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should now be bent down and a little earth thrown over them, when they will quickly take root. The earlier this is done, the larger and stronger will the plants become. Small fruit may be grown in the newly set orchard, with the very best results, for not only will large returns be secured from the land while the trees are arriving at a bearing age, but the constant cultivation required will prove very beneficial to the young trees, and push them along at an amazing rate. The writer has an apple orchard of 216 trees, set out three years ago, which is planted to raspberries and blackberries, and it is something surprising how the trees have grown even during these last two dry seasons. The constant shallow cultivation given to the berry bushes acts as a mulch in retaining the moisture which would otherwise escape, and the trees have made double the growth of others upon land which has been cropped or seeded to grass. Blackberry root cuttings should now be made. They should be cut about 3 in. long, and scattered in shallow trenches, about 6 in. apart, and covered with a couple of inches of soil. These will heal over nicely during fall and winter, and be in good shape to make an early growth in the spring. To obtain new plantations from raspberries which sucker, shoots that have grown this season should be transplanted early next spring, although a year ago this past season we secured an excellent stand on an acre of light, mellow soil, by taking up shoots during the latter part of May, that had newly come up between the rows in the old plantation. Great care was taken to get a good root with each shoot, and they were kept carefully covered with a damp blanket until again planted. However, it will generally be found safer only to transplant such canes as have come up the previous season. Strawberry beds should still be kept loose and mellow, and entirely free from weeds. New plantations may now be made with fair prospects of success, if done on cool, cloudy days, and especially before and after showers. But it will be found much more satisfactory to delay planting until early spring, when the plants will make a very rapid growth, and be in the best possible condition for bearing a heavy crop of fruit the following year. With us, Wilson's Albany still takes the lead.

Onions should be harvested as soon as ripe, for if they be allowed to form a second growth, they will be in very poor condition for keeping through the winter. If not marketed at once they should be stored in some cool, airy place, entirely free from dampness.

All late weeds should at once be thoroughly destroyed, for it is those late weeds that produce the greatest quantity of seeds, and are the cause of so much trouble the following season.

## APIARY.

### Selling Honey.

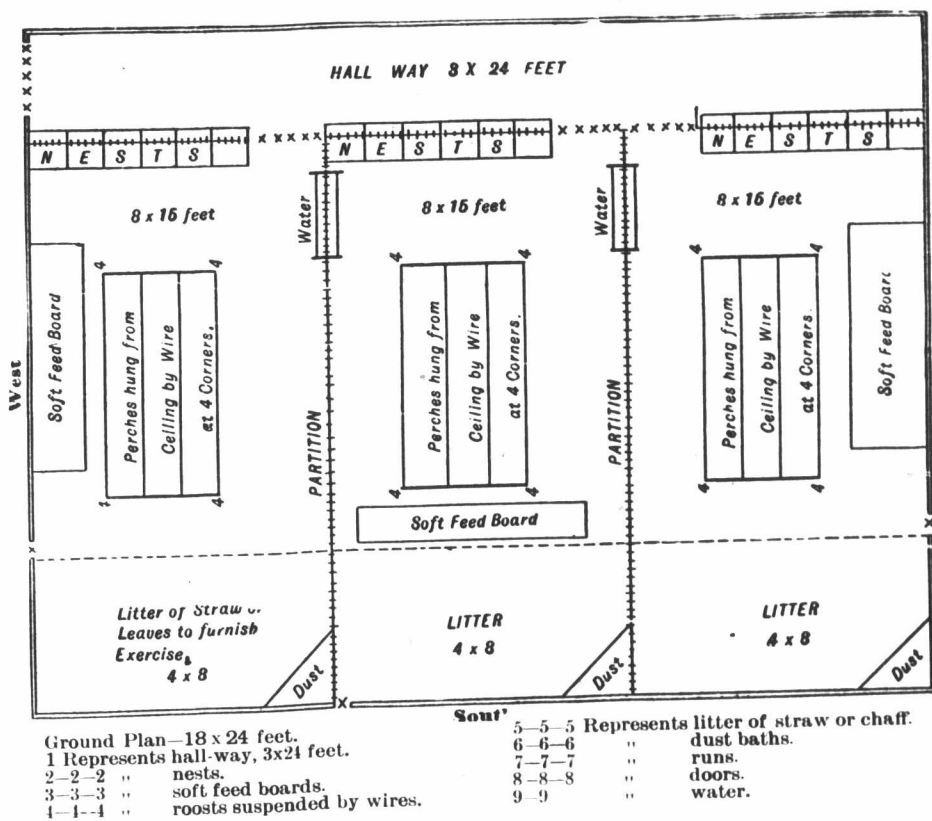
BY JOHN MYERS.

Now that the season for gathering the delicious nectar is over, and we know about how much honey we shall have to place upon the market, the thought that next takes possession of our minds is how shall we dispose of our crop to the best advantage? It does not always follow that in getting the highest price for our honey we make the most profit; it depends altogether on how much (valuable) time it takes to get the higher price. What I mean by valuable time is this: If, after having my honey all taken off the hives and getting it into suitable shape for the market, I have plenty of work to keep me going until next spring, making preparations for another season, and am receiving fair remuneration for the time spent at this work, then it would be far more profitable for me to send my honey to a commission agent, and receive 7 or 8 cents per pound for it, than it would be for me to spend my time trying to retail it here and there, providing that by so doing I could get 10 or 11 cents per pound for it. On the other hand, if, after having my honey ready for the market, I have plenty of time in which I could dispose of my crop for the higher price by retailing it, then I should say by all means do so. The next question that comes to us (providing we have the time) is what method or methods shall I adopt by which I shall be able to receive the best price for my honey? In the first place I would say, don't be afraid to let the people know you have honey for sale. If you are living in the country, on a main road leading to a town or city, put up a sign with the words, "Honey for Sale," on it. If you are living in a town or city, put up your sign and let the people know you have something to sell. You will be surprised how many customers will be attracted and induced to buy honey that would never think about it if they had not seen your sign. To illustrate, I will show you how the sign worked with me: Some three years ago, when I first removed on to the premises on which I am now situated, and after having disposed of what honey I could at the stores and elsewhere, I had about 100 pounds left, and it was getting rather late in the season, and I was at my wit's end to know how to

dispose of the balance. I conceived the idea of putting a sign up in front of my workshop; action followed the thought, and up went a sign with only those words on it: "Honey for Sale," and in less than five weeks after my honey was all gone, and it went to a great many who would never have thought of buying honey if their attention had not been called to it by that sign; and I might add that my business in retailing honey has increased every year, and the sign still hangs over my shop door. Another point: Commercial men, who are always travelling through our country, have in several instances been attracted by the sign, and have purchased large lots of honey at wholesale. Sometimes a notice in the newspaper has a good effect in helping one to dispose of his crop, and there are many other ways in which we can draw the attention of the people to what we have to sell. I desire to call attention specially to this point: that unless we do call the attention of the people to the fact that we have honey to sell, there will not be more than nine out of every ten persons that will inquire for it of themselves. Honey has not yet become a staple article, like butter, eggs, sugar, etc. (I hope we will see that day), and unless we take some means of drawing people's attention to it, we will not be so likely to succeed in selling it. Therefore, what I said before, I would say again: don't be afraid to let the people know that you have "Honey for Sale." Some time ago a bee-keeper called on me and asked how I succeeded in selling my honey, and if I was successful in disposing of my crop each season, for, said he:

"I am sure I could make a success of the bee business if I could only dispose of my crop each season; but, to be candid, Mr. Myers, I have honey at home that is three years old, and I cannot get rid of it."

"Well, now," I said, "Mr. C., that seems very



queer; but do you try to sell your honey?"

"Yes, he said; "I tried every way I know how, but I cannot succeed in selling it."

"Well, Mr. C., you will excuse me, but will you please state to me the methods you use in trying to sell your honey?"

"Yes," he said; "I go around to the stores and sell all I can for cash, and where I can't get the cash I take trade; and then my neighbors come and get some, and in this way I sell quite a lot, but not nearly the quantity I can raise."

I said, "Have you a sign up to let the people know you have honey for sale?"

"No!"

"Do you take pains to see that your grocer always keeps your honey in view?"

"No!"

"Do you ever go around and try to sell your honey through the country, and in your neighboring towns and villages?"

"No!"

"Have you ever put an advertisement in your town paper?"

"No!"

"Well, Mr. C., you have not gone far enough. Now, when you go home, get a small sign and fasten it on your honey-house, or where the passers-by can see it, and try hard in all the ways that I have stated, and if you do not succeed in selling all your honey, then come to me and I will buy all the honey you have left."

I need hardly say that I never had to buy a pound from him. The difficulty is that most honey-producers think they ought to be able to sell their honey the same as they do any other kind of produce; but, as I said before, honey has not yet become a staple article, and until it does we will have to bend all our energies to the different methods of attracting the attention of the people, and by so doing induce them to buy our product.

## POULTRY.

### A Cheap and Modern Poultry House.

At the present time, when farmers are finding out that it is the little things about the farm that gives the sure profit, there is a demand for cheap, convenient and durable poultry houses. We herewith give a plan reproduced from "Low Cost Poultry Houses," by J. W. Darrow, and published by The Fancier's Review, Chatham, N. Y., which seems to fill the above requirements very well.

When more than one breed is desired to be kept, it will be necessary to arrange for a building having partitions. The accompanying illustration represents a building 18x24 ft., inside view, which can be substantially put up for a small sum. It is arranged with a door entering into a hallway, which runs full length of the building, and is three feet wide, giving ample room to run a wheelbarrow in to clean out the various compartments; also a drop door is left on the nests, the back part of which extends into the hall, and allows you to remove eggs or examine nests without entering into the compartment where the fowls are. The nests may be made movable, so as to be easily taken out and renovated when necessary. The roosts are suspended near the centre of each pen by wires at the four corners, with a hook, making them portable and very easily taken out and renovated. At the right-hand corner of each pen is shown a dusting place, 2x2x3 feet. They are immediately beneath

the large windows, where they will be kept warm and dry by the sun's rays. A six-inch board runs through the entire length of the building, cutting off four feet from each pen to contain litter of straw or leaves to furnish exercise by way of scratching for grain, which may be thrown among it. Soft feed boards are shown on diagram of each pen, which are made 2x6, and lathed 18 inches high, roof shape all round, leaving the laths wide enough apart so that the fowls can get their heads through to eat comfortably. This prevents them from tramping and spoiling the feed; this is made portable and easy to clean.

The partitions are boarded tight; 18 inches high, the remainder being lathed with lath or wire. The water troughs are made to slide under the partition, which of itself forms a fence to keep fowls from getting any more than their heads in to drink. The height of front to eaves is nine feet; a one-foot board can be run up past, which will add to the appearance of the building. The back is six feet high, which allows

a drop of three feet in eighteen, amply sufficient to run off water. Material required: 480 feet common boards, 600 feet ship caps for sides and ends, 40 pieces 2x4, 12 feet; 10 pieces 2x4, 18 feet; 3 large windows, 3 small windows, 100 lbs. tar felt, 30 feet wire netting, 4 feet wide; 5 bunches lath; nails and lock.

### Manitoba Poultry Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held July 25th in the Manufacturers' Building, on the Exhibition grounds, Winnipeg. Mr. H. A. Chadwick, president, occupied the chair. Dr. W. J. Hinman, secretary-treasurer, presented his financial report, showing that about \$40 remained in the treasury.

The election of officers took place and the following were elected: E. L. Drewery, honorary president; H. A. Chadwick, president; J. C. Harrison, Brandon, first vice-president; S. J. Thompson, Carberry, second vice-president; A. H. Rumball, Winnipeg, secretary; G. H. Greig, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, treasurer. Executive—A. Lawrence, Morden; D. F. Wilson, Brandon; H. S. Maw, Winnipeg; S. Ling, Joseph Lemon and W. Rutherford, of Winnipeg. Auditors—S. Wise and C. M. Richardson.

On motion of Mr. Maw, seconded by Mr. Lawrence, a vote of thanks to the Local Government for the annual grant to the Association was unanimously passed.

Votes of thanks were also tendered to the President and the retiring secretary-treasurer for their services.