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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

## AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 27 BEETON, ONT., SEPT. 24, 1889. WHOLE No. 235

### THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

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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.
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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; \$2.00, three lines per annum.

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

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt. American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " "The Bee-Flive".....	1.25
" " "Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
" " "Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.20

## BEES AND HONEY.

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

**M. RICHARDSON & SON,**  
Port Colborne, Ont

## Game Fowls Exclusively :

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

**O. D. SMITH,**  
Port Plain, N. Y.

## 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 winter our Combined Machine last winter so cheap lives with 7 incl 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 it to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. K. 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 '89. Dadant's foundation is kept for sale in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford Ontario

**CHAS. DADANT & SON,**  
Hamilton Hancock Co. Illinois.

## BEE - KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Quality and Workmanship unsurpassed We are prepared to furnish Bee-keepers with Supplies promptly, and with goods of uniform excellence as heretofore. Our hives all take the simple, Franco. The "FALCON" chaff hive and the "GHATAQUA" Hive, with DEAD AIR SPACES are both giving universal satisfaction. We manufacture a full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies, including

### "FALCON" BRAND FOUNDATION.

We gladly furnish Estimates and solicit Correspondence. Send for Illustrated Price List for 1889, free.

**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,**  
Jamestown, N.Y. SUCCESSORS TO  
**W. T. Falconer.**

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In May and June, each \$2 00  
In July and August, each 1 50  
In September and October, each 1 40

Money must be sent in advance. No guarant on shipments by mail. Queens sent by express (eight at least), which die in transit will be replaced if returned in a letter

**CHAS. BIANCONI I, Bologna, Italy.**



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain to effect a cure and does not blister. Read proof below.

STANESVILLE, P. C., May 2, 1888.

**DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.**

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,

**CHARLES J. BRACKGALL,**

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ST. THOMAS, P. C., April 22, 1888.

**DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.**

Gentle—I have used a few bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on my colt, which was suffering from influenza 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,

**L. F. WILKINSON.**

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

FORT BRIDGE, MAR., May 20, 1888.

**DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.**

Gentlemen—always keep your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blisters 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,

**D. J. O'KEEFE,**

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 proprietor.

**DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.**

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

## STILL TO THE FRONT

WITH PURE

## ITALIAN QUEENS !!

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

**E. REAL, St. Thomas, Ont.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

BEEES.

Amateur Expert.....	618
Bees at Toronto.....	613
"    in winter.....	615
"    Spore of on wing.....	616
Golden Rod.....	615
Hibernation.....	616
Honey, does light i jure.....	614
Care of.....	619
Plenty of Bacon, food, packing, etc.....	617
Toronto prize list.....	614

POULTRY

Christy's Feeder.....	62
Feeding Poultry.....	62
"    on food.....	62
No eggs to be sold f r hatch ug.....	63
Poultry at Buffalo.....	63
Ottawa.....	64
The Provincial.....	64

BEEMEN

Send 5 cents for Specimens of our Honey Labels.

THE D. H. JONES CO. I.D.

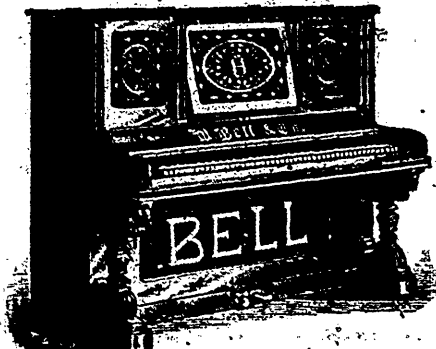
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CARNIOLAN BEES

Pleasantest Bees in the World, hardiest 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

BELL PIANOS.



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

W. BELL & CO., QUELPH, Ont

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 on some special topic. THREE samples free.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

1889 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES:

Tested queen in April, May and June.....\$1.60  
 after July 1st..... 1.35  
 Untested Queens..... 0.90  
 Sent by mail and safe arrival guaranteed; also White and full colonies. Eggs of Pekin ducks and White and Brown Leghorn chicks, \$1.10 per setting of the pair.

W. P. HENDERSON,

Murfreesboro' Tennessee.

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON,

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

FRIENDS, IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **EM-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. T. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER

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

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

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THE ROCKEY, CHICAGO, ILLS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION  
OF  
Dunnville Poultry and Pet Stock Association  
AT  
**DUNNVILLE**  
ON

**DEC. 3, 4, 5th, '89**

Open to All  
Enlarged Prize List.  
New Attractions.

**ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL**

For all information address

**Louis A. Congdon.**

Secy. D. P. & P. S. A.

**Dunnville, Ont.**

The Improved Monitor Incubator  
**FIRST PRIZE**

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

Send for circulars which contain valuable  
information.

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

**SAVE YOUR BEES**

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

**MY NEW CHAFF HIVES.**

The surplus can be stored up the same as on the single  
walled hives. Labor in the apiary is greatly reduced  
in preparing for winter and summer. They hold  
eight frames of the improved Langstroth size, and  
\$2.00 gets a sample complete, unpacked. Quantities in  
flat at rock bottom prices. The spoon fastener  
fastener 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 45

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Patents, Caveats, and Trade-marks procured. Rejected  
Applications Revised and prosecuted. All business be-  
fore the U. S. Patent-Office promptly attended to for  
moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is  
secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."  
FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C.

Galvanized Twisted Wire

**Poultry Netting & Fencing.**

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

34 in.	30 in.	19 GAUGE.	36 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3 30	4 00		4 85	6 60	9 50
		18 GAUGE.			
\$3 25	4 00		5 00	6 30	9 90

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1/10 sq. ft.

**THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.**

Beeton, Ont.

**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. Il-  
lustrated. Address  
W. S. VANDERBURGH, Pa.

**Long-Standing**

Blood Diseases are cured by  
the persevering use of Ayer's  
Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and  
causes a radical change in the system.  
The process, in some cases, may not be  
quite so rapid as in others; but, with  
persistence, the result is certain.  
Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a se-  
vere pain in my right side, and had  
other troubles caused by a torpid liver  
and dyspepsia. After giving several  
medicines a fair trial without a cure, I  
began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I  
was greatly benefited by the first bottle,  
and after taking five bottles I was com-  
pletely cured."—John W. Benson, '70  
Lawrence St., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out  
on my arm. The usual remedies had no  
effect and I was confined to my bed for  
eight weeks. A friend induced me to try  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three  
bottles healed the sore. In all my expe-  
rience with medicine, I never saw more

**Wonderful Results.**

Another marked effect of the use of this  
medicine was the strengthening of my  
sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly  
Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years,  
and suffered terribly; and, as my brother  
and sister were similarly afflicted, I  
presume the malady is hereditary. Last  
winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina,  
Fla.,) recommended me to take Ayer's  
Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year.  
For five months I took it daily. I have  
not had a blemish upon my body for the  
last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146  
Chambers St., New York City.

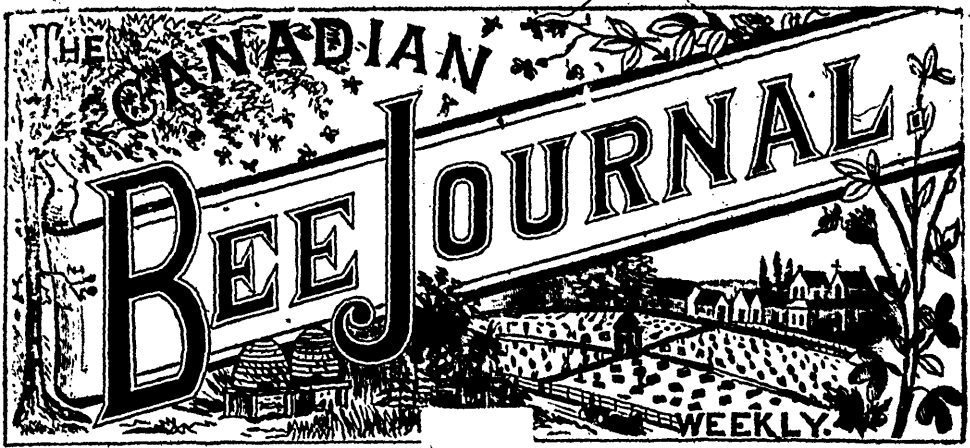
"Last fall and winter I was troubled  
with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I  
did not notice it much at first, but it  
gradually grew worse until it became  
almost unbearable. During the latter  
part of this time, disorders of the stom-  
ach and liver increased my troubles. I  
began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,  
after faithfully continuing the use of  
this medicine for some months, the pain  
disappeared and I was completely  
cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush,  
Haverhill, Mass.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

PREPARED BY

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

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



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

VOL. V. No. 27 BEETON, ONT., SEPT. 24 1889. WHOLE No 235

## EDITORIAL.

AT Ottawa Mr. W. Alford carried off the bulk of the prizes. A striking feature of his exhibit was honey in orange colored tins with vermilion tops which arrested much attention and made the display very noticeable.

"Apiculture" says the Maritime Agriculturist, "is a business that is in its fancy now in this part of the country, but the day is not far distant when it will assume much larger proportions."

San Bernardino, the banner county of California, produced 435 tons of honey last year. The State sent three and a half million pounds to Europe last year and has produced as high as \$15,000,000 worth a year.

Bees at London.

### THE PROVINCIAL NOT A SUCCESS.

THE Provincial fair, which closed at London on the 14th, was the last one to be held under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association even though the annual meeting voted in favor of a continuation thereof. The attendance was meagre, and the exhibits were also very short of usual years. The citizens of London took no hand in making the fair a success, and without this, it is not possible to do so.

In the apiarian department there were only three exhibitors, and the show was not up to usual years. This is always made a part of the dairy department, and the judges of the latter products, do duty for the former. Men are generally chosen as judges, who are capable of doing good work in their own line, but who know absolutely nothing of bees, or their products. This was thoroughly demonstrated in the present instance. For instance, there was a premium given for the best and largest display of comb honey. The judges secure done section each, out of the entries and going off to one corner of the building, gouged holes therein, tasting each, and without any further investigation as to the quantity or quality they made their award. Remember we do not question the justice of the award, our object being merely to show the system practiced, in judging. How well such judges would be able to decide on the respective merits of different hives!

Mr. John Rudd, of London, occupied the first portion of the staging, with a neat and tasty display of comb and extracted honey, the product of 35 colonies. Mr. Rudd had also on exhibit a variety of supplies, on which he took such prizes as were awarded. The visitors who passed through this department very generally treated themselves to the honey lemonade, on sale at this stand, and it was very highly spoken of. Mr. J. W. Whealy of Kintore made

his usual exhibit of comb and extracted honey and succeeded in disposing of his entire crop. Mr. W. had some 200 half-pound sections, which were disposed of at ten cents each, and they went off like "hot cakes." He is quite satisfied that he could have sold thousands, and he thinks, with us, that this is the way in which the dirty habit of cutting up section honey is overcome. The sections are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches with double-slots, and when filled, hold barely a half-pound.

Mr. J. B. Aches, Poplar Hill, had probably the largest display of honey and he found no difficulty in disposing of it at paying prices. The general scarcity of fruit, and the prevailing high price of sugar, causes a good demand.

Extracted honey.—1st, J B Aches, Poplar Hill, 2nd, John Rudd, London.

Honey in the comb.—1st, J W Whealey, Kintore, 2nd, John Rudd.

Honey in comb, 10 lbs.—Chas. Grant, Thornbury; 2nd, W Hartman, Clarksburg; 3rd, J B Aches.

Jar of extracted honey.—1st, J B Aches; 2nd, R Robinson, Muncey; 3rd, John Rudd.

Beeswax.—1st, John Rudd; 2nd, J B Aches; 3rd, John Rudd.

Wax extractor.—John Rudd, Diploma.

Apiarian supplies.—John Rudd, Silver Medal.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Does Light Injure Honey.

I HAVE always been inclined to disregard the theory that light hastens granulation or in any way injures honey; but I am less so today because of a circumstance which I shall relate. I have a colony of Italians working under glass in my store window, which, although placed there to attract passers by, has been a source of great instruction to me. The following observations suggest a number of questions: About a week ago I placed next the glass a card containing hatching brood, larva, eggs and unsealed honey; and the next day I found that all the honey and eggs had been removed, but that nursing and hatching was going on as before. Desiring to let people see honey stored and sealed, I fed the bees liberally with pure honey; but to my disappointment they crowded it all into the other combs, which, by the way, were already too well supplied, and not a drop, into that next the glass, although it was an outside one and nearly empty. Two days ago I placed next to the glass a similar card but with more honey, and that nearly all sealed; and in three hours all the honey was removed and

stored elsewhere. Unusual excitement prevailed during this time; the bees tearing off the cappings and carrying back the honey in the greatest haste, as if they thought not a moment must be lost. In fact their eagerness resembled that of robbers and attracted quite a crowd of spectators about the window. This was done, too, while they were being liberally fed to force them to store in this very comb.

Why was this honey removed? To get it away from the light? Then does light injure honey? If so, in what way? Who can tell?

Perhaps I could explain that the spectators were attracted more by the bees which carried out the cappings than by those which removed the honey, for they could not well see what the latter were doing, though many of them remarked that they had not seen the bees work so hard before.

G. B. JONES.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1889.

### Toronto Prize List.

Granulated honey.—1, R. McKnight, Owen Sound; 2, R. H. Smith, Bracebridge.

Liquid extracted honey.—1, R. McKnight, 2, J. Alpaugh, St. Thomas; 3, Mrs. Goodger, Woodstock; 4, R. E. Smith.

Comb honey, 500 lbs.—1, J. Alpaugh, 2, J. L. Davidson, Unionville; 3, R. McKnight, 4, Mrs. Goodger.

Comb honey, 20 lbs.—1, J. L. Davidson, 2, J. Alpaugh, 3, W. Hartman, Clarksburg.

Linden honey.—1, R. McKnight, 2, Geo. Lang, Milton; 3, J. L. Davidson.

Clover honey.—1, J. Alpaugh, 2, W. Goodger, 3, R. McKnight.

Beeswax.—1, J. Alpaugh, 2, Isa. Smith, Bracebridge; 3, G. Lang.

Apiarian supplies.—1, R. McKnight, silver medal; 2, R. H. Smith, bronze.

Extracted honey.—1, R. H. Smith, silver; 2, R. McKnight, bronze.

Tins for retailing extracted honey.—1, J. Alpaugh, 2, R. McKnight, 3, G. Lang.

Glass for retailing extracted honey.—1, J. Alpaugh, 2, G. Lang, 3, J. Spence.

Section super for top story and system of manipulation.—1, R. McKnight, 2, Isa. Smith, 3, J. Alpaugh.

Fruit preserved in honey.—1, G. A. Deadman, Brussels; 2, Jno. Wilson, Allandale; 3, R. McKnight.

Pastry made with honey.—J. Alpaugh.

Most tasty, attractive and neatly arranged exhibit of honey.—1, R. McKnight, 2, J. Alpaugh, 3, R. H. Smith.

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 labeled finds ready sale.

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, 40 St. John St., Montreal.

### Bees in Winter.

SOME HINTS ABOUT BEES IN CELLARS OR OUT-OF-DOORS.

If bees are wintered in cellars or underground repositories of any kind it would be much better if some absorbing material were used over the frames, and directly against them, just over the cluster of bees.

There is a great benefit in keeping the bees dry, by absorbing all dampness that arises therefrom; hence, in cellar as well as out-door wintering, this will be found a great benefit. This can readily be accomplished by leaving the cover off and placing a chaff cushion on the hive instead.

It is almost impossible to winter bees successfully in cellars that are used for other purposes, such as those used under dwellings for keeping vegetables and other commodities for family use. The unceasing interruptions by entering and re-entering will prove an annoyance to the bees to such an extent that trouble is likely to follow. This is against the most important point in successfully wintering bees, and that is perfect quietude during winter, both in and out-of-doors, and our advice is to those who do not have cellars or caves especially for bees, and for no other purpose, to winter out-doors. Cellars, properly arranged, are no doubt ahead of any other method of wintering, but every point in connection must be strictly adhered to.

Bees in underground repositories should remain in them the entire winter, in an undisturbed condition, and, if their condition will allow, they should not be removed therefrom much before the first of May. If they are put out before this, cold snaps are very hard on them and may result in their destruction. If they are found in such condition, as their confinement longer is impossible, they may be put out on a fine day to give them a purifying flight and placed back in the cellar thereafter. This is the only safe method of handling them. Thus if bees are in proper condition in the fall when placed into winter quarters, but little work during winter is required, although a few details cannot be dispensed with. They must have an overseer to keep everything in its proper place.

Bees wintered out-doors should have protection from the cold of winter, and as it is now a very uncommon thing to find them in any other way, it is not necessary to say anything on the method of protection. During winter, upon days that they can fly, it is very necessary to have prepared alighting places for them about the entrance, as, on such weather as the bees are able to take a flight, it often occurs that the

weather turns suddenly cold and chilly, and bees coming in fall at the entrance, and if they cannot travel directly into the hive by means of a sloping bank of some prepared material, or a board, they are lost, being unable to take wing a second time to gain an entrance; hence the necessity of an alighting place. This may be made by banking up of earth to the entrance of the hive. A covering of sawdust, sand or gravel is very good to cover the surface.

Snow about the hives will do no harm, even if the hives are totally covered. Many are foolish in removing snow from the entrances of hives during winter, thinking that the bees will suffocate. There is no danger of this. It is more of a protection, and should not be meddled with.

Any warm day when the bees are flying freely, they may be examined by the apiarist, but only on such days. We should not, however, put off until spring to make examinations, but take advantage of the occasion when a warm day comes. If we find that any colony lacks stores during winter, we can furnish them food in the shape of candy, but only in cold weather, when syrup feeding will not answer. Syrup will have a tendency to produce diarrhoea; thus candy only should be used. The candy should be made from granulated sugar, and placed over the frames. A. H. Duff in City and Country.

### Golden-rod.

IS THE GOLDEN-ROD A VALUABLE HONEY-PLANT.

I WONDER if golden-rod is not greatly over-estimated by bee-men. So it seems to me. In this locality I consider it of doubtful value to bee-keepers. I have watched many times to catch a bee upon it, but not more than once or twice have I seen a bee touch it; and then it deserted the flower as though it had made a mistake.

The other day I walked a half mile to a rich bottom where was an abundance of golden-rod in bloom, but with the usual disappointment. I was disappointed because I have often wished to see bees working upon it. The name is associated with the poetry of rural life, is rich sentiment to every bee-keeper, and I have often sought for the fulfilment of cherished hopes and life-long desires—but in vain.

I wonder if it can be that in other localities it does really respond to the kiss of *Apis Mellifica*. I hope so. Or is the barrenness only comparative, and on account of the greater



abundance of richer flora, the bees visit other species in preference.

In localities where the golden-rod abounds, there is usually an abundance of yellow ray-flowers, commonly called "sun-flowers," and these I know to be good honey-plants. I am never disappointed when I look for bees reveling in their golden dust, if within range of the apiary.—EUGENE SECOR, in *American Bee Journal*.

E. O. YOUNG.—Commenced in the spring with 18 colonies. Increased to 37. Got 2,200 lbs. extracted, and 100 lbs. comb honey.

Hampden, Ont.

### Speed of Bees on the Wing.

A GOOD deal has been said about how far bees will fly for honey. Some writers claim that they will only fly two to three miles, while others are just as sure they will go from five to seven miles. Now a bee's wings vibrate, or beat the air, at the rate of 190 strokes in a second. Some claim that this will produce a rate of flight of a mile per minute. In windy weather, when they take advantage of trees and other obstructions near the ground, they fly at a very slow rate, perhaps not more than ten miles per hour. In fair summer weather, however, when there is little wind, and they fly high in the air, they go like a shot, but I am satisfied that they do not go as fast as sixty miles an hour. Thirty miles perhaps is more nearly right. Now if they travel a mile in two minutes, it is fair to suppose they can easily keep this up for twenty minutes. This would take them ten miles from home. We think they will often go that distance to a buckwheat field. It can, however, be easily understood that they would gather much more honey when pasturage is nearer, as they could then make more trips. When bees make long trips, as ours are now doing, they return almost exhausted, often dropping at the entrance, and sometimes resting a minute or two before entering the hive.—C. H. DIBBERN in *Western Plowman*.

### HIBERNATION.

IN its general acceptance this term is somewhat misleading. One is very apt to think it refers to a state of insensate quiescence simulating death, in which the subject temporarily loses the power of movement, and, at the same time, the sense of feeling, a sort of trance, like semi-death in point of fact; anyway such seem the symptoms of hibernation. To be correct, to say the least of it, we should take a much broader view; in its best and freest rendering we must call hibernation a mere wintering, a passive winter in a state of seclusion, or in

lethargic sleep, in torpid, sluggish, numb inactivity; in a drowsy rest. So pass away the hibernal months with our honey bees; so, too, in a similar way, but in varying degrees of intensity, all animate nature exhibits a tendency towards inactive rest and sleep when the temperature of the surrounding air falls below the normal point necessary for activity and progression. The amount of cold, (more correctly decrease of heat) necessary to produce this wintering condition varies, of course, with the susceptibility of the subject, a continued decrease of heat producing the sleep of death, whilst an increase develops a tendency towards life and activity.

We have then to ascertain what degree of cold can be borne by our bees and yet survive until revived by returning heat, and this is a question more easily asked than answered. They have been known to winter in this country under a hive floor-board with no protection for the cluster other than that offered by a few pieces of comb; and every bee-keeper knows how he may take quantities of bees from a surface of snow, after they have been out all night, with the glass below freezing, and bring them round again to humming, stinging life by simple warmth. To freeze the queen bee slightly and then thaw her majesty results in no further mischief than the destruction of the live contents of the spermatheca, thus rendering her a confirmed drone-egg-layer henceforth. It more concerns us to deal with the temperature within the hive. Reaumur is distinctly of opinion 'that during the greater part of the time in which the country furnishes nothing to bees, they have no longer need to eat. The cold which arrests the vegetation of plants, which deprives our fields and meadows of flowers, throws the bees into a sort of torpidity, in which no transpiration from them takes place; or, at least, during which the quantity which transpires is so inconsiderable that it cannot be restored without their lives being in danger. In winter while it freezes, one may observe without fear the interior of hives without putting any bee into motion.' Huber, on the contrary, tells us that, far from being torpid in winter the heat in a well-peopled hive is 86° or 88° (Fahr.) when it is below freezing in the open air.

Both of these eminent men are evidently in error on this point. Huber, first, inasmuch as he had to disturb his bees in order to get his temperatures, he would thus get a false register of the normal heat of the well-filled hive when in a quiet state, with the outer air at freezing. Reaumur, too, proves himself wrong by stating that bees are so

insusceptible to cold that if they are unable to keep the hive heat above 57° Fahr. they perish.

While not agreeing that bees cannot stand a temperature of 55°, or even much less, this principle holds good: if we can maintain as even a temperature as possible, varying from 60° to 70° Fahr., we fulfil one of the essential conditions of successful hibernation. If we can do this our bees are kept in a serene, semi-dormant state; and whilst in this condition there is naturally a much reduced consumption of food, and the resultant objections of an undue injurious quantity of moist hot air charged with carbonic acid gas, this moisture is frequently freezing on the combs, and the carbon di-oxide sinking upon cooling; to be raised again during the next excitement in poisonous death-dealing doses. In the pamphlet on "Wintering Bees," which should be carefully perused by all beekeepers interested in this question, we are told the normal heat one should endeavor to steadily maintain is 65° to 70° Fahr.

Pure air, as we know it, cannot be supplied conveniently to bee-hives without subjecting the inmates to the variations of our notoriously changeable climate, thus producing the very evils we wish to avoid—extra consumption of food, with its train of dire consequences. We may, though, provide an empty chamber below the clustered bees, which will have a tendency to keep the air in the hive more equable as regards foul fumes and temperature than without such a space, and we are pleased to notice that hive makers recognized this point in exhibits at the recent Royal Show, a shallow frame or section lift being made in such a manner that part of it may be used in winter as a ventilating rim under the brood-nest. Moisture and foul air there must be in some proportion, and the less we have of these the more we minimize the risk of loss. *Pervious* quilts and narrowed entrances are preferred by some, the moisture and warm carbonic acid being absorbed by and passing through the non-conductive covering. On the other hand, successful wintering is accomplished by using impervious American cloth, kamptulicon, knoleum, oil-cloth roofing (not boiler), felt, etc., these being covered by warm clothing which holds the heat and keeps the tops of the frames at a pretty uniform temperature, but in this case the widest possible entrances are given.

At all risks, currents of either cold or warm air passing through the hives are to be strongly deprecated, whilst any plan which assists in removing moisture and impure air in the slowest, steadiest, most uniform fashion, should find acceptance. So shall we be best assisting our

bees to spend nature's long sleeping period in that drowsy, sluggish state, midway between absolute death and active life, in which they best work out their annual sentence of 'three months' imprisonment without hard labor,' with the prisoners usual amount of exercise, with just sufficient food, enough blanket, moderate ventilation, little light, whilst work is reduced to a mere name, cell-cleaning being almost as much as is required. The spring soon shines again, and when the prison doors of winter fly open, the flowers, too, are free to commence another cycle of work, all nature shakes off the shackles of hibernation, vernal vigor surrounds her, the erstwhile torpid worker-bee joins in the chorus and prospers the art, unwittingly, of the glad bee-master. E. B. Journal.

#### Plenty of Bees, Food and Packing; and Several Other Things Essential to success in Wintering.

*Continued from last week*

**I**S it is only by comparison of opinions, that truth can be reached, I will now criticize some of the points in your editorial.

You start out with the idea that bees can be well wintered only when they can have frequent flights. While flights are probably an advantage, I years ago came to the conclusion that they were far from being as valuable as generally supposed. About fifteen years ago I made some quite extensive experiments in flying bees under glass, covering dozens of colonies during three winters, and finally abandoning the plan as not being worth the trouble. Such flights were, I thought, a preventive of disease, but not a cure after it was once started. The real reason bees winter better when they have several flights during the winter, is not, I think, so much on account of the flights themselves, as because such winters have a much less amount of severe cold weather, and the cold does not succeed in penetrating so far into the packing. If I am right, and my experience in Iowa sustains this view, then all that is necessary to enable bees to pass severe winters as well, or nearly as well, as mild ones, is to pack them with more or better material, and in a more thorough manner. Northern Iowa is in about the same latitude as your own home, but it is colder on account of the more open prairie country, and the lack of the protecting circle of great lakes which nearly surround Michigan.

I have never failed of wintering my bees in excellent condition except when I failed in giving them one or more of the "requisite conditions" already mentioned; especially Nos. 2 and 3. In that severe winter of '80-'81, which so

nearly swept the bee-keeping industry out of existence in many northern localities, my bees were confined to their hives from October 25, without a single flight, yet I lost only six out of 115; and I think I never had bees come through in better condition, nor build up faster.

Some of our ablest bee-keepers, Prof. Cook and others have so often made the statement that "out-door wintering is not reliable as far north as Iowa and Michigan," that they have come to honestly believe it, while the truth probably is that when the requisite conditions, which are only just becoming known, are complied with, it can be relied upon as well as any other.

Another train of ideas, more theoretical than practical, are those objections to packing on account of its depriving the bees of the warmth of the sun, not only in winter but spring, with results that naturally follow. My observations has led me to regard these as advantages instead of objections. As I have already said, I have learned to discount the supposed advantages of winter flights; and in the spring I prefer that the bees should not fly the moment the weather becomes mild enough for them to poke their noses out of doors. No danger whatever but they will fly from protected hives as quickly as it is best they should. I vehemently object to the plan of leaving the front of the hive without protection in spring to secure the supposed benefits of the sun's direct rays. For those who do cherish a high idea of the value of the sun's direct rays, the plan proposed by our friend "Jeems" is unquestionably the best, as it will attain the object sought after without sacrificing the principle of protection; but I don't consider the object worth the seeking.

The question, "When shall the packing be removed?" is easily answered. Never remove it at all, unless the space it occupies is needed; and in no case should it be removed until settled warm weather. The longer I handled protected hives, the more reluctant was I to do any removing of packing even when obliged to do so to make room for surplus. The more the outside temperature can be kept from affecting the interior of the hive, the better, either winter or summer.

If you referred to the use of coarse, lumber mill sawdust, in saying you found no difference between that and wheat chaff, forest leaves or planer shavings, then your experience and mine are alike, but otherwise if you referred to fine, dry sawdust. If your experiments have heretofore been with only four or five inches of the materials you mention, then I don't wonder you

prefer cellar wintering. I should too, in that case.

The objection against chaff hives, that they are large and clumsy to handle, is, of course, true, and they must be quite objectionable with some methods of management, but it has not been so with me, as I rarely handle hives during the working season. They save instead of make labor, as they are always packed except the insertion of two or three cushions at the proper time. Did my method of management require much handling of hives, either the large chaff or small single-wall hive, I should certainly use some such hive cart as we use in this apiary. With it we can move a colony anywhere in the apiary with no lifting at all; and large hives can be moved as readily as small ones. Much lifting of hives during the honey season is work which no one has any business to attempt, unless they are much stronger physically than I am.

Using loose chaff on top of the hives is bad management. I used to buy old gunny sacks at the store for ten cents each. These properly filled and sewed up, were laid on top of the hives, allowing us to open and examine the hives as readily as though not packed. This is an important point so far as convenience and labor saving are concerned.

My experience differs from yours as regards early and late packing. With me, early packing has been better than late. Early packing can certainly do no harm.

During the past three winters my home has been in a land where the wintering problem loses all its terrors and much of its interest.

Other difficulties arise that must be met and conquered, as has been practically done with wintering. O. O. Poppleton, in Review. HAVANNA, Cuba. Aug. 10, 1889.

#### Jottings by Amateur Expert.

##### SECTIONS BUILT OUT WITH COMB THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

IF you wish these to be finished as fast, and look as well as others, you must, with a keen and warm knife, pare them down to within nearly half an inch of the midrib before you put them on, they will still act as the bait to draw the bees into the super, and will be built out with the other sections, and look as well.

##### DOUBLE-DECKED COMBS.

I have had two cases of this occur in two of my supers this year. They are bars  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, and space 2 inches apart instead of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and the bees first built out the combs to the ordinary thickness, and sealed them, and afterward built

another comb, and filled that with honey, and sealed the cells the second time. I discovered it when I came to extract, but the bases of the outer row of cells were flat, not natural based, as illustrated in *Gleanings* for April 15.

EXTRACTING FROM COMBS THAT HAVE BEEN USED FOR BREEDING.

Breeding in the combs toughens them considerably, and they will bear the extractor much better, but the color of the honey is not so fine, and the bees are far more disposed to store pollen in them than they are cells that have not been bred in. The top corner cells of the frames in the brood-nest are, I may say, never bred in. Did anyone ever see any pollen stored in them? Consequently I do not use frames for extracting if they are pollen-laden and brood-stained the previous year. I have to be very careful over my honey, as I have a good private trade and command my price. I can make one shilling per section of the comb honey, and the same price per pound for the extracted when put up in white flint glass bottles. I do not mind telling you, as you are not near me to compete with me for price, I allow a storekeeper, who sells about half my crop, about 15 per cent. discount for his trouble and risk, and am usually cleared out by Christmas.

I am well content with my harvest, although I have sold lots of bees to a dealer who took as many swarms and queens as I cared to sell, consequently I allowed them to swarm as they chose, and even my nuclei stored surplus some days while the queens were being fertilized. I have had 200 acres in my radius, of white and alsike clover and the largest tract lay to the northwest of my bees, and they have had to cross a high road to get at it, and I have been called out by passers-by, who have insisted they were swarming, as they boom backward and forward after this clover honey.

Nature has evidently righted the mortality of last year by causing bees to swarm excessively this year, and the good yield has induced many faint-hearted ones to hold on and not give up yet.—AMATEUR EXPERT, in *Gleanings*.

#### Care of Honey.

**A**LL marketable honey should be removed from the hives at the close of the flow. Comb honey, if left on the hive, will become soiled and dark, and its bright appearance as a first-class, marketable article will be damaged, hence it should be removed.

If any extracting is to be done, it also should be done at once, and not be left to a later day, as it will be found very difficult to uncap and

extract honey at a time of dearth. Some very important work is to be done in fixing bees up properly at the closing of the honey season. We very often find queenless colonies now, especially if much swarming is done, and all such colonies are a bait for robbers, and they seldom fail to find them.

After the close of the honey-flow the bees seem to have mania for robbing, and if we carelessly leave colonies in such condition as not to be able to protect themselves, robbing is sure to follow; and if once they get well started at it, they will give trouble throughout the entire season. Hence, take precaution in time and prevent this difficulty.

Examine every colony and ascertain if they have a fertile queen, there should be brood in all stages now, if the queen is all right. If this cannot be found, something is wrong.

Do not leave surplus honey around where the bees have access to it. You may think that you have stored it away in some house or building, but it must be very securely stored, or the bees will find it; and if they once get a taste, they will bother your dwelling-houses and prove a pest to your neighbors; hence prevent all such, by closing everything well, and making all things secure as you go.

After the close of the honey season, market your comb honey if you can get a fair price for it. If not, hold it. It may be kept in good condition, but must receive the best of care. Look out for ants, as they are very destructive. They will puncture the cappings and ruin your crop. Place your comb honey on tables with their feet set in basins of water and a risen oil. In this manner the ants cannot reach it. Cover the honey with thin muslin to keep the dust off, and also give it light. Never put honey of any kind in a cellar or underground repositories of any kind. Keep it high and dry. The garret is better than the cellar.

Heat will not injure honey, it will only tend to ripen it into a better quality.

Do not put extracted honey into tight receptacles until it is thoroughly ripened. Leave an air-hole for the gas to escape.—Farmer and Poultry Raiser.

Many bee-keepers get a little careless towards the last of the season, and allow the grass and weeds to grow up and obstruct the entrances. This is a great mistake as it makes the apiary look slovenly, and, besides, is a great annoyance to the bees. A bee's wings vibrating at such a wonderful rate are easily injured and worn by beating against the grass. When a bee's wings are worn out it is of no further use, and are speedily lost and die. Keep the apiary trimmed up.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

**J. ROADHOUSE.**—I wintered eight hives last winter without loss. They have multiplied to twenty-six. I took the first surplus box off the other day and it had 75 lbs. of honey, but I have only a few that have given much in surplus. I use the M. Richardson & Son hive. I would like if a branch Bee Association could be formed in this portion of Ontario, say between Kingston and Napanee. There are quite a number keeping bees who have no association for mutual purposes in these surroundings. It is only an odd man that can get to Toronto for the meetings there from these parts. If A. Prinel would take the initiative I think others would fall in. If you would throw out a word to that effect in the C. B. J. it would set the matter in motion. I am sorry to have to part with most of my bees this fall. I am much pleased with the C. B. J., and have often been indebted to it for a new thought, and largely to it for the little I know about bee-keeping.

Verona, Sept. 9th. '89.

**A. DUMOUCHEL.**—Bees are working well on golden rod and buckwheat. Fine weather, thermometer at 80°. The five colonies wintered suffered from dampness of cellar; have now fifteen colonies, good and strong, and have disposed of 300 lbs. of honey at 12c. and 15c. I send by mail a contrivance to keep frames steady and at equal distance, going  $\frac{3}{4}$  between hive and frame so as not to interrupt the travelling propensity of our friends. Besides sawing the top bar, making easy the fixing of fdn., I have placed a tin strip on top of the frames, and I believe this will prevent her majesty from rearing her fairly upstairs.

St. Benoit, Que.

Friend Dumouchel's spacer is of tin, and is similar



to some of "frame spacers" made by various supply dealers, though we fancy but little used. Its greatest value would be in keeping frames steady where not nailed when moving colonies to another yard.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

**ILA. MICHENER.**—Please stop my advertisement in the Exchange and Mart. I have all the orders I can fill and still they come.  
Low Banks, Ont.

**R. E. SMITH.**—Please take out my advt. I sold all the queens I had. Had to return six their money and could have sold a hundred more.  
Tilbury Centre.

**SIMCOE.**

Weather has been warm since the advent of September, but scarcely any rain has fallen, and hence the drought is chargeable with a light fall honey yield. The bees, however, have kept up breeding and they will go into winter quarters with a large proportion of young bees, and honey sealed for winter use. Some producers have sold all their honey and the tendency is upward.  
Barrie.

J. R. BLACK,

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# 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, Becton.*

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A LARGE amount of matter is unavoidably held over to admit of the publication of the prize winners at the more important shows and comments on the birds exhibited. To the beginner these reports may not be as interesting as to the fancier proper, but we will make amends bye-and-bye.

It is curious to note the different topics of conversation in the poultry house at exhibitions sometimes. At Toronto last year as we were standing looking at some Plymouth Rocks two youths came along and with a confident air were commenting on the exhibits. "Why," said one, "I have far better birds than those, and I did not think they were worth showing." "Yes," said his chum, "you have better birds and far better at that; why these birds are no good at all except to breed from." Not long after we heard a person remark that it was "such a trouble to keep these thorough breeds pure." "For," said he who was volunteering the information, "if the hens of one breed, hear a cock of a different variety crow, the chicks will be of a mixed breed." Well that was a "poser." We had previously a notion as to the difficulty of keeping birds pure, but we "live to learn" as the old adage says, and certainly we had not heard that fact(?) before. It may explain what we are pleased to call "fraud" on getting scrubs from breeders some times, in place of pure breeds.

## No Eggs to be Sold for Hatching.

WHERE is a movement on foot among fanciers to make a change in respect to the egg season, and that is to get as many of the breeders as they can, not to sell eggs for hatching. Whether this is a wise move remains to be seen: There is certainly much annoyance connected with it, and it is almost impossible for the breeders to satisfy all customers. When you are hatching a fair average at home, it is very discouraging to receive reports of "no chicks" from eggs sent out, and it frequently gives rise to suspicion of fraud; especially when you hear of some sent twice or three times the distance hatching well. In the desire to satisfy a disconsolate purchaser of eggs, the breeder may duplicate the sitting, to find out later on that there had been a fair hatch from the first lot of eggs. In fact if the complainant is a shrewd hand at it he can work on the feelings of the breeder pretty often with success, and such men are not nearly so scarce as we would like them to be. I have letters from where eggs had been sent and no hatch reported, a year after the purchaser wrote and asked for a cockerel to be sent as he had had no chicks from the eggs, but had "forgetten" to write to that effect at the time, although I sent addressed cards to do so. He was kind enough to say that he would pay the express on the cockerel himself; but he did not have to do so for some reason. This spring I sent out two half sittings of different varieties, and got report one chick. Having a friend near I requested him to enquire. He found four chicks of one kind and seven of another. What could have been done in this case without that enquiry. The most careful man may be "taken in" by these art-

ful means. Another reason of annoyance is, that we may do an honorable man an injury by our suspicion, but this is the outcome of dishonest dealings in others. We could give numerous instances of "cheek" and deceit but this is sufficient, and the query is, Shall we give up selling sittings of eggs? We think not. For while some are unreasonable, others are satisfied, and the unreasonable ones are yet far in the minority. The honest breeder can succeed about as well in satisfy his patrons, as men in other lines of business. The great grand catch is for the party to enquire for prices, get the breeder to answer, and then telegraph to send birds or eggs as if in great haste, and we have a novel collection of these telegrams, but in every case the sender has been just 25c out in pocket without effect.

#### Feeding Poultry.

**D**EVER let too much of any kind of food be given to poultry. If so it will lay about and get foul, and partly destroy the healthy appetite of the birds. They should always be ready for their meals. I am quite sure that thousands of birds are killed by overfeeding, where one meets its death by starvation; disease too, will quickly take hold of and destroy a lot of overfed stock. Suppose the birds even escape these evils, they are but a continual annoyance and bill of expense to their owners; giving no returns in eggs in winter, and small hatches of weakly, punny chicks in spring, consequent upon the poor breeding condition that prevails in over-fed stock, not only in poultry but every kind of stock under man's control. You may ask "how much shall we feed our poultry, and still be sure that we are not giving or withholding too much of the necessities of life. How can we form a correct estimate of their needs in this question of feed?" Well, "brethren, and sistren" it is an easy matter if you really want to be informed with regard to it. For instance—How do you estimate the quantity of feed for your horses, cows, pigs, &c? I fancy you will find that it is by carefully noticing what their requirements are in this respect. You would not give your horse a barrel of oats just because his carcass looks as

if it could hold that much, or even because he would eat them all. And why? it is because you have taken the trouble to observe how much he requires, you will not let your cow go to the bran-bin and eat her till, and so on all through the course of feeding the several animals around you. But you do not guess at it, do you? You don't throw out the oats to your horse by the shovel, and say "I guess that's about a peck." No! indeed you would be ashamed to say you were not quite sure whether you gave him too much or too little to eat. And if you had never had a horse or cow under your care, you would find out by reading, observation, or inquiry, what kind of food, and in what proportion of the same you ought to give them; and it would be for the best result in health and usefulness, that you would seek the information. But poultry, oh! how different, anything, at any time, too much this week, none next week; and when you find a few dead birds you remember they have not had any feed or water for a few days, and then you are so lavish, thinking to make up for past forgetfulness, and so it is always a feast or a famine in too many poultry houses. But I desire to impress on every poultry man the fact that nothing can "make up" for these seasons of neglect; regularity in feeding is of as much importance as the food itself. The same common sense that enables you to withhold and yet give sufficient for most profitable results in other kinds of stock, will teach you to feed your poultry properly. It is simply the power of observation and a desire to be informed, brought to bear intelligently on the subject. A small handful of grain or its equivalent, for each bird, as near as you can tell to numbers, for each feed is about right. A few minutes would enable you to find out how much the amount would be, and by always using the same vessel to carry the feed you know exactly what is being given. The birds should always be looking out for feed whenever they see you if not be sure they are getting too much. Fowls require some of the coarser elements of food, such as husk, chaff, fibre; which we may know by the quantity of "trash" they pick up when allowed to roam at large such as leaves, husk from straw heads, small particles that fall from the

hay, wild plant seeds from red root, and pepper grass, &c., not to mention the delicacies they search out in the manure piles. We may do well, then, to furnish them with oats and barley, these are rich in husk and fibre material; clover chaff is good for laying hens, containing a large per centage of the elements needed for egg production.

A feed of bran moistened with warm milk, or milk and water is fine food for layers. Why should you neglect the feeding of fowls any more than other stock? and then expect them to pay you well, for "your don't know and don't care" system. It would be classed as madness, even wickedness to apply such methods (or rather want of it) in caring for any other kind of farm stock, but poultry. Poor despised biddy and her family are only remembered when a few groceries are wanted from town, and then there is such a "hunting here, and hunting there" and wonder of all wonders never without success, in spite of every kind of hardship and neglect mistress biddy, has left you her mite towards housekeeping. And I must say often much in excess of what her owner deserves.

It puts me in mind of what a farmer told me lately that he had sold hundred dozens of eggs, and yet he had not once fed or watered his birds all winter, and "yet," said he with a sort of pride, in place of the shame he should have felt, "some of the hens were so badly frozen last winter that they have hardly any feet to stand upon."

#### Christy's Feeder.

**W**E have had one of these feeders in use the last week or so, and find it answers perfectly the purpose it was designed for viz, keeping the birds busy. They soon become aware of the fact that if they scratch the grain will fall, though we know they can't comprehend the cause of it. These feeders will be very valuable in winter, as they will provide the feed always clean, and the amount of feed can be gauged to a nicety. There is nothing to get out of order, as is often the case with automatic feeders, no complications difficult to overcome, in fact all simple, strong, and practical in connection with it, and any chick can

make it work to its entire satisfaction. Every poultry man should avail himself of the publishers' offer, and get the feeder, free of charge. They are really a necessity for winter poultry keeping.

#### Poultry at Buffalo.

*Continued from last week.*

**Bronze Turkeys**—1st Male a remarkably fine bird extra in size and beauty, others well up to him. Hens a very good class all through.

**White Turkeys**—A small class, and not so well shown as usual. 1st male and female are good.

**Ducks**—A large display of fine birds. The winners leave many almost up to them. Classes well filled and all in good show condition.

**Bantams**.—A most attractive exhibit, and many rare birds among them. Games not as full a class as usual. 1st B. R. cockerel a fine one. Others about a good average.

**White Games**—Very handsome pairs, fowls and chicks.

**Silver and Golden D. Wing**—Males all good, hens fair.

**Black Games**—(new) only one pair, but those good ones.

**S. Sebrights**—1st pair exceedingly handsome, well and clearly marked.

**Gl. Sebrights**—1st cock and hen a grand pair. 1st cockerel a good one; pullet rather pale; but small and pretty.

**Black Africans**—A large and good class. 1st B. pen good, cock shows a little white in face, others well up. One very handsome cock unnoticed. 1st B. pen, chicks a beautiful lot, in fact an extra class throughout.

**Rose Comb White**—The winners all very fine. A pretty lot. Booted—not so good.

**Japanese**—A very good showing. 1st cock a little dandy. Other sections good all through.

**White Crested White**—One of the prettiest pairs shown; little gems. Crests about perfect.

We cannot close this list without referring to the excellent accommodation for the poultry exhibit that exists at Buffalo. The hall is a grand one for the purpose, coops plentiful, light and well ventilated, no birds on the floor. The exhibitors are unanimous in their praises of the efforts of Superintendent Still-



man and his assistants. The birds were cared for in the most exemplary manner, the coops kept scrupulously clean, not one neglected. We never saw an exhibit look so well, and (may we say) happy, and this, too, after an exhibition of two weeks, and during a season of very hot days. All in connection with the department are deserving of the highest praise and we feel sure this immense show of birds is only a nucleus of the future. As will be seen by the prize list our Canadian Fanciers can hold their own when they choose to exhibit across the line. We close this notice by thanking all who so kindly assisted in making the trip pleasant in every way for Mrs. Peter, who enjoys happy recollections of her trip to Buffalo.

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### Green Food.

**H**OWLS must have green food, it is as necessary to their health and development as much as grain or grit, and is especially important in the obtaining of fertile eggst. Now the best method of obtaining this article as early in the spring as possible, gives many a breeder considerable thought and trouble. If he will take time by the forelock and seed down his runs this month with fall rye, and keep the birds off till it gets a catch, he can, if winter is not right upon him, let them out onto it every day for a very short time this fall. But in the first days of spring as soon as the snow leaves the rye will be there, fresh tender and green. It would be advisable not to let them on it for too long a period each day till it gets a start, and then I don't think they will be able to keep it cut down.

If he has a place that he can keep fowls off, say for the best part of the season, it would be best to seed it down with Hucerne clover. Sow it thick, for the thicker it is sown the better and finer it is. This if allowed to get a good hold will last for years, and no matter how dry the weather it will always be green, even when everything else is parched up. Its roots will penetrate for 10 or 12 feet into the soil, but what it will obtain moisture. It can be cut and used green or as hay three or four times during the year. It should be cut just before blooming. The more it is cut the better and finer it will be. It would furnish excellent material for silo.

T. BARRETT.

#### The Poultry at the Provincial.

**T**HE weather has been very fine all through the week, the heat of midday being the only discomfort that visitors experienced.

The birds as usual at the Provincial are out in good numbers and quality, Dorkings heading the list, being old favorites with London fanciers. In Whites, hens show better than cocks. 1st cock a fine large one but out of condition.

Silver Grey a good class of large birds in nice condition for the season. 1st cock broad and majestic and fine color.

Colored Dorkings.—1st hen in 1st pair a nice large well colored bird. The whole class in poor show condition but only want time.

Golden Bearded Polands.—A prime lot 1st pair rich in color. 2nd cock a little dark on breast, a class of nice birds. Unbearded.—Two pretty pairs for 1st and 2nd, bearded and unbearded.

Silvers.—A rather small class of very fine birds, clear in color and fine markings.

W C B Polands.—Winners very handsome pairs. A small class, but fine specimens of these most attractive birds, crests beautiful.

Barred P Rocks.—A small exhibit: 1st and 2nd cocks about equal; hens average quality.

White Plymouth Rocks.—1st cock a fine rock shape, an easy winner. Hen in nice condition but small for her sturdy looking mate. Whites exhibit signs of becoming more popular than ever.

Light Brahmas.—Contrary to the general rule a small class. The winners well placed. 1st cock very handsome, good stripe in neck hackle, extra good legs for old bird, fine black tail. The rest of class good.

Dark Brahmas.—Most of the birds in poor condition for show, but should make up well soon, the winners getting well deserved places.

Buff Cochins.—This majestic breed fills one of the best classes of exceedingly good birds. Prizes well given but those left out of the list are well up to the winners. A grand class.

White Cochins.—1st pair an easy win, hen in splendid shape, 2nd hen also very good. The balance fair, only three pairs shown.

Black Cochins.—1st pair handsome birds and good size, 2nd cock not far behind first but few birds in condition.

Partridge Cochins.—A fine class of strikingly beautiful birds. 1st pair very rich in color and grand cochin shape, others extra good, one splendid pair (Hett's) left out of the list of winners.

Houdans.—Only two pairs, in nice condition, and well placed.

Langshans.—A good class, 1st pair getting in place easily, the rest not in good shape.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.—A well filled class, 1st cock well shown, good Wyandotte shape. 1st and 2nd prizes to two good pairs, the exhibit showing marked improvement in stock.

Black Wyandottes.—Only one pair, the best we have seen, solid black throughout and good shape.

White Wyandottes.—Show well, 1st pair very stylish, cock a beautiful fellow. 2nd and 3rd about equal, a fine lot.

Creve Coeur.—Three nice pairs, not very

large size, 1st and 2nd not much to choose between them.

Games, Black Red.—In very poor condition.

Duckwings.—A small class, 1st pair in fair shape.

Any other variety.—A nice pair of Sumatras in good condition for the season captured the red.

S C W Leghorn.—A small exhibit. Hen in first pair a very pretty bird; 3rd cock a good one, very pretty even comb, the best bird in this class, a very poor hen as a mate losing him first place.

S C B Leghorns.—A stronger class but many in faded plumage and out of shape generally; prizes easily won, the moulting season telling against many.

Black Spanish.—1st pair a nice one, smoother in face than 2nd; only two pairs shown.

White Minorcas.—A better looking lot than usual but out of shape.

Black Minorcas.—1st and 2nd two choice pairs large and good shape; third in the right place.

Golden Pencilled Hamburgs.—The Hamburg family are always ahead among the London fanciers and this year is no exception to the rule. In Golden Pencilled 1st prize goes to a very pretty pair, the hen being a beauty, 2nd cock very nice neat comb.

Silver Pencilled.—A nice even class. The winners well placed, 2nd hen very pretty breast, neat combs all through.

Golden Spangled.—A very nice lot, rich color, good spangles and clear in color. 1st hen a very pretty bird.

Silver Spangled.—A beautiful class, and every bird elegantly spangled with rich color. One hen a perfect beauty; a most attractive exhibit.

Black Hamburg.—A very fair class but not in good shape, nice in comb and lobe; chicks are a good exhibit, and birds were all pushed forward.

White Dorkings.—ate smaller than usual.

Silver Grey.—Three fine pairs 2nd cockerel extra nice in comb. Colored is a good class of finely grown, promising birds.

P. Rock, Barred.—A good class of forward chicks. 1st cockerel a fine shapely fellow; all showing well in color for age.

Light Brahmas.—Pullets far ahead of cockerels; 1st pullet a very pretty one; bids fair to be extra.

Dark Brahmas.—The 1st cockerel a fine looking well grown bird; pullets, average, not so well grown.

White Plymouth Rock chicks.—Good, a nice exhibit, 1st prize well won.

Buff Cochins.—We have a very full class of fine birds—1st and 2nd pairs about on an equality; 2nd, a very rich color and fine shape.

White Cochins.—Fine pairs take 1st and 2nd in this class.

Blacks.—Only two pairs shown; 1st pair easy winners.

Partridge Cochins.—Rather small as a class, 1st pullet rich in color and beautifully pencilled.

Houdans.—Only two pairs, 1st well grown, 2nd cockerel will make up well a little later.

Langshans.—A larger class than usual, win-

ners well pleased, the rest rather on the small side.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.—A very full class, 1st cockerel a beautiful promising bird, 3rd pullet the best in the class, but not a good sized mate with her, a very fair lot altogether.

White Wyandottes.—All good and gaining from careful breeding, 1st cockerel an easy winner; 3rd pullet a very pretty one and fine shape, 2nd younger birds but a neat looking pair.

Black Wyandottes.—All nice and solid in color of plumage, promising well.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—Are out in force in the chick class and an even lot of birds adorn the exhibit, neat and stylish as usual, prizes going on very pretty pairs.

S. C. B. Leghorns.—Are out in full class; some very early birds among them. Cockerels show better color than pullets; prizes well given.

Black Spanish.—Only two pairs—1st given to very pretty stylish birds.

White Minorcas.—A fair class, of better merit than we generally see. The winners good.

Black Minorcas.—A full class of fine specimens, 1st cockerel very handsome and the pink of condition, others well up. 1st and 2nd pullets choice.

Pencilled Hamburgs.—We have all good ones especially 1st and 2nd cockerels, pullets nicely pencilled, neat combs all through.

Silver Pencilled.—Only two pair but those very fine.

Golden Spangled.—Are a small class also and very young, but full of promise for the future.

Silver Spangled.—A small exhibit of these beauties, but they are extra good, fine spangles and beautiful color.

Black Hamburgs.—A larger list and fine birds. 1st and second about equal, others well up in quality but smaller.

Creve couer.—A nice lot of promising birds, winners easily taking their places.

Turkeys.—Were a fine display—1st pair bronze and extra large, an easy win, all classes fairly filled, but bronze ahead. White a nice lot, 1st a good pair in excellent condition, 2nd (in any color) going to a very fine pair, the male extra in size.

Geese.—A good exhibit in their varieties, 1st Toulouse, a very fine pair. One pair of white Embden (young) very large and handsome. The entire class good.

Ducks.—Were a full list, Aylesburys especially fine.

Pekins.—A fine class in splendid shape, and many fine ones in the ducklings.

Cayuga.—In larger numbers than usual, and a good lot averaging well. Taking all varieties a much finer exhibit than we generally see in the aquatic classes.

Bantams.—These pretty pets were out in full force, and by their self-satisfied appearance, seemed to think they were a great attraction. Mr. Bonnick, of Toronto, sending some very choice birds, these with the pick of the local fanciers' flocks made an extra full class of very select birds. The silver and golden Sebrights were simply beautiful, the chicks very pretty. 1st silvers an elegant pair, Black Africans and Japanese, very pert looking and handsome, the

Pekins were a large list and choice lot. Our time unfortunately would not allow us to go into the classes, but the whole exhibit reflects credit on the owners and the exhibitors of the diminutive pets. The same may be said of the exhibit in pigeons which attracted a great deal of notice from the visitors to the poultry house. The ladies being loud in their praises of the beauty of the specimens, and no wonder for they are very pretty indeed, and command unlimited admiration always. The superintendent, Mr. McNeil, of London, made the best of everything and is exceedingly popular with all, so the exhibitors who are so lucky to be present have as good a time as may be at the Provincial Fair.

## PRIZE WINNERS.

Dorkings, White.—Allen Bogue, London. Allen Bogue. Silver Grey.—Allen Bogue, Jas. Mann. Colored.—Wm. McLeod, Wm. Beatty, Jas Mann

Polands, White.—1st and 2nd, Allan Bogue, Wm. McLeod. Golden, unbearded. 1st and 2nd, Allan Bogue. Golden, bearded.—1st and 2nd, Allan Bogue. Silver, unbearded.—Mr. J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Silver, bearded.—All to Allan Bogue. White-crested, black.—All to Allan Bogue.

Plymouth Rock.—W H Crowie, St. Catherines, 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Moore, London. White.—R D A Hillier, R Scott, Wm. Moore.

Brahmas, light.—J G Pritchell, London, J H. Saunders. Dark.—All to J G Pritchell.

Cochins, buff.—Allan Bogue, Henry Hett, Berlin, Allan Bogue. White.—1st and 2nd, Allan Bogue, Henry Hett. Black.—1st and 2nd, Allen Bogue, Henry Hett. Partridge.—1st and 2nd, Allen Bogue, A Fleavn.

Houdans.—All to Allan Bogue.

Langshans.—Geo. Bartlett, London, W Bogue, W H Crowie.

Laced Wyandottes.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Moore, Geo. Bedgood, London. White.—1st and 2nd, G C McCormack, London, Wm. Moore. Black.—All to G C McCormack.

Games, black-breasted, or other reds.—W H Crown, Wm. McLeod. Duck-wing.—Wm. McLeod, Geo. Stinson, London, J B Swaffield, Union. Pile.—Mr. Tiernan, London, J. B. Swaffield, J H Elman. Any other variety.—W H Crown.

Leghorns, white.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Moore, A W. Graham, St. Thomas. Brown.—Geo. B. Ilgood, London, W H Bartlett, London, Wm. Moore.

Spanish.—All to W Bogue.

Minorcas.—R Scott, London. Thos. Duff, London, R Scott. Black Minorcas.—All to G C McCormack.

Hamburgs, Golden-pencilled.—1st and 2nd, Allan Bogue, R. Oke, London. Silver pencilled.—All to Allen Bogue. Golden-spangled.—1st and 2nd, Allen Bogue, R Oke. Silver-spangled.—1st and 2nd, Allen Bogue, R Oke. Black.—Wm. McLeod, R Oke, John Tozar, London.

Crevecoeurs.—1st and 2nd, R Oke, Wm. and J C Smith.

Bantams, Sebright, golden.—R Oke, Wm. McLeod, R. Oke. Sebright, silver.—All to R Oke. Black-breasted, or other reds.—Bonnick & Co., Toronto, W H Crowie, R Oke. Pile.—Bonnick & Co., Wm. & J C Smith, R Oks.

Duck-wing.—1st and 2nd, Bonnick & Co., Wm. & J C Smith. Japanese.—All to R Oke. Black African.—All to R Oke. Pekin.—1st and 2nd, R Oke, J Parson, London.

Turkeys, any color.—Wm and J C Smith, 2nd and 3rd, F Lewis, London. White.—Wm & J C Smith, W H Beatty, Wilton Grove, W J Rudd, Eden Mills. Bronze.—All to Jas Mann.

Geese, Bremen.—1st and 2nd Jas Mann, W M & J C Smith. Toulouse.—Allen Bogue. English Geese.—W H K Talbot, Gore, Ont W M & J C Smith. English Geese, wild.—All to W M & J C Smith. Any other kind.—R Oke, 2nd and 3rd, W M & J C Smith.

Ducks, Aylsbury.—All to Allen Bogue. Rouen.—All to Jas Mann. Pekin.—Allen Bogue, W M & J C Smith. Cayuga.—W M & J C Smith, A G H Luxton, Hamilton, W M & J C Smith, Any other kind.—W M & J C Smith.

Guinea Fowls.—David Beattie, Wm Moore, W M & J C Smith. Pea Fowls.—A G H Luxton. Any other variety of fowls.—J S Niven, Lond, 2nd and 3rd, W H Bunston, Bowmanville. Collection of Poultry, Silver Medal.—Geo G McCormack.

## CLASS 35.—CHICKENS, DUCKS, ETC., 1889.

Dorkings, white.—All to Allen Bogue. Silver Grey.—Allen Bogue, Jas Mann. Colored.—W H Beattie.

Polands, white.—Allen Bogue. Golden, unbearded.—Allen Bogue. Golden, bearded.—All to Allen Bogue. Silver, unbearded.—W M & J C Smith. Silver, bearded.—All to Allen Bogue. White-crested, black.—All to Allen Bogue.

Plymouth Rock.—Wm McLeod, 2nd and 3rd, Wm Moore. White.—R Scott, Wm Moore. R. Scott.

Brahmas, light.—J H Saunders, London, John Ackland, Deleware, J H Saunders. Dark.—1st and 2nd, J G Pritchell.

Cochins, buff.—J V Bttram, Bridgton, 2nd and 3rd, Allen Bogue. Light.—A J George, London, 2nd and 3rd, Allen Bogue. Black.—All to Allen Bogue. Partridge.—Henry Hett, Allen Bogue, A Fleavn.

Houdans.—R Oke, A Bogue.

Langshans.—Jno Tozer, Wm. McLeod, Geo Bartlett.

Games, black-breasted.—Jas Mann, Thos Breuning, London, Wm McLeod. Duck-wing.—All to Wm McLeod. Pile.—J B Swaffield, J H Elman, Wm McLeod. Any other.—W H. Crowie, Wm McLeod.

Laced Wyandottes.—Wm Moore, W. Bogue Geo Bedgood White.—1st and 2nd, G G McCormack, Wm Moore. Black.—1st and 2nd, G G McCormack, A W Graham, St. Thomas.

Leghorns, white.—1st and 2nd, Wm Moore, A W Graham. Brown.—Wm Moore, F W Nelles, London, W H F Bartlett.

Black Spanish.—All to W Bogue.

Minorcas.—1st and 2nd, R. Scott, R A Smith.

Hamburgs, golden-pencilled.—R Oke, John Tozer, Allen Bogue.

Black Leghorns.—W Moore.

Black Minorcas.—1st and 2nd, G G McCormack, C J Ashton, London.

Silver pencilled.—All to Allen Bogue. Golden-spangled.—1st and 2nd, Allen Bogue, Jas Palmer.

Silver-spangled.—R. Oke, Allen Bogue. Black.—R Oke, Wm. McLeod, John Tozar,

Crevecours.—1st and 2nd, R Oke, W M & J O Smith.

Bantams, Sebright, golden.—R Oke, Wm McLeod, R Oke. Sebright, silver.—All to R Oke. Black-breasted.—R Oke, Bonnick & Co., W H Crowie. Pile.—1st and 2nd, Bonnick & Co., W M & J C Smith. Duck-wing, game.—1st and 2nd, W M & J C Smith, A Gibbs, London. Japanese.—All to R Oke. Black, African.—All to R Oke. Pekin.—R Oke, Geo. Bedggood, R Oke.

Turkeys, any color.—Jas Palmer, W M & J C Smith, Jas Palmer.

Geese, Bremen.—1st and 2nd, Jas Mann. English-grey, and common.—Wm McLeod, W H K Talbot. Wild.—W M & J C Smith. Any other kind.—R Oke.

Ducks, Aylesbury.—1st and 2nd, A Bogue, Jas Mann. Cayug.—1st and 2nd, A H G Luxton, W M & J C Smith. Rothen.—All to Jas. Mann. Pekin.—A Bogue, Wm McLeod A Bogue.

Guinea Fowls.—All to A G H Luxton. Any other variety.—A Bogue, W H Dunston, A Bogue. Collection of young poultry, Silver Medal, A Bogue.

#### PIGEONS.

Carrier.—All to Wm Fox, Toronto. Pouter.—1st and 2nd, Wm Fox, Wm Bogue. Tumbler.—Wm Bogue, 2nd and 3rd, Wm Fox. Jacoblin.—1st and 2nd, Wm Fox, Wm Hislop. Fantail.—All to Wm Fox. Barb.—All to Wm Fox. Trumpeter.—All to Wm Fox. Collection, Silver Medal, Wm Fox.

#### RABBITS.

Long eared.—All to Wm Fox. Common.—All to Wm Fox.

For the Poultry Weekly:

#### The Poultry Exhibit at Ottawa.

**T**HE Central Canada Exhibition Association has just closed its second annual meeting which may be considered a success. Still improvements may be made in the various departments.

There seems to be a general objection to the system now in use by the various associations of placing the name of the exhibitor on the article exhibited. The reasons assigned being that it might in a case of close competition have an influence on judges award, there may be some grounds for this objection. Still the judges are men supposed to be unknown to the exhibitors.

I now purpose giving you a general statement of the exhibits in the poultry department. The exhibits this year I consider taking them all through both as regards number, variety, and quality, were superior to those of last year. Still some birds exhibited as you will note were not deemed by the judge to be worthy of prizes. In some cases these birds were exhibited by parties entering and competing in nearly all the varieties. The total number of fowl exhibited

exclusive of turkeys, geese and ducks was close to 260. The Leghorns and Bantams predominated, the games taking all the varieties came next. Plymouth Rocks and Black Spanish held their own, to give the exact number of each variety competing would be a matter I fear of little interest to the general reader.

The Experimental Farm this year decided not to make an exhibit much to the disappointment of those interested in the raising of poultry. The disappointment was caused partially by their seeing elaborate accounts in the Poultry Weekly of what crosses were best adapted for stable fowl and for egg purposes. Certainly the public had a right to expect it, but I have no doubt that the worthy Supt. of this branch can and will give a satisfactory explanation. I now subjoin the awards in the various classes.

Yours respectfully,  
A. VISITON.

#### OLD BIRDS.

Dark Brahmas.—1st, W. Cooch, Forth & Sons of Glen Buel. Light.—1st and 2nd, Luxton of Hamilton; 3rd, Forth & Sons.

Cochins, Partridge.—1st, Cawdon, Ottawa; 2nd, Luxton. Cochins, White.—1st, Cawdon. Langshans.—1st, Luxton. No award for 2nd or 3rd as birds were not considered worthy.

White Dorkings: 2nd, Bedlon. This was the only pair exhibited and were only considered worthy of the 2nd prize.

Houdans.—1st, Luxton. Silver Wyandotte.—1st, Perly; 2nd, Luxton, other birds not deemed worthy of 3rd.

Plymouth Rocks, Barrad.—1st, Nevin, 2nd Suxton, 3rd Switzer. Plymouth Rocks, White.—1st, Howison Brockville. In this class the other birds were not worthy of 2nd or 3rd.

Black Breasted Red Game.—The competition for 1st place was close, it was no easy matter to say which should be awarded the 1st place, finally the result was as follows: 1st, and 2nd, Bonneville, Danville; 3rd, Luxton.

Brown Red Game.—1st and 2nd, Cooch. Duck Wing Game.—1st, Cooch, 2nd, Edwards, 3rd, Bonneville. Pile Game.—1st, Cooch, 2nd, Bonneville.

Black Hamburgs.—1st, Luxton. Silver P. Hamburgs.—1st, Odell, 2nd, Bedlon, 3rd, Cummings.

Black Javas.—In this class a pair of chicks were entered to compete against old birds. The judge rightly ruled them out and the owner lost a prize in the chick class by it. 1st, Luxton.

Black Spanish.—1st, Forth & Sons, 2nd, Bedlon, 3rd, Luxton.

Andalusian.—1st, Luxton, 2nd, Osborne.

White Leghorns.—1st, Howison, 2nd, Stewart, 3rd, Gill. Brown Leghorns.—1st and 2nd Bedlon, 3rd, Forth & Sons. Black Leghorns.—1st, Gurrett.

W. C. B. Polands.—1st, Forth & Son. Silver Bearded Polands.—1st Garrett, 2nd and 3rd, Forth & Sons. Golden Polands.—1st and 3rd, Forth & Sons, 2nd, Luxton.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams.—This exhibit was good and the judge had no easy task in making his award. 1st, Oldreves, 2nd,

Luxton, 3rd, Cooch. Brown Red Game Bantams.—1st, Cooch.

Duck Wing Game.—1st, Oldrives, 2nd, Cooch, 3rd, Luxton. Pile Game.—1st, Bonnaville, 2nd, Oldreves, 3rd, Cooch.

Rose Comb Black Bantams.—1st, Oldreves, 2nd, W. H. Reid, 3rd, Murphy. Golden Sebright Bantams.—1st, W. H. Reid, 2nd, Oldreves. Silver Sebright Bantams.—1st, W. H. Reid. Japanese Bantams.—1st, Oldreves. Pekin Bantams.—1st, and 2nd, Keys, 3rd McVertly.

#### CHICKS.

Light Brahmas.—1st, Luxton, 2nd and 3rd, Stratton.

Buff Cochins.—The exhibits in this class were rather indifferent and not what exhibitors should be. 1st and 2nd, Luxton. Partridge Cochins.—Luxton highly commended. White Cochins.—Nothing awarded. Black Cochins.—Only two pairs competed, the prize awarded should only have been for 2nd prize. Still the judge awarded it 1st, Luxton.

Langshan.—1st, Cooch; 2nd and 3rd, T. W. Smith.

Colored Dorking.—1st, Rennie. Silver Grey Dorking.—1st and 2nd, Bedlon.

Houdans.—1st Garrett, no award for 2nd, 3rd Luxton.

Silver Wyandottes.—I think the pair that was awarded the 2nd prize should have received the 1st, as they were fine birds in every respect. 1st, Aimi; 2nd, Perly; 3rd, Luxton.

Golden Wyandottes.—1st, Perly.

Barred Plymouth Rock.—1st and 2nd, A. Stewart; 3rd, Devlin. White Plymouth Rock.—1st and 2nd, Howson.

Black Bearded Red Game Chicks.—1st, Forth & Son. No award for 2nd and 3rd. Chicks not worthy. Brown Red Game Chicks.—1st and 2nd, Cooch. Duck Wing.—1st, E. Edwards. Any other variety Games.—1st, Mason; 2nd, Luxton.

Black Hamburg.—1st and 2nd, Luxton; 3rd, Bedlon. Golden P. Hamburg.—2nd, Bedlon. No other awards in this class. Black Java.—1st and 2nd, Luxton; 3rd, W. S. Reid. Silver S. Hamburg.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Odell.

Black Minorcas.—In this class all the exhibits were good, but the 1st and 2nd prizes should have been awarded to Mr. Rocque, however the judge made the following awards. 1st, Rocque; 2nd and 3rd, Osborne.

Black Spanish.—1st, Forth & Sons; 2nd, Cooch; 3rd, Garrett.

White Leghorn.—1st, Gill; 2nd, Rennie; 3rd, Switzer.

Brown Leghorn.—1st, Bedlin; 2nd, Forth & Son; 3rd, Morrison.

Black Leghorn.—1st, Bedlin; 2nd and 3rd, Ganett. Silver Polands.—1st and 2nd, Forth & Sons; 3rd, Bedlon. Golden Polands.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Forth & Son. Black Bearded Red Game Bantams.—1st, Oldreves; 2nd and 3rd, Cooch.

Brown Red Game Bantams.—1st and 2nd, Cooch. Duck Wing Game Bantams.—1st and 3rd, Oldrives; 2nd, Cooch. Pile Game Bantams.—1st, Cooch; 2nd, Bonneville; 3rd, Oldreves. Golden Sebright Bantams.—1st and 2nd, Oldreves. Black Rose Comb Bantams.—1st and 2nd, Oldreves. Pekin Bantams.—1st Keys; 2nd and 3rd, McVertly.

#### TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS.

Bronze.—1st and 2nd, Forth & Sons, 3rd, Reid. White.—1st Thompson; only exhibit.

Toulouse Geese.—1st, Holland; 2nd, Rennie; 3rd, Bedlon. Embden Geese.—1st, Cummings; 2nd and 3rd, Thompson. Any other Standard Variety Geese.—1st, Bedlon; 2nd, Thompson; no award for 3rd prize.

Pekin Ducks.—1st, Stewart; 2nd, Thompson; 3rd, Reid. Rouen Ducks.—1st, Cummings; 2nd, Bedlon; 3rd, McCrae & Davidson. Aylesbury Ducks.—1st, Reid; 2nd, Gill; 3rd, Reid.

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We want every poultry fancier of 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

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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.

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

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

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

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

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, Brampton.

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. BARTLETT, Lambton, Ont., breeder of high class White and Silver faced 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.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

BIRDS, Parrots, Dogs, Ferrets, Cats, Monkeys, Rabbits, Bird Eyes, Gun-fish, Song Restorer, Trap Cages, Disemper 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 handle 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, pedigree; 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.

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Cochins, Brown China Geese, and 12

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

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WANTED—By a young married man, a situation as an 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. I. SMITH Montreal or Ont.

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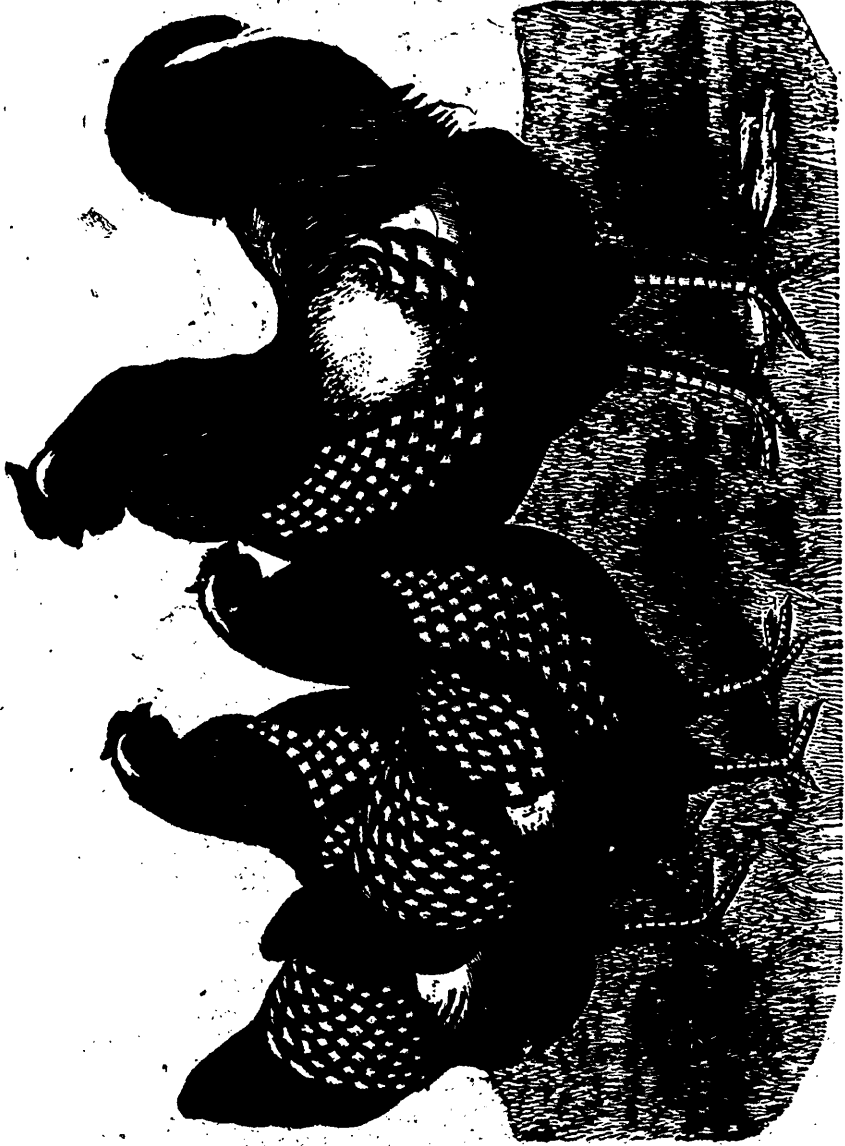
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