

into the can for about one minute. This loosens all the honey and dampens any rust which may be inside. They are then rinsed through hot water and the cans and screw tops are put into the dry kiln on the hot pipes, and all the moisture is there evaporated in a few moments, and the cans are left perfectly dry; the paraffin is placed in a pot or dish and set on the hot pipes and when the tins are dried, with a dipper the hot paraffin is taken and poured into them. It is shaken around quickly, and all that does not adhere is then emptied out. The amount of paraffin that adheres to the inside of the can is scarcely visible yet the coating is perfect.

**PROPOLIS,—HOW IT IS REMOVED FROM THE LEGS OF THE BEES.**

While at the Conversation given in honor of the Ontario delegates at Kensington last October, the question came up as to how the bee glue or propolis was removed from the legs of the bees after they had entered the hive. This was a question which seemed to interest a good many and one with which very few were acquainted. We have frequently watched bees enter a hive with large lumps of propolis attached to each leg. They would run over the combs fluttering their wings and giving their body a swaying motion. The other bees would come up and would take a small portion of the propolis from one side and would then back up, stringing it out from one to two inches before it would part from the lump. As soon as a bee had secured his little parcel it would walk up to the place where it was attaching the propolis to the hive or frame and leave it there. It would take quite a number of the bees to remove the loads from the legs of one bee; we have never yet seen it removed at one operation. This will account in a great measure for the propolis which is in beeswax; and there is but little wax now-a-days without more or less. It, however, appears to be lighter in weight than the propolis, and if properly clarified the latter settles to the bottom and can be removed from the cake of wax after it cools. Nearly all the propolis in this section of the country comes from the balm of gilead. If you wish to see the bees gathering the resin, all you re-

quire to do is to break a limb from off the balm of gilead tree, stick it in the ground any place near the apiary. We have had combs which when rendered into wax were very disappointing, there being large quantities of sediment, chiefly propolis. Old combs are supposed to be much better for wintering purposes than new ones; now may it not be that the propolis (especially if taken from balm of gilead) assists in keeping the bees in a more healthy condition during their confinement. The thought has struck us that if a small quantity of balm of gilead propolis could be incorporated with the honey it would have a good effect upon the bees while they were "in durance vile." Where there is much propolis from this source, in the hive, the odor arising from its presence would be given to the honey, and consequently make it more wholesome for the bees. A few trees of this class planted in every locality would be valuable both for bee purposes as well as to assist in purifying the atmosphere in the immediate neighborhood.

**THE PROVINCIAL PRIZE LIST.**

THE following is a list of the prizes to be given at the Provincial Exhibition to be held at Ottawa between the 19th and 24th of September.

**CLASS 42—HONEY, AND APIARY SUPPLIES.**

Sec't.		\$	c.
1.	The best display of extracted honey in marketable condition.....	10	00
	2d do .....	5	00
2.	The best display of honey in the comb and in marketable condition.....	10	00
	2d do .....	5	00
3.	Honey in the comb, not less than 10 lbs.....	8	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	4	00
4.	Jar of extracted honey.....	4	00
	2d do .....	2	00
	3d do .....	1	00
5.	Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs..	3	00
	2d do .....	2	00
	3d do .....	1	00
7.	Best wax extractor.....	Diploma	
8.	Best honey extractor.....	Diploma	
9.	Best and largest display of apiarian supplies .....	Silver Medal	
	2d do .....	4	00