

R. F. HOTERMAN,—I should say both the solids probably all from the earth. The moisture perhaps partly from air partly from the earth. If is a difficult question to answer, as the nitrogen and oxygen of the air enters into the formation of solid bodies very largely.

G. W. DEMABEE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—Nectar is a production of the earth in the same sense that the sweet sap of the sugar maple tree is a production of the soil. The roots of plants feed from "plant food" in the soil and as the "sap" ascends the heat of the sun, light, moisture, air and all combined co-operate to produce the chemical changes that result in throwing off in the flower cups the substance called nectar-honey, when evaporated. But why one tree, or plant secretes nectar and not another is too hard for me. I can only answer God made them so. Soft south and west winds.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY—I fear this is too rich for my blood, but here goes for a theoretical answer. Honey as produced by flowering plants like any other product of vegetation can scarcely be said to come from either the earth or the air exclusively. The principal ingredients in honey are crystallizable and uncrystallizable sugars, and of the elements comprising sugars carbon is the chief. Now the plant gets carbon from the air by means of its leaves. Tracing this main element of honey to the exclusion of in the less important because less abundant ones a person would be led to say air is the source from which honey is drawn, and this is true the same proportion that honey contains carbon and being approximately correct the latter part of the question is easily answered. Air charged above a certain per cent with carbonic acid is impure air for animal life, but not for plant life unless the carbonic acid be in large per centage. Rain purifies the air for animal life. The plant does the same, hence rain may be said to rob the plant as far as the carbon of the air is concerned. The inference is that dry warm days are conducive to honey production in the flowers. I am of the opinion that the facts will not bear out the theory.

From both the earth and the air. A moist warm atmosphere. A hot parching sun seems to remove so much of the moisture from the atmosphere, that the honey fails to secrete. Too cold an atmosphere also prevents secretion although a cold atmosphere is not as unfavorable for thistles, and fall flowers.

In order to assist our bee-keeping friends to make a better show, we will sell the balance of our 1 lb. screw top honey glasses at very much reduced rates. All wanting them, should write at once for prices, stating quantity. We will also give special quotations on smokers, honey knives, and other things for exhibition purposes, especially labels, as that is one of the most important points in connection with the sale of honey.

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D. A. JONES

EDITOR.

BEEON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1891.

Bees are beginning to gather fall honey again more freely.

We have a few No. 2 odd width sections on hand, principally narrow, that we will sell at \$1.00 per thousand.

Force pumps should not be neglected in the robbing season. There should be one in every bee-yard, with a pail of water in readiness.

Friend Hutchinson, of the Review, is going to make an exhibit at the Detroit Exposition, and also at the State Fair, Michigan, we wish him success.

There have been slight frosts in some localities, but not enough to injure the fall flowers, and they bid fair to produce honey liberally, if the weather is favorable.

Latest reports from Mr. F. H. Macpherson, say that he has not yet recovered. He has severed his connection with the D. A. Jones Co., and also his assistant editorship of the Journal. We hope a few months more rest will restore him to his former vigor.

We would advise our friends, when shipping honey, to never ship by express, unless it is absolutely necessary. We have just received a can from a friend, with charges \$1.50, whereas, if it had been sent by freight, it would only have been about one-third as much,

We have many enquiries about black and shiny bees. It would be well to call them old thieves, for sometimes they are not black and shiny, as we find them among Italians, as well as Black bees, only they are a little more conspicuous among the black ones, and the removal of the hair from the thorax or abdomen, gives them a black shiny appearance. The same appearance may be found among Italians, Cyprians, Syrians, or any of the yellow races, only you have to look a little closer to find them. They are simply robber bees, that have lost all the hair from their abdomens.