

ration in order to be economic, in order to maintain health; we must have a due proportion of protein or albumenoids but not too much because such would be not only a waste but a detriment to the system. On the other hand sugars and starches cannot be used alone, for they do not furnish nitrogen. They would provide the system with heat producing constituents but the system would be wearing out. When the food does not contain a sufficiency of protein to replace the daily waste then the body weight decreases. We must have food containing all classes of constituents so that the body may be healthy and strong; each class of constituents has its own particular function to perform in the system.

Mr. Hall: I would like to ask the Professor a question. In liquefying honey would you advise 70 degrees centigrade?

Prof. Shutt: I would advise you to keep the temperature as low as possible. Yes, that is about the right temperature, say 160 degrees Fahrenheit. (Applause.)

News from South Africa.

Durban, Natal, May 23, 1902.

Editor C. B. J.,

Dear Sir,—It is some time since I sent you a line regarding affairs in this part of the world, but there is so much to be done in the way of work that the bees do not get much attention.

There is a steady flow of population northwards, and those who have not gone are trying to get there, so everyone is kept busy in the transport way.

We have had a very wet summer and autumn, which caused an enormous growth of weeds, the hives getting almost covered, as, owing to the scarcity of labor, it was impossible to get anyone to attend to the garden.

Labor is one of the difficulties in bee-keeping here, as the natives, who form the class upon which one has to draw, have a strong natural odor to which the bees appear to object, so that they cannot work about hives in the day time. I must say that I sympathize with the bees, for I have not, after 25 years overcome my repugnance to the "boquet d' Afrique." This is the more unfortunate as the hives are not shut down for half the year, but there always seems to be something wanted.

A pair of honey-guides paid me a visit this year and nested somewhere close by, but did not find it. There are many stories related as to the way in which these birds conduct people to bees' nests and no doubt they do as I have heard in many cases but have never actually seen it. The cock bird of my two visitors, a very handsome fellow, pale grey with bright yellow feathers in wings and tail, fell a victim to an airgun but the hen remained and brought a young one later. They were very fond of pecking about old dry combs, probably after the wax moth grubs, they also collected the young bee grubs that were thrown out, but I never saw them catch bees on the wing, nor did they seem keen for honey. My impression is that it is the grubs and old comb that they are anxious to get at.

There are several kinds of guides and also bee-eaters, some are very pretty birds but I do not think they are any advantage from a bee-keepers point of view.

We are now starting our winter season and the first flowers are out, these are a tall white flower, fine pollen bearer, and a nettle, the peaches will follow and instead of putting the hives in the cellar we hope to be putting section racks

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