

many prefer comb honey, notwithstanding the undesirable presence of the wax. There are a few, I think, who are not like the doctor in that they would prefer what has run out presently on the bottom of the plate."

The above remarks of Mr. Taylor contain a truth which bee-keepers cannot afford to lose sight of much longer. In the address I gave before the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association I condemned the general practice of allowing honey to stand in tanks exposed to the moisture of the atmosphere. This is at present almost universal practice but it deteriorates the quality.

I believe that the comb will impart a flavor when it has been stored in combs not long before used in the brood for brood rearing. But the great difference generally in the flavor of comb and extracted honey from the same source is that the extracted honey is handled in such a way that the delicate aroma is lost. Bee-keepers, as a class, have a dread and contempt for science, possibly because they have come in contact with too much false science. But unless we are going to allow other branches of agriculture to outstrip us and even look upon us with contempt, we must not only be friendly to science but court it and seek its aid in the advancement and elevation of our calling. I predict science will revolutionize the methods of handling extracted honey. It will show us why we should allow the bees to keep the honey until their resources to improve it have been exhausted. How every utensil and vessel into which it comes in contact should be free from the invisible yet active and injurious germs of fermentation. How one can of sour and souring honey, tolerated in a honey house, becomes a breeding place which will lead to fermented honey when otherwise it would not be the case. We will realize the folly of allowing honey to stand in open vessels where it loses its aroma. We will rather harvest it in a way that it can be immediately

sealed. Of course if the aroma and flavor is undesirable the more lost the better.

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There is a good deal to learn about hive covers and their use. In going about the country I have been surprised to see the

shapes, forms and methods of applying covers. To begin with,

Hive Covers. a cover should never be the means by which the bees are prevented from escaping from the hive; that is, under the cover there should be a quilt, cloth, or board by means of which the bees are confined to the hive. To use the heavier cover for this purpose tends to the killing of bees when putting on the cover. With a cloth, the top of the hive can be covered gradually or laid lightly over the hive and then drawn backward and forward lightly until there are no more bees between the cloth and wood. If a honey board is used it can be laid to place somewhat diagonally so that the edges touch only at eight points, then by smoking and brushing, the bees can be cleared away from the remaining space and the board returned to place. This cannot be done with any properly constructed hive cover. Again, there are many times when a hive can be shaded by lifting the cover at the back.

As to the construction of the cover, we want cheapness but we must have in the cover protection against wet weather, heat, and cold.

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We notice in the British Bee Journal that the Right Honorable Viscount Enomotto, Minister of Agriculture,

Bees in Japan. culture, Tokyo, Japan, has been engaging Mr. Thomas B. Blow, of England, to make a report on Bees in Japan. Mr. Blow speaks highly of the honey producing possibilities of the country. He condemns the bees as "They form very small colonies, and thus are not well calculated to gather any very large quantity of honey per