

lose valuable time, which he evidently feels that he ought to make up, judging from the spasmodic efforts he will make when he starts in to work again. But at night, the man who works steady but perseveringly, will be found to have accomplished the most, while usually he will be found in a much better condition to commence again the next day.

So it is in business. One will seem to hustle around and make a considerable do-over what he is doing, and after wasting his energies in accomplishing what, by taking a little more time, could be done with very little effort, and then, because, as he thinks, he fails to meet the success he imagines he should, becomes discouraged and is ready to make a change to something else. This, in a majority of cases, proves a loss, and, in consequence, he does not succeed as the energy he displays would seem to warrant. Another man, while he may not make a great display of his energies at the start, will go to work more systematic, and will have better opportunities to economize, and in many cases to manage better than when he attempts to rush matters. If he will but observe, he will be ready to take advantage of any favorable circumstances that may arise. It always seems that the man who is constantly shifting about is always making a change at the wrong time, when a little perseverance would have brought him through all right. In all lines of business there are fluctuations, ups and downs, and in order to succeed we must persevere. It is when the odds seem against us that it seems the most important to persevere.

—*Ex.*

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A REPORT FROM WINTER QUARTERS.

H. G. ARNOLD, JR.—My bees are apparently wintering well. I have 31 colonies, packed in chaff, in clamps. Increased from 15 last spring, and sold four old colonies; took between 500 lbs. and 600 lbs. of honey.

Maidstone Cross, Jan. 31, 1888.

INSURING BEES.

J. D. GOODRICH.—I notice the inquiry in your paper in regard to insurance on bees. As an insurance agent I will say that we take insurance on them here at the same rates as other property insured in the same buildings, and locate them either in house, cellar or elsewhere in winter, and on summer stands. The honey crop for last season was very light here. From 55 colonies last spring I increased to 86, and got a surplus of 2,250 lbs. comb honey, but it was necessary to feed some sugar for safe wintering.

East Hardwick, Vt., Jan. 24, 1888.

BEEES NOT WORKING ON ALSIKE.

MISS M. JORDAN.—I commenced last season with four colonies, increased by dividing to seven; had no natural swarms. On Dec. 1 I put six colonies in the cellar, one of which was very weak. I expected it would die, and I have not been disappointed. The remaining five are apparently in good condition. I commenced ex-

tracting on June 18, and from that date to July 7 the honey flow was good. The dry weather then set in, and we got no more honey. I took about 200 lbs. of extracted and about 12 lbs. of comb honey, all from clover. We had half an acre of beautiful alsike clover, but I never could see a bee on it.

Burnamthorpe, Feb. 13, 1888.

Your experience with alsike clover is an exception to the general rule. It has been found by experiment and actual experience, that in the majority of instances alsike clover will yield, when white clover is barren of nectar.

WINTERING IN CHAFF HIVES—A GOOD REPORT.

D. JEFFREY.—I send you herewith my report for last season. I commenced with seventeen colonies from fair to good condition. The first part of the season was very good, but dry weather set in after the linden flow was about over. I scarcely got enough to keep up brood rearing until the buckwheat bloom. Then there were three or four weeks of a medium flow which started the queens laying as vigorously as in the spring, which put them in fine condition for the winter. I took 2,000 lbs. of honey, mostly extracted. The average price received was 10c. I am wintering in chaff hives on summer stands; weighed bees up Oct. 1, keeping the record of each hive; will weigh them again April 1, and average the pounds of stores consumed.

Townsend, Jarvis P.O., Ont.

We shall be glad to know just the average quantity of stores consumed by your bees during the winter; also the largest and smallest weight consumed.

MOULD AT THE ENTRANCE.

GALVIN ALLAN.—I receive the C.B.J. from a neighbor and like it very much. I must say that if I did not get them from him I should subscribe at once. When I returned home Saturday night I went down cellar to see my bees. I was quite surprised to see some white mouldy stuff at the entrance of the hive. It seemed to come from inside and run out at the entrance. Would you please tell me what this is.

Churchill, Ont.

We are pleased to note that our friends take enough interest in their neighbors to lend their bee journals. Of course, we would rather everybody would subscribe, but when two neighbors are close together, and first starting in business, by passing the JOURNAL around it will give all a taste for bee literature after they once become sufficiently interested. The "stuff" that you see at the entrance is mould. It is caused by a few old bees dying at the entrance, and the moisture condensing and running down. A short time ago we gave you the cause of and cure for this difficulty. Perhaps your cellar is too damp.