

**EXPERIMENTS WITH FARM CROPS.**

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1910 they are prepared to distribute into every Township of Ontario material of high quality for experiments with fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers and fertilizers, as follows:

No.	Experiments.	Plots
1	—Three varieties of Oats .....	3
2a	—Three varieties of six-rowed barley .....	3
2b	—Two varieties of two-rowed barley .....	2
3	—Two varieties of Hulless Barley .....	2
4	—Two varieties of Spring Wheat..	2
5	—Two varieties of Buckwheat ....	2
6	—Two varieties of Field Peas ....	2
7	—Emmer and Spelt .....	2
8	—Two varieties of Soy, Soja, or Japanese Beans .....	2
9	—Three varieties of Husking Corn .....	3
10	—Three varieties of Mangels ....	3
11	—Two varieties of Sugar Beets for feeding purposes .....	2
12	—Three varieties of Swedish Turnips .....	3
13	—Two varieties of Fall Turnips ..	2
14	—Two varieties of carrots .....	2
15	—Three varieties of Fodder or Silage Corn .....	3
16	—Three varieties of Millet .....	3
17	—Two varieties of Sorghum .....	2
18	—Grass Peas and two varieties of Vetches .....	3
19	—Rape, Kale and Field Cabbage ..	3
20	—Three varieties of Clover .....	3
21	—Testing two varieties of Alfalfa (Lucerne) .....	2
22	—Four varieties of Grasses .....	4
23	—Three varieties of Field Peas ..	3
24	—Three varieties of Field Corn ..	3
25	—Fertilizers with Swedish Turnips.	6
28a	—Two varieties of Early Potatoes ..	2
28b	—Two varieties of medium ripening Potatoes .....	2
28c	—Two varieties of Late Potatoes..	2

29 —Three grain mixtures for grain production .....

30 —Three grain mixtures for fodder production .....

Each plot is to be two rods long by one rod wide, except No. 28, which is to be one rod square.

Any person in Ontario may choose any one of the experiments for 1910 and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received while the supply lasts. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first should not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment.

C. A. ZAVITZ,  
Director.

Ontario Agricultural College,  
Guelph, March, 1910.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.**

The bee industry of Southern California, while not yet far developed, is an important one. The production of the State in favorable years has amounted to nearly 10,000,000 pounds, and most of it comes from the Imperial Valley (a wonderful honey-producing section that has leaped to the forefront), and districts south of the San Joaquin.

**IMPORTANCE OF RE-QUEENING.**

(Continued from page 90.)

stantly joining our ranks. It is very largely for their benefit we discuss these problems. I would, therefore, postulate that the beekeeper's year ends with the close of the white honey flow. Taking this as our starting point, I consider his work after that is preparatory for the coming year. Therefore, if that be the case, I would say that his policy is to immediately re-queen at the end of the white honey flow. If he does,

he puts his hive in possession of a young and vigorous queen. He should give him a young, active, vigorous queen to go into winter quarters. This is one of the most effective for gathering a crop of honey. But, the prime purpose is that he has a new queen immediately after the close of the honey flow, which will give him a stock of young bees to go into winter. This is one of the best for good wintering. Having a stock for winter, I will assume you know how to winter your hives. I will assume your hives have a minimum of chance of going to lose your queen because she is a new, young, vigorous queen, and the probability will come through the winter successfully than if she were a

Having come through your winter into your spring work and the further satisfaction of a young and vigorous queen. You know that other things she is going to be able to do well with young bees, and to come into your summer good hive full of bees. Do that breeding is heavy, just white honey flow, (and all flow), see to it that your queen is laying to her utmost capacity. This care must be taken that the nest is not so crowded with capped brood that she will be unable to lay. If the state occurs—and it is very common frames of honey or frames of brood to the upper storey, with empty comb below, she will have ample room in which to lay. It will not exceed that which you will take care of. By thus keeping your chamber roomy you