

the meadows, and the grass cut away, and after sundown, when the bees had all entered, the holes could be securely closed, and kept so until the hay was secured, and then opened.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

Peoria, Ills.

Coleman's Rural World.

Twelve Proverbs for Bee-keepers.

1. The ways of bee-keeping are not all ways of pleasantness, nor are all the paths thereof the paths of peace.
2. Man is to earn his bread by the sweat of his face, and there is no exception made in favor of the bee-keeper.
3. To work successfully a man must work wisely. To work wisely with bees, one must know their nature and habits; these can be learned only by careful study and observation.
4. We live in progressive times, and the true bee-keeper must be progressive.
5. In bee-keeping, as in other things, the diligent are crowned with success.
6. The obstacles in the way of successful bee-culture are ignorance, carelessness, being too eager to increase the number of colonies, and cold winters.
7. A fair knowledge of bees, faithful attention to the apiary, and a thorough and timely preparation for the honey-flow, swarming and wintering, will make any man or woman a successful bee-keeper.
8. A tyrannical Pharaoh demanded of his workers the "full tale of bricks," but furnished them no straw. Do not demand of your little workers "the full tale" in pounds of honey, when there is none in the fields, or when you reside in a region poor in honey-yielding plants.
9. Carefully lay up your honey crop where thieves (especially robber bees) cannot break in and steal, and your empty combs where moths will not destroy them.
10. Profitable bee-keeping greatly depends upon a gathering up of the fragments, that nothing be lost. Fragments of time can be used in caring for bees; fragments of lumber in making hives and frames; fragments of combs for wax; and every drop of honey is useful; even though mixed with dirt, it can be fed to needy colonies.
11. Some bee-keepers seek their profits in rearing bees or queens to sell; but remember that the true aim of bee-keeping is to supply the market with delicious honey.
12. Live not for self. Make your knowledge profitable to others seeking to learn bee-keeping, that the coming generation of bee-keepers may excel the present, increasing in numbers and in

knowledge, until every pound of honey secreted by the unnumbered flowers of our land is gathered.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

THE HONEY SHOW AT THE WESTERN FAIR.

The exhibit of bees, honey, and apiarian supplies at the Western Fair this year was not as large as usual but was good, what there was of it, (like the old lady's butter) although two of the largest exhibitors of last year did not appear this year, still we had a very creditable display. Mr. David Chalmers, of Poole, Ont., had on exhibition a new idea in a three-sided hive which is invertable and the working quite different from the usual styles. Mr. Holtermann, representing E. L. Goold & Co., showed full lines in supplies. Messrs. E. Robinson, of London South, Wm. Coleman, Devizes, and J. W. Whealey, Devizes, showed extracted and comb honey. R. H. Smith, Ealing, Ont., showed bees, honey and supplies. Mrs. Rudd, of London City, had a very tasty display of honey and supplies. Nearly all the exhibitors had "honey on a stick" for sale and during the week over 1500 lbs. was sold in that way.—COM.

FEEDING AND WEIGHING.

H. A. B.—This is my first season at bee-keeping, and feeling a critical time has arrived and found me in a position to become rather a bee-loser than keeper. In order to reverse this order and become keeper instead of loser I take advantage of your kind offer to answer questions, and propound the following: (1.) How many pounds of honey does it require to winter a colony and how many pounds will there be in a Langstroth frame that is well filled. (I have no scales so will have to guess.) (2.) How do you keep the bees off the sides of the hive while you put in the division boards for winter. I tried it one day but the bees stuck to the sides so that it would have killed a great number had I put them in. 3. In feeding what proportions of sugar and water is best, and do you give it cold or warm, morning, evening or any time.

Hamilton.

You should have from twenty-five to thirty pounds of food in the colony. We could not say how much there would be in a Langstroth frame. Have known them to have five pounds in a frame, at other times not one. It will not be difficult for you to borrow a little pair of platform scales from some grocer living near, to weigh your hive. Guess work in feeding is not likely to prove successful. If you examine them and find that they have very little honey you had better get fifteen or twenty pounds of granulated sugar and for every pound of sugar add about one-half of a pound of water, and boil it for five minutes. As soon as the syrup gets cool enough feed them. You will see by referring