

N OF HIVES.

Journal, commenting
Macdonald's recent re-

every colony in the
me infected, it will be
fault lay in not disin-
Indeed, it may not be
sible, to tell anything
ult of anything better,
be allowed to fall back
of the many experi-
spectors of this coun-
thousands of hives not
een used with no bad
onsiderable number of
re strongly impressed
disinfection of hives is
certainly not making
aking that belief known
sitive proof that foul
aveyed by a hive that
diseased colony? Please
he occurrence of foul
ve is not satisfactory
e was the disease-car-
er sources of infection
ted. It is not denied
s arisen in foul-broody
t been disinfected, but
hat it has arisen or re-
hat have been disin-
it denied that it is in
ing to disinfect hives,
is that until there is
a reasonable percent-
y hives will carry the
ny will continue to be-
ghives does not pay."
bject, a correspondent
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re taken. * * * I,
r practiced it, and I
ng cured all right. In
where foul brood used
completely eradicated
ers have always used
without disinfection."

FROM GERMAN JOURNALS.

Jacob Haberer.

The Bees and the Flowers—Pollen from
One Plant in Each Load.

In No. 9 of the periodical "Ausder Natur," Dr. Enoch Zander wrote an interesting article about "Bees and Flowers." By microscopical examination he shows how bees do not carelessly gather pollen from different flowers. It is true in the cells in the combs we find all kinds of pollen from different flowers in one cell, but the load of a bee is always only gathered from one kind of flower. From this peculiarity we can see the providence for the plant life. If the bees would gather pollen from various kinds of flowers, if they would fly from the apple blossom to the dandelion for the same load, their work would not benefit the fertilization of either plant. But we know by examination of single loads that at one trip they only gather from the same kind, and therefore it is possible for them to perform their duty as fertilizers. What makes the bee do so? We can not say, but it must be so. If it were otherwise, how poor would the world look, as only a part of the plants are self-fertilizers. But our belief is that the scent of the first flower on their trip will lead them to harvest only from that variety at the same time.—Bienenwirtschaftliches Centralblatt.

In the northern part of Germany many hundred thousand colonies of bees are every year moved to the large tracts of heather in Lueneburg. According to the statement of the K. Railroad Director of Hanover, during the night of July 7-8 last year, 250,000 colonies were transported on special trains, and during the night of July 30-31, 120,000 colonies passed along the station of Uelzen. It is estimated that the Lueneburger heathers pastured about a half a million colonies of bees last year.—Bienenwirt. Centralblatt.

Dry Sugar Feeding.

Carl F. Schulz, Harburg-Lanenbrush.

Having heard from another party trying to feed dry sugar to the bees without success, he started with it in a rainy season during the failure of the basswood bloom in 1907. A platter was filled with fine dry sugar. A first a little cold water was poured on it. They soon took up the sugar, except the weaker colonies. I feed dry sugar daily to the prime swarms and they make splendid progress; since then he has always fed dry sugar. He says: "If I feed liquid sugar they fly during the day time as if a whip was behind them, but if they get the sugar dry they use up the sugar and keep quiet. Sugar boiling is an unnecessary thing during summer time. A trial should be made at every bee stand.—Bienenwirt. Centralblatt.

My bees are so foolish that they carry the sugar out after having used some of the dampest, but a very fine pulverized sugar might work. Our granulated is too coarse.
J. H.

HONEY INCOME CONSIDERABLE.

Indexed

F. Dundas Todd Is Studying Possibilities
—Disaster in Cowichan Apiaries Re-
sulting from Consumption of
Honey Dew.

"I have estimated that the gross income of the province from honey produced is in the neighborhood of \$100,000, or something like fifty cents a head for the whole population. This is based on calculations which have, so far as my personal investigations have been conducted, so far proved correct." This is what F. Dundas Todd, the provincial government bee expert, stated in conservation yesterday. Mr. Todd has been lecturing on bees at different points on Vancouver Island, and also on the smaller islands adjoining and has found the people intensely interested. Many of them are anxious for him to return and give practical demonstrations in the day time.