

Pringle sold the honey, but sent back the wax legs in the keg. I have decided to send them to you to make into comb foundation, which will pay me better than keeping them for relics.

If I were a grocer I would not care about dumping 700 lbs of solid honey at once. I think a keg of, say, 150 or 160 lbs is quite large enough. Many a one I have dumped to get the honey in shape for reliquifying.

I forgot to mention that the trough around the plate for display was to catch the honey in case it should melt with the heat. There was a hole for it to run through and fall into a vessel below, and sure enough Mr. Pringle had to melt it up before the exhibition was over, but he wrote me that it looked well in its liquid form. I might just say that, like the other exhibitors, I received a bronze medal.

Poole, Ont D. CHALMERS.

We think you are right, friend Chalmers, about the smaller quantity, apart from it being more easily handled, the smaller bulk is likely to be more thoroughly granulated to the centre. We note that our American cousins have been advocating selling honey in this way, too, but do not give either you or Holtermann the credit for the idea.—Editor.

GETTING RID OF ANTS.

In *Elsass-Lothringischer Bienen-Zuchter*, Ch. Zwilling gives an infallible method for getting rid of ants, which are often troublesome in an apiary. Make a hole in the ant's nest with a stick, and drop into it a piece of camphor about the size of a filbert, and then close up the hole. After a few days it will be seen that all the ants have deserted the nest, for the smell of the camphor, which gradually permeates the ground, is obnoxious to them, and they get as far away from the odor as possible. To get rid of them from hives, the walls, floor-

boards, stands, and all parts where ants are likely to run over, should be rubbed with a cloth in which a piece of camphor has been wrapped, or the cloth may be moistened with camphorated spirit. At the end of the week, there will be no more ants.—British Journal.

VICTORIAN BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENTION— AUSTRALIA.

(President's Address.)

The President, in his address, said that the bee-keeping industry was improving, the market was improving, and the outlet increasing. The honey flow had been a comparative failure all over the State. In spite of this, tins and tins of honey were to be seen in the stores. This, perhaps, discouraged people, who wondered whether it was worth putting more money into the industry. Honey was bringing 2 1-4d. to 3d. per lb. in Melbourne. They ought to improve the trade outside Victoria. Strong competition was threatening from New South Wales, and they already had South Australian honey on the Victorian market. Shipping freights were so low that beekeepers in other States were able to land their honey in Melbourne more cheaply than Victorians who had to send their honey by rail. There were many openings for honey outside Victoria. He had himself sent honey to India, where the granulated honey was in demand. Three different firms in Johannesburg had written to him asking for honey, but he could not supply the demand. He did not wish to boom the industry, but he felt that the prospects were good. They ought to do something in a co-operative way. He was anxious to see the Association growing, but there should be a larger proportion of bee-keepers members. They must represent the bee-farmers of Victoria, really, and not only a section of them nominally. He was pleased to see that the Government was taking notice of the industry, and in the forest expert, Mr. Tatham, and Mr. Murray, the Minister for Agriculture, we have men very strong on behalf of the industry. It was a great gain compared to what the industry has been looked upon.—Australian Bee Bulletin.