

it kept the bees "nosing around" but getting nothing, and the citizens of Woodstock blamed him for sowing the stuff. Locality may make the difference in reports, but certainly sweet clover in our vicinity is a nuisance, tending to create antagonism between the bee-keeper and farmer, and at the same time being of no benefit to the bee-keeper.

[You are perhaps just a little bit prejudiced against Editor Root's favorite honey plant, are you not. This fall, from the "luxuriant growths" around Brantford, our bees gathered enough honey to keep themselves out of mischief and a little more, when other clovers were exhausted, but we admit there has been other seasons when it did not do this. Locality, you say? Why, yes, of course, your soil in York county may be faulty (we have good soil in Brant county), or, what scientists tell us is of more importance to clover, the atmosphere. Your atmosphere may be wrong.—Ed.]

Liability of Dark Honey or Sugar Syrup in Brood Nest Going Into Sections.

At present quite a controversy is going on over the line relative to the practice of feeding sugar syrup. Mr. Boardman practices feeding just previous to clover-flow, so that the brood-nest will be full and all clover honey go into the supers. In a late issue of the "American Bee Journal," Editor York advises bee-keepers to make their hives heavy for winter by leaving plenty of sealed combs of dark honey, arguing that the dark honey thus placed will really be equal next season pound for pound, with light honey. Commenting on this, Editor Hutchinson, in the "Review," asks bee-keepers to see how much of this dark honey will go into the sections, intimating, of course, that there is not much likelihood of dark honey, or sugar syrup either, going into the supers. Seems

to me that friend Hutchinson is treading on dangerous ground, for surely any practical apiarist knows that, if a brood-nest is full of any kind of honey or syrup, provided the colony has a prolific queen and swarming does not take place, quite a large percentage of this honey or syrup will find its way into the surplus apartments. This is something that any one can test for themselves, and if the novice has colonies go into the clover-flow with brood-nest full of buckwheat he may decide that, while experience is a good teacher, it is sometimes a little expensive.

York County, Ont.

Honey for the Toilet—Apart from the medicinal uses to which honey is and may be applied, are those connected with the toilet. A small jar containing honey should be kept on every washstand and in every nursery. Honey proves a panacea for most of the ills that flesh, or rather skin, is heir to, in the shape of cracked lips, roughness of the skin, blotchy patches around the mouth, which are most disfiguring to even the most beautiful, chilblains or chapped hands, sore and cracked heels, wind-caught ears, etc., which can all be prevented by this simple remedy. The application is so easy, and no one can object to it, as they do to so many other remedies. After washing any part of the body suffering from any of the above unpleasantnesses, apply to the part affected, while still wet, a very little honey, by dipping the finger into the jar and smearing it over. To those who suffer habitually in winter from any of these distressing complaints, the continued use of honey will prevent them from appearing. Begin to use as soon as the weather gets cold, or as soon as the wind begins to nip.—Irish Bee Journal.