

all, if not all, have had the difference? older climate, the season, the young d sufficiently t of Canada, lone the first re now main diseased and trunk, easily t or in high

orchard at St. s of my own, His first trees e dead or bear paying d profitable

Well, I have t can recom- the following,

h, Peach of

healthy (early

te winter.)

st profitable d the fruit of e favorite in days saleable; gh. A large ower, with ong enough to ears.

Minnesota) is, st evidence of at the ends of e called) start at the tree is e very tips of otherwise in ousness of the d in my nur- rhaps, (owing e of the most y years. Of or more than Whereas the r feet distant, ent. was com-

ly with Fame- ctiveness, and ll keep a few mouse trees in ay well, but I ealthy" in my r and will pay trees, will live ge apple that as profitable.

ada Baldwin hardy and pro- red apple of ple of fair size, e varieties sell e season I sold barrel.

mind that the e bud are the ots intact, can y, and if trans- not plant the nursery; dig antage to dig before setting ly induces the cold sub-soil. n surface earth full, pour in a arth all around

ce of the earth th the straw, our trees with er, or soft soap ally have this of June, when ashing destroys es the bark of arance. Borers

have been a great annoyance to me. I would not have had a dozen trees at this time if we did not make it a rule to examine the trunks of the trees just below the surface of the ground, twice each season, June and October. After a little practice a man can detect Mr. Borer's presence very readily. My man takes a week to thoroughly examine 1,500 trees, and cut out the depredators neatly without injuring the tree.

I find the best fertilizers for an orchard to be wood ashes and barn manure. I use a large quantity of ashes. But were I so situated as to be unable to procure this fertilizer, I would try phosphate, bone-dust and lime, as I am quite convinced that high cultivation is absolutely necessary to success in orcharding. The fourth or fifth year after the trees have been set out, I seed down to clover, and cut one crop each season, the second crop being allowed to lie down. But Mr. McColl, in Two Mountains County, who sells over \$1,000 worth of apples from his orchard annually, cultivates his orchards like any other field, raising oats, barley, wheat, &c., without apparent injury to his trees, but he also manures very heavily. But, in my opinion, it matters little what crops we raise in the orchard as long as we keep up the vigor of the trees. The trees should make at least 12 to 18 inches of the growth each season. A tree that makes little growth cannot be healthy, and when growth ceases, it dies.

Time for Setting Currant Cuttings.

An experienced gardener of Indiana is of opinion that very few persons who plant currant cuttings do it at the right season of the year. It is usually done in the spring, when in fact it should be done in the fall. I have had a good deal of experience in propagating cuttings. I always plant my currant cuttings in the fall as soon as the leaves fall off. They will make durable roots two to four inches long the same fall, while the buds remain dormant. They will make double the growth the next season if set in the fall, that they will if not set in till spring. They should be set in ground that will not heave them out by the effects of frost, and should be covered just before winter sets in with coarse litter. Remove the cuttings early in the spring, and examine the cuttings to see if any of them have heaved, and if so, press them down again. Should they heave up an inch or more, if well pressed down, they will start and make better growth than cuttings in the spring. In either case, however, the cuttings should always be made in the fall.

About this time look out for the borers in the fruit trees. Most of them were deposited in the form of eggs on the bark of the tree near the ground in June or July, and these have now hatched and begun to penetrate the tree, but have not entered so far that they cannot be easily taken out with the point of a knife, or punctured by the insertion of a fine wire into the hole they have made, which can be easily found by the castings each has thrown out behind him. It is suggested that the strips of tarred paper and the patent arrangements for preventing the ascent of the canker worm are looked upon with favor by the beetle, that is the parent of the apple borer, as furnishing an excellent retreat in which to hide while she deposits her eggs. She wants a secret place, or she desires to be sheltered from the wind, and upon this account there are not apt to be as many borers in a tree growing in ground kept well cultivated and free of weeds, as in those standing in grass or high weeds, or surrounded by suckers. It will be well, therefore, to examine also under the paper.

The Canadian fruit packers and vegetable packers held a meeting in Hamilton the other day, changing by-laws and revising prices. Reports of the state of the fruit and root crops from various sections of the country were unfavorable. Advices from Quebec, the Secretary says, were even more gloomy than those of Ontario. Tomatoes will not be half a crop, and corn will be little better. Apples and plums will also be a very poor yield. Smaller fruits generally promise poorly, and at all events very small quantities will be put up.

It is best to harvest pears before they are ripe and eatable. When they have attained their full size and begin to show signs of ripening, they should be picked and allowed to color and ripen in a warm, dry chamber. Their flavor and color are usually better when treated in this manner.

The Apiary.

How I Feed my Bees.

BY WILLIAM ELLIS.

Examine now, as soon as possible, and if you find them lacking stores feed them granulated sugar syrup; use only enough water to melt the sugar; make a simplicity feeder; it is simply a piece of pine 3 inches square, by 10 or 12 inches long, and cut three slats in one side, leaving two narrow partitions that the bees can hold on while feeding; at night fall set the feeder at the entrance and feed about half lb. The queen will soon be laying (if she has stopped), and will soon be building up and increasing in numbers. I use the Root Simplicity hive, "Langstroth Frame." I always leave in 10 frames (full size) but believe that a colony can be wintered on 8 as well as 10. I would let every hive have not less than 30 lbs. each. Four or five lbs. is nothing when your colony comes out booming in the spring. If they have not taken in all the syrup by morning, take it away, as it might cause robbing; if it should, close the entrance so that only one bee can pass the other; I would examine in a few days to see if the queen was doing her duty.

Wintering Bees.

BY LESTER STOCKTON.

I give my way of wintering bees. About the first of December, sooner or later, according to the coldness of the weather, I put my bees in the same cellar that I keep the milk in in summer and potatoes in winter. I set the hives along one side of the cellar about one foot from the ground on planks, with blocks under them, and six inches from the cellar wall, all the fly holes next to the wall; from three to six hives may be set in height, but only one in width. Put two strips of inch board between each hive to give ventilation; leave the tops of the hives on the summer stand; leave the fly holes and the holes through the honey board open. Set a stove about four feet from the hives and near the centre of the row of hives. I make a fire in the stove before I put the bees in, and have the cellar good and warm when I am putting them in, and keep a fire from six to twelve hours, or until all the wet is dried out of the hives. The great difficulty in wintering bees is to effectually get rid of the dampness and wet. I give my bees a good warming about once every two or three weeks, or as often as the drops of water can be seen on the glass of the hives. Keep the cellar perfectly dark, and always make the fire in the evening after the day the bees are put in. The light from the stove must not be allowed to shine on the hives. The light of a lamp will not do any harm for a short time.

While the bees are in the cellar all hives that are six years old or more should have the bees turned into some newly stocked hives, and the old dirty combs all cleaned out in the spring, and stock the hive again. Turn the hive upside down on the cellar floor, that is to be cleaned; take off the bottom board, and take the bottom board off the hive that the bees are to go into, and set it square on to the one to be emptied, so that the combs will meet together, and if the bees don't all go into the top hive in a week, take the honey board out of the lower hive and blow some smoke in among the combs, and the bees will soon go up with the upper stock, and they will winter together a great deal better than if single. Take what honey is good out of the empty hive, and give all the old dirty combs and hives to the bees in the spring before they can get any honey from the flowers, and that will encourage breeding early.

"At Picton, Ont., the Quinte Canning Co. are putting up three hundred thousand cans of fruits and vegetables. They expected to put up about a half million cans, but in consequence of the short prospects of tomatoes, corn and some fruits, they do not expect to go much beyond the first number. This put-up has all been contracted for, and only the shortage of crops prevents them from doing a larger business."

The demand for vegetables and fruit is growing immensely, and our farmers should see the advantage of the vegetable and fruit garden from the profitable as well from its health-giving luxury.

The Horse.

The Shire Horse.

During the past decade cart horses and cart horse breeding have received more attention in England than in all their previous history. It is no doubt owing to the natural desire to emulate the care bestowed on other branches of the live stock of the farm. The Shire horse breeders have been unaccountably laggard in following the lead of the breeders of the thoroughbred horse, but they have at last taken a leaf out of the book of the admirers of the race horse. Public taste is credited with keeping the cart horse so much in the rear in point of improved breeding. Many people favored a clean-legged horse. The prizes for dray horses were dropped from the schedules of the Royal Agricultural Society, and the demand for the Shire horse consequently decreased. The clean-legged cart horses, it was soon found, failed to bring remunerative prices for their breeding; it also became apparent that their feet did not stand the wear and tear of the London pavements. It was not long before the public discovered that a horse with bone and hair, if active, was capable of doing better the heavy work on a farm and on the London streets than its clean-legged rival. From this ultimate judgment sprang the great demand for the large-boned, big, black horse, well-known for over a century in many English districts as the Shire horse.

So steady has been the increase in the demand for this horse that high prices encourage their breeders to produce none but the best. The Shire horse was bred over a century ago in the English counties of Derby, Nottingham, Stafford, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Cambridge, Oxford, Huntingdon, and Buckinghamshire. It is not an aboriginal breed, but was imported from the continent after the Norman Conquest. It is even believed that the horses employed in the army of William the Conqueror were little better, as respects breeding, than the cart horses of the present day. A large, massive animal was required to support the enormous weight of the steel-clad knight of that time, as well as to withstand the ponderous attack of a similar opponent. The half-bred horse was then unknown, while the imported Spanish and other horses were of insufficient size. Recourse was necessarily had to the large black horse, known from time out of memory throughout the fertile plains of Europe, and from which the greater portion of the present cart horses are doubtless descended. There was an established breed of cart horses in England in 1667, their prevailing color being black. The Shire horses are reared in the rich marshes or fens of the midland and eastern counties of England, and are rapidly spreading into other districts where lighter horses have hitherto been bred. They constitute a breed which is greatly prized for heavy dray work in the large cities and towns of England, and invariably command higher prices. The personal record of the famous stock getters of this breed is one of much interest to all who have to deal with horses. The only distinct breeds now recognized are the Shire, or the old breed of English cart horse; the Clydesdale and the Suffolk. The Cleveland Bays are almost extinct.

Fitting Young Horses for Hard Work.

In some lines of business in which horses take a principal part, the duties are light in summer, but increase when the fall season sets in. Those who work young horses do not usually give consideration enough to the fact that their natural growth creates a demand for liberal feeding, and that the attainment of large size can only be reached through abundant food being given. The working of young horses always involves risk, as the joints, tendons and ligaments are not strong, and the muscles are unaccustomed to the motions and severe strains that the duties of labor throw upon them. Hence we often see young horses that have done work upon the farm from three till four or five years old, travelling only on soft ground or dirt roads, worked with great moderation, hooked up beside steady-going work horses, and, if driven faster than a walk, always at a very moderate jog, and if at the plow, moving with a very deliberate step, and allowed a breathing spell at the end of the furrow. These young horses have usually been shod but little of the time, wearing shoes perhaps for a few weeks in winter, provided they were wanted for an occasional trip upon the road.