

for family use can be extended over a very long season by packing away such varieties as Salem or Vergennes, which can be kept until spring. Thus, for at least six months of the year, the medicinal and agreeable virtues of fresh grapes may be utilized by the family. In varieties I would recommend the following, viz.: Red, Delaware, Lindley and Brighton; black, Moore's, Worden, Wilder; white, Lady, Jessica and Niagara, to these I would add Salem and Vergennes for their keeping qualities, although the former is very subject to the mildew.

Too much barn manure is not good for the grape. A surplus of nitrogen produces too much wood at the expense of the fruit. Phosphates and potash are specific manures for this fruit, the former is found in bone meal or in the mineral apatite, which is now being so extensively worked in the vicinity of Ottawa, while the latter is a constituent part of wood ashes.

I have thus given a general view of what should, in my opinion, constitute the farmer's small fruit garden. Such a garden will yield him more pleasure and profit than any other equal portion of the farm, not excepting the orchard, which I shall have to leave over to be treated of on another occasion. I hope that these few hints may help to increase the general interest in the home garden, and result in the more abundant supply of fruit for the farmer's family and in the freer use of the same in all out country homes.

#### Provincial Fair Notes.

##### HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

This department was not large, but the various products, turnips, mangolds, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, kohlrabi, salsify, radishes and egg plant, all were very fine, while squashes seemed to have set out early in the season to break the record, and continued of the same mind up to the time of exhibition. Pumpkins ditto, though perhaps not quite as successful in the effort. Tomatoes fine, large and smooth, and from the size of currants up to that of teasauers. Cauliflowers, like miniature snowbanks. Cabbage, fair, but seemed to have felt the effects of drouth. Onions in great variety, from the small silver skinned pickling kind, of the size of cherries, up to the yellow Danvers, the size of teasauers, furnishing sufficient variety to supply the ever increasing wants of man. The exhibit of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, was very interesting, as well as instructive; it consisted of eighty varieties of oats, fifty of barley, and one hundred and sixty-five of potatoes. Twenty different kinds of fertilizers have been used this year, but the season has not been such as to make immediate use of them or pronounce as to their respective value. The Ladoga spring wheat is considered by the experimenters to be of special value, in the Northwest, where only spring wheat can be grown, and where the season is short, it ripens fully ten days earlier than the red Fyfe wheat so generally grown there, and is more productive. There has been forty-eight acres grown on the Central Experimental Farm this season. Several samples of the product of a single grain of wheat are shown, from which it would seem that in most cases more seed is used than is advisable. In potatoes the Sharpe's Seedling is the most productive of any variety grown, but owing to the small amount of seed planted of this variety this season, they cannot speak advisably as to quality.

The exhibit of flowers was very fine in many varieties; roses extra fine, considering the season

of the year, while the display of gladiolus were the finest collection shown for some time.

##### FRUIT.

In view of the recent drought in Central Ontario, we were very much surprised indeed to see such a magnificent display of fruit at the above fair. Some of the later varieties lacked color, but all were of fair to good size. The different varieties were in most cases properly named, something unusual in so large an exhibit. King Tomkins and Northern Spy were very fine in size, but lacked in color, probably from being picked so early in the season. The Wealthy, which is a comparatively new variety, was well represented; it is certainly the greatest acquisition of late years, in the apple line, especially when we remember that it begins to bear at two years, and in some cases one year after planting the nursery tree; in fact, we have been informed by reliable nurserymen that they very often bear in the nursery row at three years from the bud; they are of fine quality, and will keep about equal to the King Tomkins. Several plates of the Grimes Golden were shown, all inferior in size; in fact there is very few sections of the country in which it will attain any size; those who are in a position to know, claim that it will only succeed on a high, dry, rocky soil. The Newtown Pippin is another variety requiring a soil and situation peculiarly its own, and should not be planted in Ontario. The Cayuga Red Streak does not seem to attain perfection in this section of the country, being inferior both in size and color. Duchess of Oldenburg was very fine indeed, both as to size and color; this apple seems to be well suited to all sections of the country, as while it is a success in Western and Southern Ontario, it is also a success in the eastern and northern parts; it also fetches the highest price of any soft apple grown. There was also a great variety of crab apples on exhibition of all sizes and varieties. In pears the exhibit was good, some of the finest specimens of Souvenir du Congers that have ever been exhibited at the large shows—some of them closely approaching the magnificent plates which were sent out to represent them when they were first introduced. It is unfortunate that this tree requires to be top grafted. Clapp's Favorite can be described in one word, "magnificent," nothing more, nothing less; this fine variety is very popular. A gentleman remarked to the writer a few days ago that he planted a few trees some eight or ten years ago, and regretted that he had not planted them in hundreds, as they had yielded him twenty dollars per tree, or five dollars per annum, although very young yet, and not bearing more than four years. While the Bartletts, as a class, were not good, there were a few very fine specimens; in other varieties there was no special feature. Peaches were shown in fair quantities, and temptingly fine in quality; the exhibit being largely from the Niagara district. Plums of almost endless variety, of all sizes and colors, graced the tables; some seedlings were shown which were well worthy of a place in the catalogues of our nurserymen, if they are as prolific and hardy as required for our climate, and we are led to believe they are. Gen. Hand and Pond's Seedling were the largest varieties on exhibition. Grapes, as usual, in such quantities and of such a quality as to make judging a very difficult matter; it is to be regretted that there is not more attention generally given to growing this beautiful and healthful fruit; they may be grown in any locality where corn will grow, and two or three good vines will supply a large family if given fair treatment. After a vine is once established it will return dollars in fruit for dimes in treatment, besides its health-giving value which cannot be counted in dollars and cents.

### The Apiary.

#### Disposing of Honey.

One who has anything to sell must watch his chance and take every advantage of the market. I have a brother who carries the mail between the Wenham Station and a summer resort. The idea struck me that that would be a good place to dispose of some of my honey. One day I gave him a package to show the people, and the result was I found quite a sale for honey. He gets twenty-five cents per pound for it, and I allow five cents commission for selling it. You see we both make a good thing out of it, as it requires no extra time or labor to do the selling.

You who have honey for sale should take a sample package when going "to town" or wherever you go, provided the honey can be taken as well as not. In this way you can do your own advertising, and at the same time take orders to fill when going that way again. If there is much passing of teams by your residence, just stick up a "shingle," stating that you have pure honey for sale, and you will be surprised to know how many and how well people love honey.—[American Agriculturist.]

#### The Exhibit of Honey and Bee-keepers' Appliances at Toronto.

The very unfavorable season has told upon the exhibits of honey at Toronto. There was not a single entry in the 1,000 lb. lot of comb honey, and the quantity of extracted honey upon the grounds was not more than one-tenth of last year's. The displays were more tastily arranged than previously, and made up for what was lacking in quantity. Messrs. McKnight, R. H. Smith, and R. F. Holtermann were the chief exhibitors in honey. E. L. Gould & Co. and Will Ellis in bee-keepers' appliances. In the former Mr. McKnight takes four firsts and two thirds; Mr. Smith, two firsts, two seconds and one third. In supplies, E. L. Gould & Co. take eight firsts, and one second; Will Ellis, one first and one second, and Messrs. McKnight and Smith a first and second respectively.

In looking at the prize list it will be found that the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association offer a special prize of \$25 for the neatest display of honey. Does the Government give a grant to this Association to boom Toronto in particular, or is it the intention next year to offer a special prize of \$25 at all the other exhibitions and fairs in the Province? When Provincial money is expended, all parts of the Province and all exhibitors should have a chance to receive the same treatment.

Then a prize is given on mode of securing the largest yield of comb honey, and another upon section super for top story. The two are almost the same thing, and the latter might well be struck from the list and a prize given for something else, say a honey extractor.

It is to be hoped that bee-keepers will see that their colonies have enough stores for winter. The price of honey is going up, and bee-keepers may look for better returns for their produce for some years.

It is somewhat interesting to note what some countries are doing for the advancement of bee-keeping and to increase the resources of their country by gathering honey. Germany has for years taught apiculture in its schools, and has