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that is very thick can be easily extracted in cool weather.

We like a good house at our own yards where we can store our honey when it is extracted, until we have time to remove it to the railway station. This saves handling, especially when one is busy, but if such is not available, the honey can be taken home in 60-pound tins as it is extracted, and can be strained from the extractor or after taking it home.

For wintering, if you do not wish to put your bees in cellars or repositories, they can be successfully wintered outdoors, packed in suitable cases, with four or six inches of good packing round the hives. Set the cases about eight inches above the ground, and protect the yard with a tight fence on the west and north sides, six feet high, to break the force of the wind and keep out the snow.

We now come to the most important question of all, "Managing the bees." In the fall and spring we find the beekeeper (aided by what he can prepare during the winter months) is quite capable of attending to several apiaries, but when it comes to the busy summer season, when the bees swarm and gather honey, you will have to decide which plan of the many ways and means suits your individual tastes, your locality, and perhaps hives. Any plan that can be successfully applied to any yard can be applied to an out-yard, only, thoroughness is more essential in your out-yard than at the home yard, because the out-yard will be, for a great part of the time, without any attention, and many little things might get the benefit of your watchfulness at home that the out-yard will not receive. The work must also be done systematically and saveably, not putting off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Choosing Varieties of Fruits to Plant.

A perennial question with farmers, as well as commercial growers, is what varieties of fruit to plant. Conditions differ, so that no general lists can very well be given for a Province, much less for the whole country. We have therefore concluded to give our readers the knowledge of professional fruit-experimenters and successful fruit-growers, in their respective localities. We print in this issue several of the letters received, suggesting a few of the best varieties of apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes, or such of these as are considered worth planting in the writer's particular territory; also a few of the best varieties of strawberries and bush fruits. We have requested correspondents to not merely mention the varieties they personally prefer, but to take account of others commonly favored in their districts, and to give reasons for recommending certain varieties, while omitting or pronouncing against certain others. Our aim is to supply information concerning the hardiness, bearing and other qualities of the several sorts that will enable the careful reader to size up the varieties intelligently, and choose for himself an assortment best suited to his needs.

Leading Varieties of Vegetable Garden Crops.

The following list of names of the leading varieties of different garden crops is prepared for the benefit of farmers and amateurs, as well as commercial growers, by H. L. Hutt, Professor of Horticulture at the Ontario Agricultural College. The list gives the results of experience at the College in the management of the sixteen-acre vegetable garden:

Asparagus—Conover's Colossal and Palmetto.
Beans—Summer, Golden Wax; autumn, Bush Lima; winter, Navy.
Beets—Globe, Egyptian Turnip; long, Long Smooth Blood.
Carrots—Chantenay and Scarlet Nantes.
Cabbage—Early, Winningstadt; late, Flat Dutch, Savoy, Red, Mammoth Rock.
Cauliflower—Extra Early Erfurt and Early Snowball.
Celery—Early, White Plume; medium, Paris Golden Yellow; late, Giant Pascal.
Corn—Early, Golden Bantam and White Cory; medium, Metropolitan; late, Country Gentleman and Stowell's Evergreen.
Citron—Colorado Preserving.
Cucumber—White Spine for slicing; Cool and Crisp for pickling and slicing.
Egg Plant—New York Improved.
Kohl-rabi—Early Purple Vienna.
Lettuce—Hanson and California Cream Butter.
Musk Melon—Rocky Ford, Hackensack, and Montreal Market.
Onions—Yellow Danvers, Prizetaker, and Red Wethers.
Parsnips—Hollow Crown.
Peas—Early, Steele-Briggs' Extra Early, and Nott's Senior; medium, Gradus; late, Champion of England and Improved Stratagem.
Potatoes—Early, Early Ohio; late, Empire State.
Pumpkin—Small, Sugar; large, Junbo.

Radishes—Early, Rosy Gem and French Breakfast; winter, Scarlet China.
Rhubarb—Victoria, or any other carefully-selected seedling variety.
Salsify—Long White.
Spinach—Victoria.
Squash—Summer, Crookneck and White Bush Scallop; winter, Hubbard.
Tomatoes—Early, Earliana, Dominion Day and May-flower.
Turnips—Golden Ball and Hartley's Bronze Top.
Vegetable Marrow—Long White Bush.
Watermelon—Hungarian Honey and Cole's Early.

Varieties of Fruits for Niagara District.

At this season of the year fruit-growers and farmers are being interviewed by nurserymen and agents soliciting their orders for the spring planting, and the most perplexing problem is what varieties will be the best to plant. In many cases the agent's advice has to be taken, and this is too often biased by the quantity of stock of each kind he has to sell. The object of this article is to give a fruit-grower's and shipper's advice as to what he considers some of the best varieties to plant in the Niagara Peninsula.

Apples.—Very few are being planted, but as we are finding in many cases our larger farms being sold and subdivided, it would be wise for our beginners to plant a few apple trees for home use and also for market—Astrachan, Duchess, Gravenstein, Blenheim, Greening, Baldwin and Spy, ripening in the order named.

Pears.—A few Giffard, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Howell, Box, Anjou, Lawrence and Keiffer. Clapp's Favorite is the most subject to blight. Box is better to be top-grafted on some strong-growing variety, as it is a slow grower on its own stock. Lawrence will make a good Xmas pear, and bears well if properly cared for. I have placed Keiffer on the list as it is a strong, healthy grower, prolific bearer, and sells for canning purposes. It should always be planted on light loamy or sandy soils.

Cherries.—Not very much choice in the early sweet varieties, as all are subject to rot. Among them I would suggest Black Tartarian and Yellow Spanish. Some cherries, if pickers can be secured, will pay well, and are assured bearers. Early Richmond, Montmorency, Ordinaire and Morello will give satisfaction. Cherries thrive best on well-drained, gravelly soils.

Plums.—It is a question whether it is wise to plant many plums in this section. If some are wanted, I would advise only a few of the Japanese, and on clay soils European varieties. In the Japanese class, for very early, a few Red June, Shiro, Abundance and Burbank are also good. In the European varieties, Bradshaw, Gueil, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Grand Duke and Coe's Golden Drop might be mentioned.

Peaches.—Very early varieties are not being planted, as they are so subject to rot and are such poor shippers. The first named would be St. John, a few Champion (a white-fleshed peach), Early Crawford, Niagara, Late Crawford, Elberta, Chan's Choice, Oldmixon (white), and Smock. The planting of such varieties as Long-hurst, Tyhurst, Wager and other varieties of small hardy peaches in this section of the country is as unwise as planting the early clingstone varieties. Very often we find to our sorrow that some fruit-tree agent has palmed some of these for better varieties.

Grapes.—Black: Moore's Early 50, Campbell's 50, Worden 200, Concord 800. White: Niagara. Red: Lindley, Agawam and Vergennes. In the blacks I have given the proportion I would plant. Of course, soil and locality will have something to do in choosing. In the reds, Lindley does fairly well on either sand or clay, and Agawam requires heavy, stiff loam.

Strawberries.—On very early, light, sandy soil, Michael's Early is planted to quite an extent for the early market. Then follow Williams for light, and Clyde for heavy soil. These are all perfect-flowered varieties. There are, of course, many other varieties planted in smaller quantities, and do well, such as Brandywine, Splendid, Bubach, Wm. Belt and Van Deman, but the first three are the mainstay in this district.

Raspberries.—Black: Hilborn and Gregg. Red: Marlboro and Cuthbert. Purple: Shaffer. Cuthbert is preferred at the canning factory, but the Marlboro is earlier, and commands usually a better price for early shipment.

Currants have been almost entirely dropped, owing to past low prices. If planting, I would suggest for black, Champion and Naples; for red, Cherry, Fay and Red Cross.

White currants and raspberries have only a limited market, and it would be unwise to plant many, unless for special use.

A few standards only of each kind of fruit should be planted. The tendency with beginners is to plant too many varieties. The old growers usually narrow down to two or three varieties of grapes, about six of peaches, and a like proportion in other kinds of fruit. There are varieties not mentioned in the above that do well

on special soils or under special conditions, but are not desirable to recommend for general use. Lincoln Co., Ont. ROBT. THOMPSON.

Varieties of Fruits for the Province of Quebec.

During the past three weeks I have had an opportunity, while holding institute meetings, of visiting a number of districts in the English-speaking parts of this Province, and while trying to distribute information for the benefit of those engaged in fruit-growing, I have at the same time endeavored to secure from farmers their opinion as to the varieties of fruits that they have found as the most profitable. So, in this way, I have obtained considerable information that has materially influenced me in my opinion, and possibly will give more weight to my judgment as to varieties of fruit most suitable for this Province. That is, of course, speaking in a general way, for this list must necessarily be modified somewhat for the different sections.

Apples.—Duchess, Alexander, Wolfe River, Wealthy, Fameuse, McIntosh, Blue Pearmain, Bethel and Golden Russett.

Pears.—Clapp's Favorite.

Plums.—European: Mount Royal, Arctic and Imperial Gage. American: Cheney and Hawkeye.

Cherries.—Orel No. 25 and Montmorency.

Grapes.—Moore's Early.

Currants.—Black: Lee's Prolific. Red: Wilder, White: White Grape.

Blackberries.—Agawam.

Red Raspberries.—Herbert, Marlboro and Cuthbert.

Purple Raspberries.—Columbian.

Gooseberries.—Downing.

Strawberries.—Splendid, Beder Wood and Senator Dunlap, perfect flowering; Warfield and Sample, imperfect flowering.

Possibly a few words as to why I advise the apples given in the list will not be out of place. The Duchess, of course, is possibly now sufficiently planted, so we can drop that as not being desirable for further planting. The Alexander and Wolfe River are being quite extensively planted, and the great advantage of Wolfe River over Alexander is that it can be harvested a little later than Alexander, and holds to the tree better. They are practically the same in texture, season and hardiness. The tree is a good grower, and ripens its wood well in the fall. The Fameuse, too, is planted sufficiently to supply the markets in season. Rather than an increase of area to this variety, I would suggest better spraying, and attention to picking and packing. McIntosh Red, I do not think, can be overplanted. The tree is even harder than Fameuse, and a good grower. This Province could make itself famous in producing Fameuse and McIntosh Red if the growers would co-operate and put the fruit on the market in quantity, in uniform packages of uniform quality. The Blue Pearmain seems to do well wherever I have been. It is a fairly good February and March apple. Its color is good, the tree is hardy, and naturally is not a heavy bearer, which, no doubt, accounts for it not being more largely planted. I think it is an apple we can well afford to plant more largely of. Unfortunately, however, this variety is not offered for sale by our nurserymen. The Bethel seems to give general satisfaction as a February and March apple. The tree is hardy, but not very productive. The fruit is good-looking, much resembling the Blue Pearmain, but more conical and larger. The great objection to this variety is that it loses its flavor early in January. It is a better cooking apple than the blue Pearmain. The Golden Russet is generally a poor cropper, but a good grower. This variety needs better cultivation than that generally given, in order to get best results. The Milwaukee is a good cooking apple for December, January and February, and should be more largely planted. It is hardy, productive, and fruits early. Unfortunately, stock of this variety is hard to secure. The fruit very much resembles Duchess. The yellow Transparent is good for a very early sort. In some sections the Ben Davis does well, but it is not generally hardy. An apple that seems to be hardy is Grimes' Golden. This is an excellent dessert apple for February and March. On account of its color it is not a good commercial variety. Talman Sweet is also a good hardy sort for domestic use, especially good for baking. The Wealthy is not liked by many on account of having so much small fruit, the trees breaking, and the fruit dropping easily. The trees should not be allowed to overload too much, as small fruit will result. Thinning prevents this, and so much breaking will also be prevented. The dropping is often largely due to not picking early enough. The Baxter seems to do exceptionally well in some sections. It is a fine-looking apple. The Pewaukee, too, does well. It is liable to drop its fruit before mature, which is against it. Its color is against it, also. W. S. BLAIR.

St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.
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