to grumble at the result of his own work?

A flea or a grasshopper can jump 50 times its own length. If man were endowed with the same jumping powers, he could clear a quarter of a mile at one bound. Uncle Amos on his bicycle would be no where in the race; if pitted against such a one.

A splendid honey flow from the basswood this year. Who says showery weather is necessary, to a good honey crop? We have not had a shower since the first of May, and we have rarely had a better honey crop. It is true we need moisture to promote the growth of small plants, and to insure a profusion of bloom, and without blossoms there can be no honey: For this reason showers are useful. But the deeply embedded roots of the sturdy basswood takes up all the moisture necessary to nectar secretion, though the weather be exceptionally dry, no unripe honey this year, thanks to the dry weather.

The Economy of Bees in Nature.

Dr, J. M. Hicks discourses on the aid of bees in the fertilization of flowers in the following well-chosen language:

"How beautiful we see and realize the fact that bees are sure messengers in assisting horticulture and the horticulturist in reaping and gathering a bountiful harvest of fruits as well as many of the various grains and seeds of the land. Thus, when combined with the service performed by the bees in their eager pursuits, our admiration extends beyond them to their Great Originator, who, by such apparently small means, accomplished so simply yet so completely a most important object of creation. While the bees are receiving from the plants sustenance and at the same time giving them fertility, both to the horticulturist and to the florist is seen their valuable assistance in procuring remunerative returns. Thus it is true that if it were not for the valuable aid that bees and other insects perform in fertilizing many of the blooms of fruit trees and garden plants, we should soon be found wanting in a proper supply of fruit and seeds in carrying on the laudable business of horticulture, as well as fail in having seeds of a good quality at planting time. Thus we see that the two are directly and in timately connected with and depend largely upon each other."

Wintering.

A. E. HOSHAL.

At this time or later each year I am deluged privately with various questions concerning how best to prepare bees for wintering. On account of this I have thought it would not be out of place to answer some of them in the P. B. K.

There is always more or less of an anxiety in the minds of even intelligent bee-keepers during the winter, as to the condition the following spring will find their bees in. Not unfrequently it happens, that he who keeps his bees according to the traditions of his fathers in box hives with little or no attention, winters them with tolerable success, to the chagrin and wonder of his less fortunate brother of modern hives and methods. We have on record all kinds of seemingly contradictory evidence concerning this wintering problem, and from this fact has arisen all kinds of theories concerning the cause of winter losses. Some claim it is moisture, because they cannot winter successfully where it exists; while others have wintered their bees in damp cellars, or have had the inside of their hives dripping wet from condensation, and combs covered with mold. Similarly some claim it is from want of proper ventila-