

well known. It is usually given in warm milk or warm water. One or two teaspoonfuls twice or thrice daily have produced beneficial effects on bronchitis, asthma, and diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs, producing elasticity of the lungs and a decided increase of the vocal powers. The breath is said to be perfumed, and a sense of warmth and well-being to pervade the body.

The field for such an important honey would almost appear unlimited, owing to its antiseptic properties; and already cases have been recorded of its use in typhoid gastric infection, whooping-cough, and catarrhs. As a substitute for cod-liver oil, the advent of eucalyptus honey will be hailed with delight by all who will have to undergo the nauseous experience of a course of this oil, while its nutrient powers are not thought to be inferior. Much interest was created a short time since by the chemical analysis of the famous Trebizond honey, which produces narcotic effects upon all who take it, followed by strong excitement and toxic effects. It was carefully analysed in this country, and its ingredients, when separated, were tried physiologically upon animals with a two-fold object; firstly, to ascertain the nature of the poison; and secondly to determine, if possible, by this means, the species of plant the bees producing this honey frequented. The result thus obtained led the experimentalists to suspect a certain plant; and communications were made to friends residing in the districts whence this honey was sent as to the names of the plants mostly abounding in the neighborhood. It was thus ascertained that the bees relied upon a poisonous plant for their honey.

There are now many honeys containing either toxic properties or peculiar odors, which have been traced to the bees frequenting a certain plant; for instance, the Narbonne honey owes its peculiar flavor to the rosemary, which grows so profusely in the neighborhood. Another instance is that of the Mount Hymettus honey, which derives its flavor and odor from the labiates.

With such facts before us, we should not be surprised to see our Australian brethren's example followed in this country, and apiaries started for the production of honey of a distinct flavor, odor, and effect.

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 555 of this issue.

Rev. E. T. Abbott's price list has been received. He handles general supplies and Plymouth Rock fowl. Address St. Joseph, Mo.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

### Effect of Perforated Metal on Storing and Swarming.

QUERY No. 207.—Early in the honey season if I pick out twenty good colonies about equal in strength and put perforated metal on the brood chamber of ten to keep the queen out of the top storey, about how much more extracted honey would I get in the season from the ten having the perforated metal on than the ten that had no perforated metal on, and which ten would swarm most in the season?

PROF. A. J. COOK, Lansing, Mich.—I do not think it would make any perceptible difference in amount of honey. The perforated metal is only advantageous as it makes the manipulation more easy and convenient.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, Borodino, N. Y.—Little if any difference as regards honey, and none as to swarming if working for section honey. If working for extracted honey, those with the metal would be the most inclined to swarm.

JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.—It will make no difference in the amount of honey stored. The bees will be most apt to swarm when the excluders are used, but taken all in all, the excluders are labor-savers and a great comfort.

A. B. MASON, Auburndale, Ohio.—Some colonies will not produce as much surplus when the perforated metal is used as when it is not. Taking everything into account I prefer not to use the metal. Those with the perforated metal swarm most with me.

J. K. DARLING, Almonte.—Have not tested the matter, but from my experience with perforated metal, would think 25 to 30 pounds in a good season. The ten with metal would be very likely to swarm sooner than the other, and if metal is used on the new colonies they would be likely to give far more trouble in that matter than if left without.

DR. C. C. MILLER.—I don't know that one lot would store more than the other, but I would not be without the perforated metal between the two storeys on account of the great convenience of having the upper storey clear of queen, brood, and to a great extent of pollen. If any difference, I should expect those with perforated metal to swarm the most.

J. E. POND, JR.—It would depend largely upon other considerations, whether you would make a gain or not. It requires a big lot of bees