1st on cockerel, 3rd on pullet, W McNeil; 1st on pullet, 3rd on cockerel, J M Hern; both seconds to A Bogue.

**Polands, Golden.**—1st on cockerel, 2nd on pullet, A Bogue, all others to W McNeil.

**Polands, any color, Messrs. Smith,** 1st on cockerel, G McCormack, 1st on pullet; both 2nds to W McNeil.

**Fowl any other variety.**—Swept by W McNeil.

**Bantams, Black Red.**—Both firsts and 3rd on cockerel to J Niles; 2nd on cockerel W H Crowie; 2nd pullet J L Habten, 3rd pullet Bonnick & Co.

**Bantams, Brown Red game**—Sweep by Bonnick & Co.

**Bantams, Duckwing Game.**—Both on cockerel to Bonnick, 1st on pullet W Barber & Co, 2nd W C G Peter.

**Bantams, Pile Game.**—1st on cockerel, 2nd and 3rd on pullet Bonnick & Co.; 1st on pullet 2nd on cockerel W Barber & Co; 3rd on cockerel J Miles.

**Bantams, R. C.**—Both firsts to R Oke seconds to W McNeil.

**Golden Sebrights.**—1st cockerel, 2nd pullet W McNeil, 1st pullet 2nd cockerel R Oke.

**Silver Sebrights.**—Both firsts to W McNeil seconds to R Oke. The same in Japanese

**Pekin.**—Both firsts to R Oke, 2nd cockerel J M Hern, 2nd pullet W Milner; both thirds P G Keyes, Ottawa.

#### BREEDING PENS.

**White Leghorns**—T Hawes, J Russell jr.

**Partridge Cochins**—V H Barnes.

**Langshans.**—C J Eisle, W H Barnes.

**Game Bantams.**—2nd to Bonnick & Co.

**Black Hamburg.**—2nd to E J Otter.

**Plymouth Rocks.**—Both awards to R. Dosnes, Toronto.

**Silver Wyandottes.**—Messrs Myers.

**Light Brahmas.**—J Cole, Hamilton, A G H Luxton.

**Games, Brown Red.**—W Barber & Co.

**Games, Black Red.**—W Barber & Co.

**Cochins.**—2nd to C R Bache.

**Golden Sebrights, Silver Sebrights, Japanese and Pekin, Bantams,** all to W McNeil.

**Silver Pencilled Hamburgs.**—W Milner.

#### TURKEYS, GESE AND DUCKS.

**Turkey Bronze.**—1st for male, 2nd and 3rd for female, Jas. Main; 2nd on male and 3rd on female J R Todd; 3rd on male, W Hodgson.

Any other variety.—1st and 3rd on both, Messrs Smith; both 2nds to J. Tomalin, Brampton.

Geese, Bremen or Embden.—1sts and 2nds on male and female Jas Main; both 3rds to Messrs Smith.

Toulouse.—Both firsts to A Bogue, 2nd on male, W D A Wright.

Any other variety.—1st on male, 2nd on female, R Oke; 1st on female 3rd on male, A. Hoover, Elia; 2nd on male, Messrs Smith; 3rd on female, W Mifner.

Ducks, Rouen.—1st and 3rd on male, 1st and 2nd on female, Jas Main; 2nd on male, J B. Laing.

Aylesburys.—All to A Bogue.

Pekins.—Both firsts to A Bogue; 2nd male and 3rd female, Jas Calvert, York Mills; 3rd male, 2nd on female, H Lawson, Deer Park.

Cayugas.—1sts and 3rds to A Luxton, 2nds to Messrs Smith.

Any other variety.—1sts to Old Verral, city, 2nds to Messrs Smith.

Turkeys, best pair.—Messrs Myers, Messrs Smith.

Geese, best pair.—Messrs Myers, A. Bogue.

Ducks.—A Bogue, Messrs Myers.

Pigeons, best pair.—W Fox, Toronto.

#### TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS OF 1889.

Turkey Bronze.—Sweep by Jas Main.

Geese, Bremen or Embden.—All to Jas. Main.

Toulouse.—All to A Bogue.

Geese, any other variety.—Both 1st to Messrs Smith, 2nd on male, 3rd on female, A Hoover; 3rd on male 2nd on female Messrs. Smith.

Ducks, Rouen.—All to Jas Main.

Aylesburys.—1sts and 2nds to A. Bogue, 3rds to H. Lawson.

Pekins.—Sweep by By A Bogue.

Cayugas.—1sts to Messrs Smith, 2nds and 3rds to A Luxton.

#### ORNAMENTAL.

Guineas.—Messrs Smith, A Luxton.

Golden Pheasants.—Both to J H Ames, Bay street, Toronto.

Peafowl.—A G Luxton.

## QUERY \* DEPARTMENT.

W. A. Wallace.—I bought some Light Brahma eggs and the chicks, seem very nice but I do not understand the way they ought to be. Mine have black and white neck feathers mixed. I cannot tell the females and males; please let me know how they ought to be marked. They are 3rd June hatch. An early answer will oblige.

Quebec.

Light Brahma chicks of the age you mention are very hard to describe, but black and white neck feathers are all O. K. The pullets will have a more definite shape about the tail and look smoother. The cockerels will have a fluffy and undefined look about the tail or rather rear of the body, for the tail

will not develop yet, and the plumage will not be distinct for a few weeks, but look motley. Light Brahmas are pure white in surface color of body, neck hackle, black in centre and white edge to the feather, main tail feathers black, coverts black, and lesser coverts with narrow, white edge, sickles or longest tail feathers black, legs and toes feathered white, or mixed black and white.

## 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 everybody and everybody who desires to take advantage of it, and who conforms to the conditions, viz.: pays one full year in advance.

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

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## EXCHANGE AND MART

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

### POULTRY

FOR SALE—Black Spanish cock-reels, \$1.00 each; one pen Langshans. (4 hens & 1 cock) \$5.00; three Partridge Cochins, \$3.00; Brown Leghorn cockerel \$1.50, also Antwerps, Carriers. N. & G. GUNN, Kingston, Ont.

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

WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels bred from high scori (0 and \$3.00 each. All birds up to the Standard and pure Wyandotte blood. J. F. DUNN, Ridgeway, Ont.

200 CHICKS for sale at a great reduction during the months of Aug., Sept. and Oct. Wyandottes chiefly, also Black and Brown Leghorns and a few of other varieties. Write for particulars and prices. W. T. T. TAPSCOTT, Brantford.

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

J. W. BARTLET, Lambeth, Ont. breeder of high class White and Silver laced Wyandottes, will exchange a few pairs of young birds, of either variety, for extracted honey. Birds are superior layers and guaranteed satisfactory in every respect.

LEGHORNS, single comb brown and white cockerels for sale; one dollar apiece. They are from 1st prize, high-scoring breeding pens of Wixon's stock. None short of "perfect dandies" will be shipped you. W. A. LANE, Wash, Ont

## SHIPPING COOPS

For Exhibition And Sale Purposes.

Save money in express charges by buying light, well-made coops,—weigh only 5½ lbs.

We keep in stock one size, only, 20 in x 13 in. 25 in. for pairs or light trios.

PRICES MADE UP.

	Each	10	25	100
Skeletons, only,	30	2.75	6.25	22.50
With Canvas,	47	3.75	8.50	30.00

PRICE 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.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

For ship ing and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water: Price,

each	10,	25,	1.00
	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.

## BEEES

25 COLONIES of Italian Bees for sale Cheap. In fine shape for winter. L WADE, Angus, Ont.

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 200 colonies of Italian Bees with the fall honey crop if bought at once, with 8½ acres of land in a never failing locality. Address, LOUIS WERNER, Edwardsville, Ills

FOR SALE—46 colonies, nearly all Italians and working appliances in best of order and strong. Also a Farm, 18 acres choicest black loam, suitable for fruit farm; good frame house, story and half; good outbuildings; 2 acres in choicest fruits, a grapeery, 5 acres in grass, 11 acres being ploughed for fall wheat, good board fencing; ¼ miles from market, just off the Stone Road, good locality for an apiary. Apply to H. C. FITZGERALD, Box 206, St. Catharines.

CARNIOLIAN QUEENS FOR SALE—Untested \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00—Tested; \$1.50; Selected Testes \$2.50. Mismatched 50c each I. LANGSTROTH, Seaforth, Ont.

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

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

WANTED—To exchange bees, queens or extracted honey for a good Fdn. Mill for making Fdn sections, or I will pay cash for one. JAS. ARMSTRONG, Ches-side, Ont.

WANTED—Situation for 1890; by an apiarist, 5 years experience, best of references; correspondence solicited. Have worked 100 colonies for comb honey two past seasons for A. E. Maum, Vermont's largest beekeeper. H W Scott, Williamstown, Vt.

WANTED—By a young married man, a situation as Apiarist to take charge of an apiary in summer and make hives or do anything else in winter months. Five years' experience in bee business; wages moderate, permanent situation being the object. Can come at once. For references write the D A Jones Co. Beeton. Apply to W J SMITH, Monticello, Ont.

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

NICKLE Plated Pen and Pencil Stamp—your name on this useful article for marking books, cards &c. 25c, club of five \$1.00; name on wood label 15c; club of eight \$1.00. Ink-powder for stamps, per package, 10c, 3 for 25c No duty. GEM STAMP CO. Malackoff, Ont.

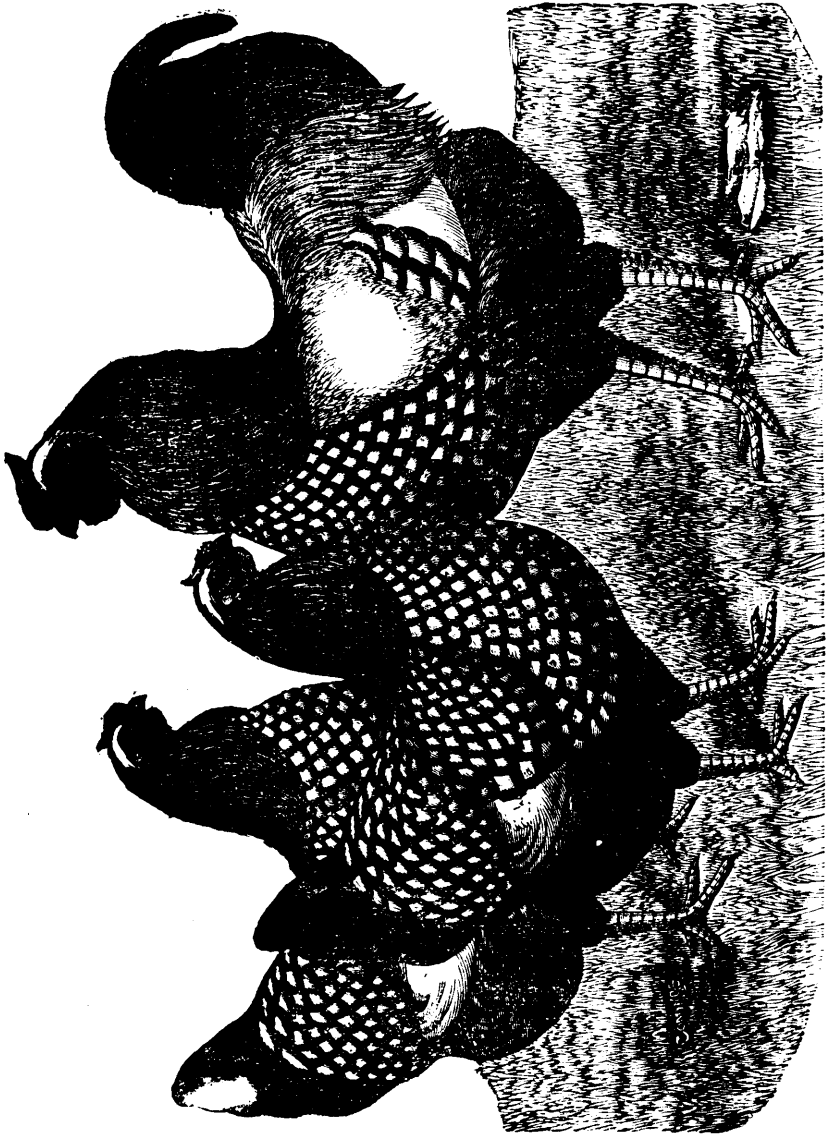
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Thoroughbred English mastiff and St. Bernard dogs, pedigreed, one Swiss 14 karat gold watch, good time keeper; One amethyst gold ring; antwerp-pouter; tumbler, barb, archangel pigeons, pure bred. H. M. CHURLESWORTH Owen Sound, Ont.

## 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 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 Ba-ton. 10 firsts, 8 seconds, 8 diplomas, Hamilton.

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

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W. T. TAPSCOTT, BRAMPTON.

**W. T. Tapscott**  
Importer and Breeder of  
**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES**  
BLACK, WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS,  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MINORCAS AND  
OTHER VARIETIES.

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

Address, BRAMPTON, ONT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks.

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Winner of Vice President's prize at the Buffalo International Fair '89.

Eggs \$3.00 Per Setting.

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**POULTRY.**

The Renowned Autocrat Strain of Light Brahmas, Langshans, Pea-Comb Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, W. F. Black Spanish, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Buff Pekin Bantams and Pekin Ducks.

**SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURGS.**

♂ Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Hamburgs \$2.00 per 13. No stock for sale until the fall.

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**W. C. G. PETER,**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

**WYANDOTTES**

**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.

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS,

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**WHITE WYANDOTTES.**

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THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,  
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W. T. Falconer.

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

SEND your address on a postal card for samples of Dadant's foundation and specimen pages of "The Hive and Honey-bee," revised by Dadant & Son, edition of '99. Dadant's foundation is kept for sale in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford Ontario

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NEVER BEEN BEATEN.

WILLIAM MILNER, Malton, Ont.

—Breeder of—

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

Prices on Silver Pencilled Hamburgs: At Malton 1898, 1st on Cockerel; 1st and 2nd on Pullets. At Bowmanville, 1898, 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.

Prices on application.

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—OR—

## MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

This fifteenth thousand much enlarged and more fully 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.

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## IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each \$3.00  
In July and August, each 1.80  
In September and October, each 1.40  
Money must be sent in advance. No guarantee on shipments by mail. Queens sent by express (eight at least), which die in transit will be replaced if returned in a letter

CHAS. BIANCONCI I, Bolgna, Italy.



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

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Gentlemen— I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins and also in a case of lameness and Stiff Joints and found it a sure cure in every respect. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Very respectfully yours,

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## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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Gentlemen— I have used a few bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on my colt, which was suffering from inflammation in a very bad form, and can say that your Kendall's Spavin Cure made complete and rapid cure. I can recommend it as the best and most effective liniment I have ever handled. Kindly send me one of your valuable books entitled "A Treatise on the Horse." Yours respectfully,  
I. J. WILKINSON



## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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Gentlemen— I always keep your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blister on hand and they have never failed in what you state they will do. I have cured a bad case of Spavin and also two cases of Ringbone of years standing, on mares which I bought to breed from, and have not seen any signs of disease in their offspring. Yours truly,  
H. J. O'Keeffe



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., Knoxville Falls, Va.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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## ITALIAN QUEENS !!

Tested or Untested, Nuclei or full Colonies at very low price. Address

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