

and the skin allowed to come off the pipe as filled. In filling in sausage meat a plunger is worked in to force the meat through the pipe, with honey made thin. I think this will be unnecessary for small quantities, if I had to put up a big lot I should prefer to use a plunger and have the honey on the point of candying.

A HALLAMSHIRE BEE-KEEPER.

The idea is certainly new to us, and we have no doubt that honey could be put up in that way and allowed to granulate. Whether it would be considered to add to its attractiveness would depend very much on the way in which it was done. There is a very tough, strong paper made which we think would be more appetizing to use than the casings but it would perhaps lack the transparency. When the skins are carefully prepared there ought not to be any objection to them. The novelty would have a good deal to do with the sale. For some years we have been experimenting more or less with paper packages and we believe that where the honey is allowed to granulate that a cheaper package may be made of paper than of any other material. Small, round or square packages can be made very cheaply, but there is always more or less loss in shipping, unless the packages are thoroughly cased in strong boxes, and unless the honey is allowed to thoroughly granulate before it is moved. The bee-keeper having a lot of shelving in a dry room where he could fill the packages with liquid honey and allow them to stand until they were thoroughly granulated, could then fold the top of the paper down and make a very nice package of it. The sausage system spoken of by our Hallamshire friend has the advantage of being able to be used while honey is liquid, yet it would not take much to break the skin thus allowing the honey to escape, but if it were granulated the skin could be peeled off the honey the same as it is off the sausage. An ordinary rubber stamp could be used to put the name and the address of the producer on every link of the sausage honey.

It is certainly an experiment worthy a trial, and we shall try our hands at it. We would also like others to experiment in the same direction and report results, not only in putting up the honey but in the placing it on the market. The great drawback to the scheme, in

our minds, is the thought of having honey put up in a sausage casing, but if our English friends, who are usually very fastidious, will buy candy put up in the way mentioned by H.B.K. surely it is worth the trial. Of a verity it would solve the 5 cent package system for extracted honey.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
Bee Stings.

A STING WHICH TRAVELLED AFTER ENTERING THE
EYE-LID.

HAVING read an article in your JOURNAL of October 16th, page 690, by A. J. Cook on bee stings, the thought arose in my mind that my experience the past season and the suffering endured by being stung on the eyelid might be of interest to the bee-keeping fraternity, it having been my intention to give it publicity at an earlier date. A. J. Cook's theory and my experience differ somewhat as will be seen. About the 1st of August I was stung on the left eyelid about one quarter of an inch above the eyelash and about the centre. At the time I was engaged handling frames in a very wicked hive. Replacing the frame as quickly and as gently as possible, I extracted the sting as I thought, but only broke off the poison bag and attachments, the sting and sheath remaining. There was no swelling or inconvenience for two weeks when suddenly I felt a very sharp cutting sensation as if a piece of steel or some sharp instrument had entered my eye. I had it examined, nothing could be seen, suffered excruciating pain for one week. Had it examined again with about the same result. I cleansed the eye and got a wash, took two small particles off the upper side of pupil remarking it would be all right in two days. By this time inflammation had taken hold to an alarming extent. Another week of suffering. At last I thought of being stung on that eyelid about four weeks previous. At this time I was a believer in A. J. Cook's theory and thought stings did not travel but now believe to the contrary. Bee stings do travel and quite a distance sometimes. A third examination proved that it was a bee sting right through the eyelid and moving upwards. It was with great difficulty the lid could be turned over sufficiently to allow of its being removed. In conversation with the specialist who removed it, nothing could be detected with the naked eye but under the glass a white spot could be seen and in cutting there lay the sting. He said it had travelled quite a distance. Small