

expect to have several lots to transfer on the same terms, so that all the students may have the opportunity of trying their hand. The hive contained but very little honey, and the little there was seemed to be more appreciated by the clerks and students than by the bees, and they, the bees, had to quietly put up with the inevitable.

HOW TO COLLECT AND PRESERVE SPECIMENS OF HONEY-BEARING PLANTS.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

A COLLECTION of dried specimens is useful only for reference—to refresh the memory in leisure hours. The chief benefit to be derived from collecting Honey-plants is the valuable information one gets by close observation while *making* the collection and the closer and more systematic the observations and investigations the greater will be the amount of practical benefit by learning how to increase the amount and improve the quality of our supply of honey. Not only should observations be *made* but the results should be recorded in concise form, and the most suitable place for this record would seem to be on the sheet of paper on which the dried specimen is mounted.

Some of the things to be observed and noted: Is the plant a herb, a shrub or a tree? Is it annual, biennial or perennial? Is it hardy? Is it native or naturalized? Widely diffused or rarely found?

Notice the structure of the blossoms, the position of the nectary, whether the honey be accessible to our bees. At what season of the year does the plant blossom? How long does it continue to blossom? Does it blossom freely. Note the kind of soil on which it grows best, whether in wet or in dry places, whether it be difficult to eradicate, whether the yield of honey be great or small, and the quality good or bad, etc., etc. Lastly having discovered desirable plants, by

what means can they best be multiplied?

Much of the information adverted to can be obtained by close observation in a single season, while in some cases, observations must be carried on from year to year. It is wonderful, when one begins to observe closely, how much is seen and learned, "not dreamt of before in his philosophy." Try it, friends, your time will not be wasted.

BEES STARVING FOR WANT OF STORES.

BEE-KEEPERS should at this season, examine their colonies every few days, as during the gap between fruit bloom and white clover very little honey will be gathered by the bees. We now find colonies which we supposed had plenty of stores; to last until white clover should bloom, getting scarce of stores, several almost at the point of starvation. One or two days neglect at such a time will cause the destruction of all the brood. See that every colony has plenty of food as the consumption of food is now very great, more being consumed in one day than there would be during a week in the Fall of the year. Anyone who neglects this precaution will pay the penalty by the loss of his honey crop, if not of his entire colony.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

WINTERING SUCCESSFULLY.

THE POLLEN THEORY.

I THINK I have demonstrated the truth of the following propositions: First. All bee diarrhetic excreta, will be found replete with nitrogen, always from pollen, and nearly or quite always containing pollen grains, with a little animal tissue, which gives it its nauseous odor, and assists in the coloring.

2nd. No genuine bee-diarrhoea can take place in a hive containing no pollen.

3rd. Pollen is found in combs in two forms. In bee-bread and floating in the honey.

4th. Bees cannot consume honey containing it without consuming the floating pollen.

5th. Bees will not consume bee-bread except