should be plenty of stores. I know that plenty of stores and a normal condition of the colony are essential always in winter-

Packing should never be so deep that the colony cannot get the benefit of the outside warmth when the day is pleasant and sunny, for if they become weak and not able to heat the hive it becomes to them a sort of refrigerator. If they be packed very deep, there should be ample ventilation, especially above, to let out dampness. If there are bees enough to warm the hive and cause evaporation sufficient to keep the hive and combs dry, it will matter but little how deep they are packed. fight is against cold, and the accumulation of moisture making the bees damp, makes the cold so much harder to bear. stand 10 to 20 degrees more cold or heat in Colorado than I can in Iowa, simply because dryer.

It is important, then, that the bees be kept dry, and the weaker the colony the more external heat required. Make the protection in such way as to obtain the most heat, and retain the least moisture. I have thought for several years, that one cause of diarrhoa was the bees taking up the surplus mo sture that drips on or about them, and not being able to fly and dispose

of it.

Exhibit of Ontario Honey at the Imperial Institute. London. England.

Toronto, May 27, '97.

DEAR SIR -I enclose report of honey received from Mr. Watson. After reading please return here for filing. This refers to the former shipment, of course, not to the consignment you have recently sent.

Yours very truly.

C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister o. Agriculture. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont.

Report by the Director of the Scientific Department on a sample of Honey, received from Mr. Canadian Harrison Watson, Curator of the Canadian Section. Imperial Institute, and labelled "Pure Machine Extracted Honey, Exhibit of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association," embossed on the capsule on the cork of the bottle "Warranted Pure Honey."

The sample as received from Mr. Watson was an opaque and nearly white crystalline

Its smell was aromatic, recalling in some degree that of peppermint Its reaction was faintly acid to litmus. The sample has been submitted to examination and analysis with the following results. showing the percentage of the chief constituents:

Water (exposed at  $100^{\circ}$ ).....18.07 per cent. Ash (Mineral constituents)... 0.16 Matter insoluble in water....trace Dextron and Lavalese ......81.44 " Starch and Dextrus ..... .. none

The honey exercised a levorotatory action on a ray of potained light; the specific rotation was high-[a]d = -11.85. levorotation was not affected by boiling the honey with dilute acid.

From the results of this examination I am of opinion that this sample consists of genuine unadulterated honey.

WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN. May 5th, 1897.

Notes and Pickings,

By D. W. Heise

(CONTINUED)

Dr. C. C. Miller in a straw in Gleanings. 477, says: It looks strange to see supers nearly filled with honey, and no sealed honey in the brood frames; but that's common this year. Strong colonies and a sudden flow of great abundance. just the order of things at Bethesda. No laid down rule will apply this year, especially so in regard to swarming. All The bees will rules are utterly ignored. and have done all sorts of funny things, and when such is the case, how convenient it is to have the queen's wing clipped.

Excessive swarming is much complained vear. The rather weather during the middle of June, and the intense heat of the past two webs together with a sudden and abundant flow of nectar is no doubt the cause.

The extreme high temperature which w have just passed through, has caused considerable number of combs to me down in several apiaries in this locality one comb only in my own yard. It makes a very bad mess of things and perhap could be avoided by proper care.

Raspberry and Alsike clover opened up simultaneously in this locality. I think never knew raspberry to secrete nectar s abundantly as this year, and the been showed a decided preference for the ben