

and fine as a sting is I thought it too large for the place it occupied and it took two to remove it. I have it laid carefully by as a trophy and will in the future see that all stings are removed, especially those about the eyes.

JOHN McARTHUR.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1889.

Friend McArthur you must have had a very painful operation performed. I never knew of a bee sting to travel. Of the thousands of stings I have had during my life, not one has had any serious effect. I have frequently been stung and known others to be, in places where the sting could travel but never knew them to. I can only account for this extraordinary occurrence by the fact that the eye must have been closed at the time the bee stung it. Then the constant winking, or opening and closing of the eye, might have the effect of pushing it further in the lid, while the barbs in the sides of the sting prevented it from working back. There is perhaps no other place that you could have been stung where such a grand opportunity presented itself for testing what appears to be a fact that the sting pushed into the eyelid. The proper slope, then the opening and closing of the eye, constantly crowding the sting further up, it may be easily seen how it travelled or worked up. We have all heard of needles appearing in a totally different part of the body after being in the anatomy for years but this is the first on record of a similar occurrence with a sting. I doubt whether the sting could have travelled without pressure from behind.

The World's Fair.

I HAVE thought a good deal in regard to the fizzle of the apiarian exhibit from the United States at Paris, and had come to the conclusion in my own mind that we must make the grandest display, or exhibit, of the bee industry at the World's Exposition in this country in 1892 (wherever it may be held) that was ever made in the world; and to do this we must begin in time. With that in mind, and thinking that, as president of our national Association, I might properly be considered the representative of American bee-keepers, I wrote those in charge of the proposed exposition in Chicago, and also to the Mayor of New York suggesting that, when the proper time arrives for arranging matters, we be given the

proper inducements and space to make such an exhibit as will be a credit to us and an honor to the country.

The president of the Chicago organization replied, saying, "The suggestion you make is a good one, and will be laid before the proper authority for such action as may be required should the fair be located, as we expect, in Chicago."

I have not yet heard from New York, and shall write to Washington as soon as I learn the name of some one engaged in trying to get the exposition located there, so as to be on hand at whichever place it may be located.

I expect to say something about it in the President's annual address at the Convention at Brantford. It may, to some, seem a little early to "set the ball rolling;" but if we wait till next year we may be too late; but just as soon as Congress settles the matter of location, the plan of the exposition will at once be laid out; and unless we are on hand, we shall get left out.—A. B. MASON in Gleanings.

Forestry and Beekeeping.

EVERY beekeeper is interested in forestry, whether he knows it or not. The presence of trees, whether large or small protects the surface of the earth from the intense and scorching rays of the sun in summer, prevents the evaporation of moisture occasioned by rainfall, and also prevents the rapid absorption of moisture at the root and rootlets of trees, obstructing the descent of water, and causing it to be held so that it precolates through the soil and rocks, storing it for use in streams, as well as for evaporation in the atmosphere. Much of the nectar gathered by the bees comes from the bloom of trees and shrubs. The oak, sycamore, locust, willow, bluegum, acacia and manzanita are all good honey producers; while the sages are best of all. But other trees that produce no nectar-bearing bloom, are useful in tempering the atmosphere, creating that humidity that is essential to the secreting of nectar in flowers whether growing on trees or plants. Besides trees are wind-breaks, sheltering from the sweeping blasts that come down from the north, lapping up the moisture in the earth when unmolested, and increasing in velocity as they drive over barren mountain sides, valleys and plains.

Then let the beekeeper plant trees, being assured that he gathers wealth from each swaying branch, and every sturdy trunk and root of the trees that ornament and beautify our landscape.