

same place, it should be given a very thorough cleaning during the summer. By exercising this precaution, the trouble with insect pests may be greatly diminished.—[Condensed from Bulletin No. 227, Cornell University Experiment Station.]

Good Prospects for Canadian Apples in Britain.

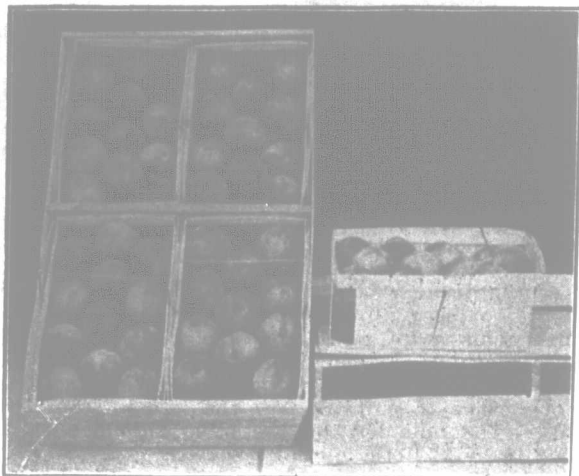
Mr. W. A. McKinnon, formerly Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, now Canadian Commercial agent in Bristol, Eng., writing under date, July 31st, said: "My latest advices regarding the fruit crop here indicate that apples will, on the whole, be decidedly short, though some districts have survived the late frosts better than was at first anticipated. Indications are that in Holland and Belgium apples will be quite under the average, while in Germany the crop is particularly light.

"All the circumstances point to the prospect of a fairly firm demand for early apples from Canada, provided these can be landed in good firm condition. To secure those results, careful packing of fruit (which should be at least cool), and the free use of cold storage as long as warm weather lasts, are essentials to success." It should also be noted that early and tender varieties carry much better in boxes than in barrels, and if they are carefully selected the expense of wrapping individually in tissue paper will be well repaid. I cannot too strongly emphasize that, no matter how favorable the market may be, no demand will be created for poor, scabby or damaged fruit. It need hardly be stated that if the demands of the market are intelligently supplied a firm and improving market will await the arrivals of winter fruit."

Mr. McKinnon then points out that Bristol is the nearest port for a population of between five and ten millions of people, and recommends Canadian shippers to make a fair trial of sending direct to this port.

A New Peach Crate.

The crate of peaches shown below was photographed August 8th on the St. Catharines City market, where they were being retailed at 25c. a box. The fruit was from the farm of Mr. W. H. Bunting, who explained that the crate is an adaptation of a Georgia package, and is being introduced by the Thorold basket factory, with a view to meeting the demand for a more satis-



Early Canada Peaches at 25c. a Box.

factory package for choice fruits than is the eleven-quart basket at present in use by Niagara District growers. From present indications, this crate, or a modification of it, bids fair to become a popular package, although it is a little frail in construction and rather expensive. It was to be used largely, we understand, in connection with an experimental shipment to Winnipeg, and other points in the Northwest. The dimensions of the crate are twenty inches long, four inches deep, twelve inches wide at the bottom, flaring to a width of fourteen inches at the top. Each crate contains four boxes, and the appearance and convenient quantity seemed very seductive to the hungry man on his way to lunch.

Experience is what Counts.

Enclosed you will find \$2.00, which will pay my subscription up to January, 1907. I could not do without the paper, but I think if more of the farmers who read it would write for your columns on anything and everything that pertains to farming it would be much better. Who can describe anything better than the successful farmer who has personal knowledge of what he writes? I get much help from pieces from such men.

Essex Co., Ont.

RYERSON OGLE.

APIARY.

September in the Apiary.

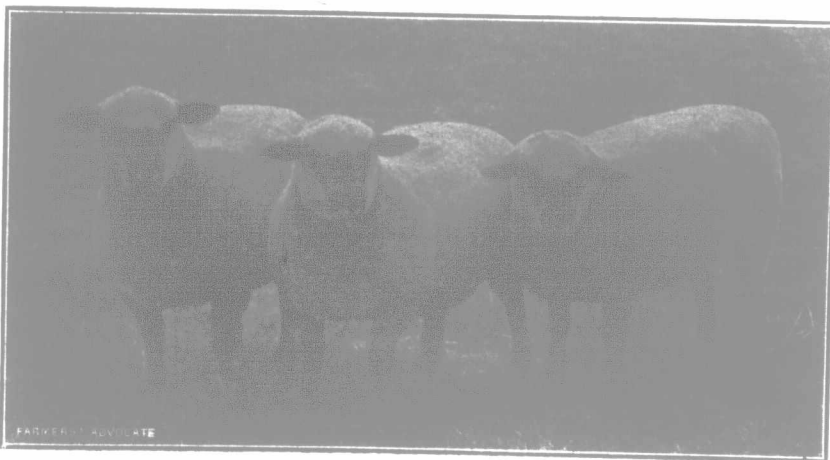
Apiary affairs seasonable in September are the sale of honey and preparation of bees for winter. To the copious and oft-repeated advice on both subjects there is not much to add, but it will not hurt to repeat that honey for sale must be neat and attractive, sections scraped clean, in twelve-section cases, with clean glass front. Extracted honey should be in glass or tin, good-sized packages. Call at the Honey Building when at the Canadian National Exhibition and get an object lesson. When selling honey be "neat and attractive" yourself and do not be afraid to ask a good price for a good article. When selling to dealers, give them a good margin—25 per cent. or more.

As to the preparation of bees for winter, it is best to have your winter losses in September, then you are saved the honey and work consumed in preparing those poor or queenless stocks for winter. Anything found without queen or brood at this time of year may as well be "Osterized," for the bees will have outlived their usefulness, and even



Two-shear Lincoln Ram.

First and champion, Royal Show, 1905. Exhibited by Mr. Tom Caswell, Folkingham.



Hampshire Shearling Ewes.

First at Royal Show, England, 1905. Bred and exhibited by Mr. James Flower.

if given a queen would not live till the next honey season in sufficient numbers to pay for the trouble. Weak stocks, such as late swarms, might pull through, but it would be more profitable to unite them with their nearest neighbors. Each hive should have thirty pounds of honey. With the ten- or twelve-frame Langstroth we weigh the hives and feed to bring the weight up to 65 or 70 pounds, without cover. But before doing so, the hive is contracted by removing the lightest combs and putting in a division board, until there is just nicely room for the bees. The bees should be kept quiet and feeding done quickly to avoid brood-rearing, and let them settle down for winter. The next work is to pack these to be wintered out of doors, but that is another matter.

MORLEY PETTIT

IF YOU HAVE ANY POULTRY FOR SALE THIS FALL DON'T NEGLECT TO ADVERTISE IT. OUR "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMN BRINGS THE BEST RESULTS. THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT SAY SO. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, TORONTO, ONT.

Get Ready for Winter Now.

It may seem a trifle out of season to talk about preparing bees for winter while the temperature has not yet got over the habit of taking an occasional scoot up to ninety in the shade. The average bee man, unless he has a large number of colonies and has been through the mill, will say there is lots of time yet, and proceed to forget all about his bees and their cold-weather needs until he receives a gentle reminder by waking up some fine morning to find a couple of inches of snow on the ground. But that is no time to go tinkering at bees to see if they are in shape for winter. While there may be "lots of time" yet, there is also, probably, plenty of work, and more things are improperly done through neglect in going at them than through starting a day or two sooner than is absolutely necessary. While the careful beekeeper never at any time forgets that there is a winter ahead of his bees, actual preparation is seldom commenced until the honey season is mostly over, or, at least, the white honey season; but the sooner after that time that things take shape for winter preparation, the better are the chances of success. It is a good plan to go over the apiary before making the final extract, and

"heft" each brood chamber. When one is found light take a look in the top, and if any are found to contain frames of foundation which the bees failed to draw out during the main honey flow, these frames should be removed and replaced by combs of honey from the super, or empty combs if a fall flow of honey is expected. When a super is found only partly filled and with the honey unsealed, do not extract it, but place it under a light-weight colony with a queen excluder between it and the brood nest above; and the bees will carry the honey up and store it in the brood chamber, and any more they may gather will go to the same place, so that, when the season is finally closed, the colony will generally be found in good condition. It is also very necessary at this time to see that each colony has a good laying queen. Lift one of the middle frames an inch or two, and if you see worker brood you know the queen is all right. Any that are found queenless, or with drone-laying queens or laying workers, should be doubled in with "queen-right" colonies. It is necessary to remove the drone-layer before doing this, otherwise the bees of her colony might kill the good queen in the other hive; but laying workers go out of business as soon as a good queen appears in their hive, and no attention need be paid to them. It is well to have a few good queens in nuclei at this time, to give strong colonies which may be found queenless, though otherwise in good shape for winter.

E. G. H.

Smoker Fuel.

A York County beekeeper, writing in the Canadian Bee Journal, says:

"Some time ago we noticed where a writer stated that he started with cedar bark, and then tried all other kinds of smoker fuel, and had again come back to cedar bark. The writer started with oak and elm wood, just rotten enough to break easily with the hands; has since tried nearly all other kinds of fuel, and has again come back to rotten wood. Cedar bark, in my estimation, is not a desirable fuel, although a number of extensive apiarists use it exclusively. With me, I find it makes too much ashes and is not lasting enough for steady work, although it makes a great smudge when everything is in working order. Old poplarized quills torn up make a splendid fuel, almost entirely free from ashes."

Referring to the "greasy waste" used around engines and other machinery, a material which a certain American authority has been "booming" as smoker fuel, the Ontario remarks that it would probably possess the virtue of leaving but little ash. After all, what is cheaper than rotten wood?