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only the Marquis wheat resisted the wet, for it is in perfect condition. I strongly recommend this variety of wheat to farmers in the east of the province of Quebec."

ONTARIO—Conditions vary so greatly throughout this province this season that it is difficult to make any true generalisations. One may state however that the effects of the abnormally cold and wet spring continue to be felt and that harvesting of the grain crops will be later than usual. As a rule the fall wheat is poor; yet there are notable exceptions. This crop is decidedly worst in southwestern Ontario and the Essex peninsula, where correspondents frequently report losses of 50 p.c. and over through winter killing. Root crops are generally good, and there are many reports of good hay and clover crops both as to quantity and quality. A correspondent at Glengarry, in eastern Ontario states that noxious weeds such as ox-daisy mustard, quackgrass and thistles are getting very numerous in the neighbourhood, and he wonders whether strict means could be taken to make farmers more careful to prevent such weeds. Another correspondent, in North Wentworth, remarks as a pleasing feature the disappearance of the potato bug, and states that some attribute this to the work of a parasitic insect. Mr. E. Terrill, our correspondent at Wooler, Northumberland, states that Prof. Barton of the Macdonald College and himself acted as judges for the interprovincial farm competition for Ontario and Quebec, and they had recently toured over a large portion of the two provinces paying particular attention to the condition of the crops. They estimated the grain, hay and corn at about two-thirds of a full crop, potatoes and turnips at a full crop and mangolds at a two-thirds crop. They noted also that the condition of the crops varied very much, as in some localities it was excellent, in others poor.

NORTHWEST PROVINCES—In Manitoba

crops are late owing to the dry, hot weather of June; but abundance of rain fell in July, and with favourable weather there may yet be full crops. Unless the autumn is rather later than usual wheat and barley may suffer from frost. Hail has done damage in some districts. In Saskatchewan drouth in June caused the crops to be later than usual, but an abundant rainfall in July has improved the condition wonderfully. If the wet weather continues however it is feared that the grain will not ripen before the frost comes. In some places the wild hay in the sloughs is flooded. In many districts gophers have done much damage. In Alberta the drouth of June made crops late. The moist, cool weather in July has improved conditions, though it has delayed breaking and summer fallowing. From all quarters come complaints of gophers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Rain damaged hay and alfalfa somewhat, but improved the pastures. Everything promises a full crop. Fruit prospects are favourable.

A FEW PRACTICAL POINTERS

The Use of Queen Excluders

O. B. METCALFE

It is advisable to use queen excluders in producing extracted honey in New Mexico or any similar locality. While visiting California State Bee-keepers' Association meeting in Los Angeles, I noted that every up-to-date bee-keeper in the state used the queen excluder in connection with the production of extracted honey. They may even be a disadvantage to a slipshod bee-keeper, but the busy man who is making things move and who has to count on each of his men to jerk off a couple of thousand pounds of honey per hour, is the one who cannot get along without the queen excluder in the production of extracted honey. If you live in a locality where the queen goes on what I call "an egg-