cold climate I consider lime a most useful article, as it dries the air and does not give off any poisonous gases as some methods of temporary cellar heating do.

Other Uses of Lime.

How many know that air slacked lime, dusted into places where it is not convenient to whitewash, is death to mold? How many farmers know that, if they are caught in a shower with a load of hay, a light sprinkle of airslacked lime will prevent it from turning musty, and that it is a benefit rather than an injury to the stock? How many know that a dusting of air-slacked lime applied to potato tops on a damp morning in the summer will prevent potato blight?

I begin the prevention by dusting with lime as soon as the potatoes are cut. This not only lessens the chance of the seed rotting, but is a cheap fertilizer, and a preventive against grubs. Then when I harvest my potatoes I sprinkle an occasional handful as I empty them directly into the cellar. I haul them directly from the field and have no more handling them, only as required for sale, use, or planting. Be-fore I adopted this plan I used to have to sort the rotten ones out at intervals during the winter. I put the lime treatment to the test in a small way before adopting it wholesale to hundreds of bushels as I do now. Upward of 20 years ago I had some Beauty of Hebron potatoes, and many of us know how susceptible they were to rot. They began to rot, and I put one lot in a box with lime sprinkled in. The others I put in a box without any lime. The unlimed ones rotted so badly that they became a mass of corruption. The lime-treated ones came out dry; and wherever a spot of disease had begun it had dried up.

I consider no farmer's home to be well equipped without a barrel of lime stored in a *dry place*.

A Good Record in a Small Cellar.

A year ago I was so beset with work that I failed to weigh any of the hives. Many of them felt too light. Four were nuclei. So, naturally, I risked it. I piled them in the cellar like so many rows of stovewood. The size of the cellar is 9x11 feet, 6 feet high, raised 16 inches from the floor, so I think you will smile at the crowded aspect 84 colonies would present. The winter, of September, 1912

course, was very severe, and there was very little snow here. The temperature frequently fell to 40 and even 60 degrees below zero. I began taking cellar notes Jan. 2, which are as follows:

Jan.	2.	'12.	Tem.	26°	above	zero	in	cellar
**	11.	4.6	**	28°	**			**
**	16.	**	**	33°	+ 6	66		**
**	30.	**	**	36°	**	**		+5
Feb.	12.	4.6	**	34°	44	**		+ 4
**	17.	4.4	**	44°	**	6.6		**
44	28.	44	**	37°	**	4.4		**
March	1 4.	4.6	**	36°	44	44		**
**	20.	44	**	39°	4.6	**		+.6
**	21.	6.6	4.6	41°	66	**		**
6.6	25.	6.6	**	42°	**	4.4		**
April	4.	44	**	44°	64	**		+4
	10	4.6		180	66	6.6		14

On April 12 I set the bees out on their summer stands. The night temperature outside was 21 above zero. The bees gathered the first pollen on April 23 from black-alder bushes.

Now with all this abuse you will wonder how many came out alive. Out of the 84 colonies put in the cellar, 78 came through in good order; and what I am surprised at is the small quantity of stores they consumed. I use the ten-frame Langstroth hive exclusively.

BEES VISITING ONLY ONE KIND OF FLOWER

The question has been much discussed amongst bee-keepers at various times as to whether the honey-bee visits more than one kind of bloom on her journeys. The well-known naturalist, J. H. Lovell, in Popular Science Monthly, states that all bees, including the honey-bee, show a strong tendency, in collecting both nectar and pollen, to be constant to one species of flower." This agrees with the experience of most bee-keep ers, and is manifestly for the advantage of both insects and flowers. The bee's office, from the point of view of the flower, is as bearer of pollen from individuals of the same species of plants. The general tendency then is for a bee at any particular period to visit but one kind of flower. Mr. Lovell writes in a very entertaining manner of the various instances of monotropism, as this habit is termed, that have come before his notice. For instance, he re-

September, 19;

lates how, at 1 he found on : violet-blue spil (Pontederia cor hyacinth, which fringed the w sides, one to se had crept with as far as possi intending to aw the storm. The no net was rec with, and Mr. L them off into examination the the pickerel-wee son, when the pi is found on its f carefully observe other plants in never found thi where else than Another instanc found in the re small bee-the w vellow water-lily. ly anchored to the by a long stem. the bud is no lar; and the chamber and snug shelter may truly be call uge." Directly h a broad, manystigma, as in the p thick, wedge-shape orange-yellow on the top, where they Under a microsco minute drops can r stamens are indefin revelling in the completely covered, lively company of s which is found the bee in Mr. Lovell never found on an though elsewhere i other species of the

Kerner, the eminer

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