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of bee-keepers colony is no ss. The same armers in this net \$100 per it there is no be made to were adopted. are to modify that about unt, clear of e estimate of ss. There are better than who are mak-

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seems to fire tion! and we business over, me new prob-ill more to our ime to reduce no things that is, good seed it law of cause nates in all s all the way tion that bee-is fertile soil;

and it rests with you, my friend, to inform your mind and adopt methods whereby you will become good seed to develop in that soil.

You undoubtedly have had experience enough to know whether you like bee-keeping or not. If not, then sell out and take up something else; but if you like the business, then "Stand not upon the act of your going, but go at once" with a determination to succeed. Work at it by day, and think of it by night. Aim high, and use all the skill you can command to make it a success; get bees of the best honey-gathering strain you can find, for honey is what you are working for; let all other things be secondary to that. If they sting, make the best of it. If they swarm too much, try to curtail it; but get the bees that will gather honey by the ton; then you will be on the main road to success.

The Difference in Colonies.

There is as much difference in the amount of honey that different colonies will produce as there is in the amount of butter that different cows will make; so don't waste your time on any poor stock. When you have the best, give them good care and you will be surprised at the results. Look upon every colony as you would an individual whom you had hired; then see that each one contributes its part toward producing a fine surplus.

After you once get your colonies strong in bees, keep them so during the whole year. This can be accomplished to a great extent by keeping only good young well-developed queens. See to it that they continue to breed well into the fall. This can be done by a little feeding.

When to Put In and When to take Out of Winter Quarters.

In this cold climate I would advise putting them in their winter quarters about the first of November before they have lost many bees by hard freezing weather. As a general think, I think

waiting for a chance to fly in November is a bad practice. If you winter in a cellar and can keep the temperature about 45, it makes but little difference how damp the cellar is, providing you have a good mat on the top of every hive; or a good piece of heavy duck will answer if you have not the mats, and then raise them about an inch off the bottom boards all around.

Don't take them out in the spring until there is something for them to work on. We have noticed for several years that the first colonies we put into the cellar are the last to be taken out, and they are our best colonies nearly all summer. Heretofore there has been about ten days' difference in the time of putting in the first and the last, and about the same length of time in taking them out. Now we have a new cellar in our bee-yard so handy that two men can put away nearly 800 colonies in a day, and disturb them but very little.

In regard to this wintering problem, in order to be successful there are a few things that must work in harmony together. First, good stores; total darkness; perfect quiet, and an even temperature of about 45. If any of these are lacking it may be necessary to give them a chance to fly earlier than we otherwise should, in order to save them from wasting away badly in the cellar; then when spring comes, do all you can to keep them warm and promote early breeding.

At this time they require man's help more than at any other time of the year; and if you expect to be successful, there must be no let-up until every hive is crowded full of bees and maturing brood. Yes, I mean all that that implies, and a great deal more; for you should now have a fine lot of young queens ready to make whatever increase you may desire; but if you do not understand rearing good queens then you had better buy what you need from some party that can be relied on to furnish you good stock.