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WEATHER

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carried on at
Woodstock, Lon-
onto, Lindsay,

Gravenhurst, Ottawa and Stonecliffe
formerly Rockcliffe:)

Month.	Temperature.		
	1912	1911	1882-1911
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
March	21.0	26.2	26.8
April	40.5	40.5	41.5
May	54.9	59.9	53.7
June	60.4	64.1	63.7
July	68.5	70.0	67.9
March to July....	49.1	52.1	50.7
May to July.....	61.3	64.7	61.8
	Precipitation.		
	Inch	Inch	Inch
March	1.92	2.77	2.29
April	2.85	1.93	2.11
May	5.54	2.17	2.98
June	1.57	2.50	2.73
July	2.97	2.19	2.97
March to July....	14.85	11.56	13.08
May to July.....	10.08	6.66	8.68

The mean temperature for the five months, March to July, was 1.6° below the average for thirty years. March was 5.8° below average, April 1.0° and June 3.3° below, while May was 1.2° above. July was only 0.6° above.

The rainfall for the five months was 14.85 inches, or 1.77 inches above average for the thirty-year period 1882-1912. May was a very wet month, being 2.56 inches above the normal, or nearly double its usual amount, but June was low, with 1.16 inches of a deficiency.

HAY—Adverse conditions of the weather in April gave a poor start to the growth of timothy and clover this year, but the fields soon rallied, and taking the province over there has been a fair crop of hay of good quality, notwithstanding the wide range of yield. Timothy is said to have been relatively better than clover. The cutting ranged from June 22nd to the end of July. Some correspondents aver that harvesting was delayed owing to lack of farm labor. New seeding in this year's grain is said to be very promising. Alfalfa has also done well this season as a hay crop.

FRUIT.—Fruit trees, with the exception of some peaches, seem to have escaped serious injury from the severe winter. Several correspondents point out that more attention is now being given to spraying and other modern features of orcharding, and with good results.

There will be a fairly full yield of fall apples, but the better class of winter varieties will be rather scarce. San Jose scale and caterpillars are still complained of, but very little mention is made of scab. Pears will range from poor to fair in yield, and the same may be said of peaches, one correspondent suggestively saying of the latter, "Good where cared for." Plums will be a fair crop, and the yield of cherries upon the whole has been a good one. Grapes, as usual, give promise of a large yield, although considered a little late in growth this season. Small fruits, with the exception of strawberries, which suffered from drouth, have done well.

PASTURES AND LIVE STOCK.—Pastures were very dry in July, but August rains have greatly revived them, and at present they are green and inviting. Live stock are in a good healthy condition, although, perhaps, on the lean side. Cattle are at present in brisk demand, and at good prices. Fodder supplies will not be abundant, but careful feeders will have sufficient in most localities. Much will depend upon how the corn crop turns out, as the silo is more and more getting to be regarded as the key to the feeding situation. Straw is on the short side, although more plentiful than last year. The supply of dairy produce is about normal.

LIME DOES DRY A CELLAR

Commenting on an article in *Gleanings*, James M. Munro, of Slate River, Ont., writes in that paper as follows:

In reviewing *Gleanings*, Feb. 15, 1911, p. 110, I take decided objection to the heading of an article by F. L. Huggins, "Lime in the Cellar will not Dry the Air." and what makes it the more misleading is that he uses terms in chemistry to substantiate his position. I have worked in a lime trade for the past 40 years, and I know of no better agent than stone lime (CaO) to absorb moisture unless it be fire.

For those of us who have to winter our bees in a clay cellar in a severely