

FOUNDED 1886

GY.

Again.

many parts of the wheat field, to the extent of acres of fall wheat, every promise of a harvest has been said and dealing with this to say will contain as many farmers as may not be discouraged as usual, a to adopt in the tempt them again have better luck next

the eggs from which the creature, not more across the wings. appears in August remains until the middle of September. During this period the flies lay their small, light colored eggs on the upper sides of the leaves of the young wheat plant, if any can be found, otherwise on the leaves of certain grasses. The young maggots on escaping from the eggs make between the shoot and the base of the plant. In the shoot, with enlargement is produced a short distance from the ground. There the sapping the vitality

on the maggot has the well-known effect on the plant is to much that the frosts. As the main stem not in a condition to survive the season.

age of the insect is which, however, it dult two-winged fly brood appear in May on the upper surface emerge from the the fall brood, make it and the sheath ar down. They come, where they pierce ves in a kind of gall-maggots that do the ng of the crop. The at it topples over and a of course are never

summer in the "flax- although occasionally imbedded in the to be carried away on ne crop from the field.

Remedies.—1. From a the Hessian fly it is igent application of are at once suggested an it be held in check. aid during the latter ree weeks of Septem- eature of late seed- ct to almost annual ding is delayed until heir eggs and have must make their ap- eggs are laid. In ape.

r impracticable from late—during the last ible to destroy many early-sown fields of l with sheep. Inas- perate the maggots in are deposited on the or the sheep will be od can be used with n observant man, and ing their eggs.

ocate the burning of is one which has been y, and has produced g of the stubble after destroyed. Sometimes ble, as, for example, ver.

een made of the fact quently found higher that they are carried the threshing of are separated in the desirability for the the chaff and other ted by all.

been adopted to any ne of sowing narrow

strips at the usual time of seeding, to act as decoys or traps. Such strips will attract many flies to lay their eggs, which may be readily destroyed by plowing the young wheat plants under. It is not contended that all the eggs of the summer brood of flies will be destroyed, but undoubtedly much serious injury will be avoided. These decoy strips should be sown about the last of August or the first week of September, and should not be allowed to stand more than three weeks.

6. A very important point in combating the pest would be, if it were at all possible, a uniformity in the time of seeding by all the farmers of an infested section. Such a practice would, according to Prof. Webster, of Ohio, "serve to scatter the fly over so large an area that, though numerous, they would work less injury than if confined to a few fields."

7. A well-established system of rotation of crops will do much to lessen the extent of the injury by the Hessian fly. The flies are thus compelled to go in search of the new fields, and run a risk of being destroyed in so doing. Prof. Webster says that after thirteen years of study of the Hessian fly in Indiana and Ohio, he is satisfied that four-fifths of its injuries may be prevented by a good system of agriculture. He says: "For years I have seen wheat grown on one side of a division fence without the loss of a bushel by the attack of this pest, while on the other side the crop was almost invariably more or less injured. No effect of climate, meteorological conditions, or natural enemies could have brought about such a contrast of results. The whole secret was in the management of the soil and the seeding."

It is not the purpose of this article to explain what Prof. Webster means by a proper management of the soil and the seeding beyond stating that the field should be plowed early, and kept in a good state of tilth by getting a well-pulverized, compact soil. When the time comes (after the flies have laid their eggs) to sow, then sow the best seed that can be procured. A rich soil will, of course, bring forth stronger, sturdier plants than a poor soil, with the additional result that the plant, even if attacked, will winter better also.

In conclusion, it ought to be borne in mind that there is no known remedy for the spring brood of flies, and, therefore, it is all the more incumbent on the farmer to attend to the fall brood and make the conditions as favorable as possible for the wheat crop and as unfavorable as possible for the pest. It is not likely that the adoption of any of the methods of treatment I have outlined above will exterminate the fly, but it is claimed that the fly can be held very perceptibly in check by an intelligent combination of two or more of these measures, according to the conditions, which are likely to be somewhat different in different localities.

It is but fair to say that there are many peculiar circumstances in connection with the appearance of the Hessian fly which entomologists have not yet been able to explain, and that many more careful observations will have to be made before the full life-history of the pest is known.

W. LOCHHEAD.

Ontario Agricultural College.

APIARY.

The Care of Honey.

BY MORLEY PETTIT.

Everyone aims, or should aim, at excellence in whatever he or she undertakes. The adage, "There is always room at the top," is true in every trade and profession. To this rule agriculture is no exception, and those devoted to the production of honey will excel by supplying the very best comb and extracted on the market. Extracted honey is judged by color, flavor, and specific gravity, or "thickness." In saying color, we might say lack of color or transparency. This may be maintained by carefully excluding all darker varieties from the white, as described in our last article. The other two qualities are secured by leaving it with the bees as long as possible or convenient. Some of our best men do not extract until the close of the honey flow; but tier up supers as in the case of comb honey. By this, however, basswood and clover are not separated, and in opening hives after the close of the honey flow, there is danger to the inexperienced, of robbing.

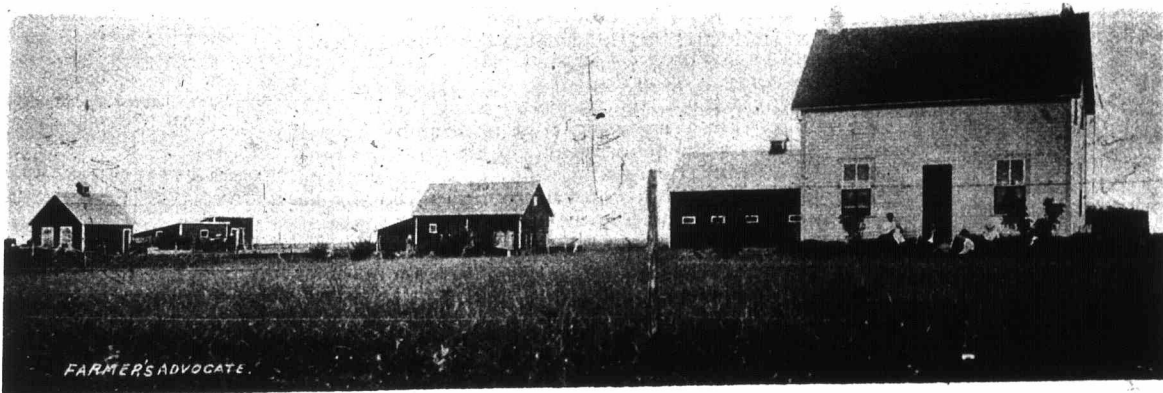
As soon as possible after extracting put up the honey in the packages in which it is to be sold, leaving it exposed to the air as little as possible. Not that it will "work" or spoil, but it has great affinity for water, and the exposed surface soon becomes quite thin from contact with atmospheric moisture. Then, if left in a deep tin, holding, say 400 or 500 lbs., the thicker portions sink and thinner rise until it becomes graded from very thick at bottom to quite thin on top, and is difficult to secure a uniform sample without a great deal of stirring.

Stirring, again, hastens candying, and candied honey, altogether quite as good as and by many preferred to the liquid article, will not pour and is much more difficult to dip into vessels for sale.

There is even yet some doubt among the uninitiated about the question of candied honey, many regarding it with suspicion. Impress on all buyers the fact that candying, or becoming white and solid similar to lard, in cool or changeable weather, is a proof of purity, although in rare cases the best extracted honey, in its natural state, does not candy even under these conditions. To re-liquify, set the can on wooden blocks in water over a slow fire. Remember that honey that has been slightly overheated has a burnt taste, is darkened in color, and will not candy again. On the other hand, if the granules are not all melted it candies again very soon. This suggests a point, in the case of extracting-combs, bearing on the subject. Before they are stored for winter have them thoroughly cleaned by the bees so there may be no adhering honey to granulate and set next season's honey candying early.

For the very reason that all honey becomes hard in cold weather, the best package for retailing is one having a wide open top, to allow the honey to be dug out, and that may be heated in water if it is to be liquefied. Glass makes a very attractive package, as it shows up the transparency of the contents to good advantage. Although not quite the handsomest shapes, fruit sealers are the best sellers, as every housekeeper has used for them when empty. Less expensive and more convenient vessels are tin pails of 3-lb, 5-lb and 10-lb. capacity. They may be secured with slip covers for the home market or self-sealing covers for shipment. The most popular package for shipping large quantities is the 60-lb. tin, crated singly. It is about the right weight for one man to handle, and being square, does not waste space. Have a supply of labels which are distinctly your own and not like those of everybody else, and put them like a trade-mark on every package of first-class honey. Do not injure your reputation by selling dark honey with your label on it, for many will not understand that it is not your best.

With comb honey, carefully scrape all wax or stain from the sections, leaving the wood smooth and white. Grade the sections into two or three



A COMFORTABLE HOMESTEAD. A. WRIGHT, PLUM COULEE, MAN.

classes, according to whiteness of capping and honey, and extent to which the sections are filled and capped. Do not spoil the market with poorly-filled or uncapped sections, but extract them and give to the bees next season. They will be filled much more quickly than sections containing foundation. Very neat and attractive showcases of whitewood with glass front may be obtained from dealers in beekeepers' supplies.

Now, as to the best way of disposing of honey, I would say do not be in a hurry to sell at a low figure. Stimulate the home market in every way. Supply your grocers and get them to work up a good trade among their customers. Many never buy honey because it is not brought before their notice. Invite any friends who call to sample your honey and get them to bring their neighbors and buy. After you have sold all you can at home, sell to those whose business it is to find larger markets elsewhere.

Dividing Swarms.

DEAR SIR,—My experience with two swarms that entered into a combine may be worth relating for the benefit of those of your readers that keep bees. The problem was to break up the combine, each of the swarms being large enough to take care of itself in a separate hive. The plan adopted was as follows: I took from a working hive a frame containing young brood. This I put into an empty hive, filling up with frames of foundation comb, and into it, so prepared, a reasonable proportion of the combined swarm was induced to enter. It was then removed to its stand. The same course was then followed with a second hive. The next day, the two hives being side by side on the stand, and one being evidently considerably the stronger, they were shifted, the one being made to take the place of the other, since which everything seems to be going on harmoniously in both hives. This is the first time I ever succeeded in effecting a forced dissolution of such a partnership concern. What happened to the rival queens I do not know. As each swarm was made practically independent by the possession of young brood, from which it might supply itself with a queen if lacking, it is not of much importance anyway.

W. O. E.

Ontario Co., Ont.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Fruit in Central Ontario.

As the season for gathering the fruit draws near, we can make a fairly good calculation what the prospects are for yield, and I feel safe in believing that the apple crop, as a whole, will be an extra one in this district, and, what is better, the samples will undoubtedly be ahead of former years. Our own orchard was never so far advanced in size as at present; both early and late varieties are splendid and clean. I have been looking over them to-day, and did not find a scab, fungus or wormy apple; nor did we have a caterpillar nest in our entire orchard this season. I have sprayed all four times and some five times, and both fruit and foliage are fine. The same can be said of many varieties of pears: Bartlett, Kieffers, Clapps, Howell and many others heavily loaded, while D'Anjou has scarcely a sample.

Farm crops are all looking good, except old meadows, some of which will be light; the late rains freshened up the pasture, and cattle are looking sleek; and roots of all kinds are growing rapidly, and the prospects for the year are very promising.

Ontario Co.

R. L. HUGGARD.

Death of Mr. H. Dale.

The thousands of FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers, lovers of flowers and floriculture who knew him personally or by reputation, will regret to learn of the death of Harry Dale, on July 15th, from blood poisoning, in his 49th year, at his beautiful home at Brampton, Ontario. He was by common consent the king of Canadian florists, his leading specialty being roses, for which he had a large and increasing demand not only from the leading cities of the Dominion, but from Chicago, New York and other United States cities where his fame had reached and his productions were appreciated. His conservatories, commenced in a small way a few years ago, had grown in extent till over six acres were covered with glass, a small army of men were employed, and over 900 tons of coal were required annually to heat the buildings, while improvements in progress at the time of his death, estimated to cost over \$20,000, made it probably the greatest establishment of the kind on the continent. Mr. Dale was a plain, modest and unassuming man, but he knew his business thoroughly and was passionately fond of flowers. Only a few months previous to his death his heart and home were saddened by the loss of his amiable wife, a true helpmeet in his life work, and now the children are doubly bereaved by the loss of father and mother.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.)

Veterinary.

RINGBONES.

A. J. M., Glengarry Co., Ont.:—"I have a valuable mare, eight years old. About four years ago small lumps began to make their appearance on her hind fetlock joints. These lumps grew to resemble small ringbones. On the right foot it grows on both sides of the joint, but on the left foot it is on the inside only. The lumps are hard, and do not seem to be sore when touched or rubbed. She was never lame. Would tramping on herself cause the blemish? Kindly state probable cause, and give advice as to treatment, in next issue of your useful paper."

[Your mare has ringbones. In some cases, as in yours, the enlargements show only on one or both sides and not in front: they are called ringbones just the same as though the enlargement extended all around. Also, in some cases, the enlargements appear in the center, or near the center, of the bone, not involving a joint and not causing lameness. The enlargements consist in an increase of bone, caused by ossification (turning into bone) of an exudate that was thrown out during the inflammatory stage of the disease. This enlargement becomes as hard as bone—in fact, is bone (the true bone becoming diseased before the exudate is thrown out). When the inflammatory stage is passed, pain ceases, and unless a joint be involved there is seldom lameness even during this stage. The enlargement cannot be removed. When lameness exists, we consider we have effected a cure if we cure the lameness, and do not expect to remove the enlargement. When no lameness is present we do not treat. You had better let your mare alone. There is no lameness to cure and you cannot remove the lumps. J. H. REED, V. S.]