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The results obtained by this interesting experiment should be of the greatest interest to Londoners, for it will prove whether bees can live in the heart of the City, whether in such circumstances they can flourish and multiply, and whether from the parks, gardens, squares and open spaces of the metropolis 50,000 bees can procure sufficient food to secrete enough honey to be of a practical use.

If these things prove to be the case, then an interesting, instructive and profitable hobby is open to dwellers in the most crowded parts of the city, and for the initial outlay of a couple of pounds any man may ensure an annual supply of fresh honey being added to the family larder.

THE SCIENTIFIC SIDE OF APICULTURE

(Dr. Thos. S. Elliott, in Bee-Keepers' Record)

Mr. Hayes, in a paper read before the British Bee-keepers' Association in October, 1907, showed how botany may aid us in the detection of adulteration of honey. Absence of pollen grains in a sample will indicate substitution of glucose or some other material for honey, whilst a sample of honey containing pollen grains which are not found in any English bee-flowers will be proved to be of foreign origin. The subject has not yet received the attention it deserves, but I think that in the not distant future a microscopic collection of pollen grains will be a useful, if not necessary, part of the armanarium of the honey-analyst, and that we may some day be able to tell the source or sources of origin of any sample of honey, and not only the sources, but the amount of honey derived from each source, by the relative proportions of the different varieties of pollen grains present. Chemistry teaches us the composition of honey, wax, pollen and the foods supplied to the larvae of queen, drone and worker, but it is of practical use chiefly in the detec-

tion of adulteration of honey. Honey and glucose have about the same percentage of compositions, but in the polariscope we have an instrument which will generally detect adulteration.

A FEW MORE DON'TS FROM MR. ANGUISH

Don't fail to attend the convention at Detroit this fall, for I see by C.B.J., page 165, that there is to be a warm spell for a few of us comb honey producers without the aid of Herschiser's apparatus. We will try and be there prepared.

Don't attempt to produce comb honey by the old method, by putting sections on colonies with a few unfinished from last season for bait. That is something of the past. This is the reason that so many condemn comb honey production, and cry out through the journals that they can make so much more money producing extracted. Try a new method by shaking a very heavy colony, or a colony that has got two bodies full of bees, on one body, and put sections on, and you will need no bait sections to induce the bees up into sections. You will be surprised how soon you will have to put an extra comb honey super on if honey is coming in. My method of producing comb honey is all done by the shook system, and I can make more money from comb honey than I can out of extracted.

Don't try to produce comb honey on a weak or medium colony, for it cannot be done.

Our bees had a booming time all through April and dandelion bloom. One colony swarmed on the 18th of May, before we got them out of packing, and a large number were preparing, but we got after them and stopped that, and got them doing something better, drawing out foundation and preparing for the clover flow, and it looks at present as if we will not be disappointed, for the clover never looked better.

D. ANGUISH.