

business over to some member of the family who will give it the time, study and attention required for success in any line, and your luck will be assured. See the bees often, keep their hives warm, dry and comfortable during winter and spring, know just when the flowers bloom which give the surplus honey in your locality, work to secure the maximum amount of bees just in time for that bloom, put on the surplus arrangement at the very beginning of that bloom, and take off the surplus at the ending of the same, when the honey in the sections is snow-white, so it will captivate every eye which is placed upon it, get it off to market at the right time and in the most marketable shape, and then properly prepare the bees for winter again, and you'll have no further cause to depend on the word "luck."—American Bee-Keeper.

Strong Colonies for Winter.

We read much about strong colonies in spring which are always the profitable ones to have, but to have them it requires strong, healthy colonies in autumn in most cases. We never find a colony coming out in spring stronger in numbers than they were in autumn, but on the other hand, they will always be much weaker. A weak colony in autumn will be weaker in spring, and if we expect to have strong colonies in spring, we must have stronger ones in autumn. It is true we do not expect to have the number of bees to start into winter with, that we have during the honey season, but we want them strong enough to fill up the brood chamber well, and when clustered up during the first cold spell, would occupy most of the combs in the hive.

The conditions must be right for a colony just going into winter quar-

ters. It should be strong of bees, and these bees should be bred during the autumn months, largely in early autumn. It is not best to have too much brood in the combs not hatched out in going into the winter, but a small portion will not hurt. September and October bred bees are just the right age to carry a colony over the winter well, and breeding may be carried on later if the first part of the winter is open. It is not always possible to get colonies in the condition from the fact that if they do not get an autumn flow of honey they will not breed much, and in many cases not breed any. So that by feeding only can we get the desired results, and it is very easily done.

Young queens are much better breeders than old ones, and a young queen of the present season's raising will have a good quantity of brood in her combs during autumn, while old queens will scarcely lay an egg. This is of considerable importance and enough to pay us well for requeening all hives with young queens during the summer.—A. H. Duff, Garden and Farm.

The Exhibitions.

LONDON.

The "Western" presented a very good display of honey this season, the quality was excellent and the competition between the lots extremely close.

For some reason the number of exhibits do not materially increase usually the same exhibitors appear after year. Perhaps it may be that bee-keepers are not sufficiently interested or instructed in this sort of thing but local associations should work it up among their members.

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