foundation and not from texture of wax. Mr. Hutchison in the Review says. "Once snow is melted, it never can be restored to its state. It may be frozen again, but it will be hard and solid, it will be ice. Of course, nature can evaporate the water, and form it into snow again, but man cannot restore it to snow."

This is an unfortunate instance, Brother Hutchinson, but man can melt it and with the necessary artificial appliances have it fall in beautiful flakes of snow as before. No scientist doubts this for a moment, and many others know this to be a fact. Again he professes to give us another clincher and not two years ago I could have said nothing in reply. Hutchinson quotes Mr. Bingham and says. 'Butter is butter, but melted butter is grease;" let me whisper to Mr. Hutchinson this is all wrong, there is a new and secret process by means of which poor butter is taken, melted, cleansed, churned again in milk, turning out a beautifully grained article, which I would defy Mr. Hutchinson to distinguish from that which has not been melted.

When new and valuable discoveries are made no matter how good, we must expect opposition, even honest opposition, but these men nevertheless hinder progress. If we can get a comb with base and sidewall as thin as natural, the fish bone trouble we have had in the past, will I know, trouble us no more. This will be an advantage over the many other advantages already enumerated. Some may say how do I know? Because I have had comb honey stored in just such tomb. I only wish we could feel surer that such comb will be within the reach of bee-keepers during 1898 I believe as the editor of Gleanings has said, such comb will enable us to produce almost or perhaps quite as much comb as extracted honey and more comb will be used. It does seem a little strange: a while ago Mr. Hutchinson saw something new and wonderful and the other Bee Journals have not been able to see it. Now the other Bee Journals see the possibility of a Revolution and Mr. Hutchinson fails to see it.

LATER.-Since writing the above a sample of the comb has been shown to others and they agree that the side wall is fully twice as thin as has often been built naturally by the bees. Remember this comb will not be upon the market this season. A sample of the comb will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 10c. in postage stamps. For particulars see February number of the Canadian Bee Journal.

While the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was in session the Editor of Tue

trees are in blossom

CANADIAN BEE JOUR-Spraying while NAL, then Presidentel the Ontario Bee-Yeevers' Association, senta letter to the Conven-

tion. The following is the letter which appears in The Canadian Horticulturist for January 1897, which by the way has come out in a new and improved form:

SPRAYING WHILE TREES ARE IN BLOSSOM.

SIR,-When the Spraying Bill was passed before the House, it was done larger through the endorsation of fruit growers and I think whatever prejudice then a isted, has largely worn away since the time. It is now admitted that no good and result from spraying trees while in blossom and if it does not injure the blossom, it is at least a loss of time and material. Day ing the past year there has been a good dal of spraying of fruit trees while in blossoz There doubtless has been occasion law when the has been broke I ignorance, and know one or two instances where experiment work has been carried on, and, owing the uncertain weather, there may have be some excuse for transgressing; but the are others who have openly and in defiant of the law, sprayed during the prohibit time. This is particularly the case with men who charge so much for spraying (chards, and they begin as early in the s son as they can and continue as long work will be given them I have asked to bring this matter before the Er Growers' Association. knowing that this way attention of fruit growers of best be drawn to the matter. There she be fellowship between two branches of a clture-which the greatest cientists the world have linked together in so