

bees feeding on sixty varieties of plants last summer, many of them wild prairie flowers very general all over the Province. It requires : 1st. A fondness for the pursuit. Any person who thinks bees require too much attention and are not worth the time expended, should not invest in them.

2nd. A suitable location. In this country, where our winds are often very persistent, shelter, either artificial or natural, should be provided ; a tight board fence will do, but a clump of timber or a ravine is better, because honey flowers are more plentiful in such locations.

3rd. A knowledge of the business can only be gained by experience, assisted by one of the many good bee books, such as Cook's Manual, The A.B.C. of Bee Culture, etc.

4th. A certain amount of patience and perseverance and a willingness to use care in small matters.

HOW TO START.

Purchase only a few colonies at first,—two or three is sufficient,—a Clarke smoker, 5 lbs. comb foundation, four or five spare hives, besides a few minor articles, such as foundation wire, a good bee book ; study up the details of each operation before undertaking it and the work will become easier and more interesting each week.

The yield per colony will vary much, all the way from nil to 150 pounds, but perhaps 40 to 50 lbs., spring count, is about the average, although many report larger returns ; we extracted 45 lbs. per colony on the experimental farm last season.

Comb honey is of course the most valuable, pound for pound, but I find it less labor to work for extracted honey, and with us the increased returns more than made up for the lower price per pound, and besides, when working for extracted honey, more room can be given and excessive swarming prevented.

Do not remove bees from the cellar until the willows bloom, generally the end of April ; place the hives facing the