

with snow most of the winter so as to protect the clover.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I do not know, does anyone? We may all have our theories, but they count for little in these practical times.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Such a fall and winter as will keep the clover or other honey yielding plants in best condition. In northern localities a mild winter may be good, but more important is it that the ground be steadily covered with snow.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—A fall with plenty of rain and a winter with plenty of snow although in a winter like this when so little freezing takes place the snow coverlid is not so important.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, O.—Why, a favorable one, of course, and a good time to find out whether it was a favorable one or not, is in the spring following. Neither too dry or too wet in the fall, nor too cold or warm in the winter.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—What is termed a good growing fall, enough moisture to ensure a good root development in biennials and perennials and not enough to start dormant buds prematurely. Ground protected with snow in winter sufficiently to prevent winter killing.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Don't know. My investigations have not gone far enough into the subject to speak with certainty. If anybody knows let us hear from them. In general terms we may say the fall and winter that won't kill out bee pasture plants.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I should say a wet fall with the ground well covered with snow during the winter unless the weather is mild like this year when I anticipate no injury to the clover. It might have a tendency to hurry it into fast and so bloom before the bees will be in good shape to gather it.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY ONT.—Wet fall and normal winter. A normal winter is one of plenty of snow to cover the ground continuously from November till April thus affording protection to the clover and other roots and temperature down most of the time to winter standard. This is an abnormal winter.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—In my opinion the answer to that question depends on where you live. In Iowa we look for a winter entirely different from what a Californian wishes for and yet both may be favorable.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—I don't know. Does anyone? There is so much variation that I don't believe any rule can be predicated. This winter has so far been a fine one for bees on summer stands, but what the spring will bring forth, is only a matter of speculation. Even the keeping of a diary from year to year will do no good, or there is no reli-

bility to be placed on the matter, seasons have so many vagaries.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—A fall with an abundance of rain and with intervals of sunshine and mild weather. A winter open and mild with same kind of spring or if winter is cold the ground should be covered with snow which should continue on ground until danger from clover heaving out is past.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—A season following a rainy summer and fall and a mild winter is sure to be a good honey season if atmospheric conditions are also favorable. Nearly all the best honey plants are perennial and biennials and therefore they must have a seasonable year, to start them and have them thrifty and strong the second year at which time the clovers and some other plants of like habits are at their best. This state of things promises us one of the best honey seasons in Kentucky next summer, that we have had since 1883. The white clover was never more abundant and never looked better than it does at present.

A Successful Family of Bee-Keepers.

JOHN M. SWAN.—We commenced the spring of 1889 with 13 colonies and bought four more (two second swarms, one first swarm, and one old box of moveable comb); increased to 40 colonies and extracted 1800 pounds of honey. My brother, who lives a little way from me, had five colonies, spring count, and increased to 16, extracting 1000 pounds. One of his sons, the same season, bought two colonies (one of which was nearly dead when he got it,) but he increased to four, and took 240 pounds of extracted honey. Another of his sons commenced the spring with four colonies, increased to 14, and took 1000 pounds extracted. A neighbor had four colonies; he also increased to 14, and took 1000. I have given the yield in round numbers, all of them had dd pounds more than the numbers they gave me. This was all taken in about three weeks in the fall, as there was no honey in the clover to extract. My neighbor told me to-day that one of his first swarms swarmed three times, and he took a good quantity of honey from the third swarm.

Tweedside, N. B., Jan'y 31, 1890.

Well, we declare, but you have had a great flow. We figure up the aggregate and find the total number of colonies, spring count, 32; increased to 88, and the total yield, 5040 pounds of extracted honey, making an average of nearly 160 pounds per colony. Who will say hereafter that New Brunswick is not the banner province for honey? Tell us, please, how the colonies have wintered.

BEEES SET OUT IN GOOD CONDITION.

WM. H. MOORE.—Have set my bees out of the repository all in first-class condition. Only one dead out of sixty-three is not so bad.

Pelham Union, Ont., April 3, '90.