

from 1,500 to 2,000 combs, hanging up, and the moths began their work of destruction. I tried sulphur to fumigate, but was not so successful as I wished, at last I thought I would give the cyanide and sulphuric acid fumes—we use to fumigate the orange trees—a trial. After I had used it I was surprised to see the result. One hive that was just a mat of cocoons was accidentally left standing on the table with a propolised mat tight down over the top. I did not think it were possible for the fumes to penetrate it, but to my surprise I found every grub in the cocoons quite dead. As long as I kept the room shut up, I was not bothered with the moth, it killed eggs and every vestige of life.

For my honey house I used nine oz. each of cyanide and sulphuric acid, and twice that of water [18oz.]. Put the water and sulphuric acid together into an earthenware basin, then drop the cyanide in, shut the door up tight so none of the fumes can get out. Be very careful not to inhale any of the fumes arising from the basin; it is a most deadly poison. Shut the door up at once closing up the key-hole and under the door. Leave it shut up all night, and when you want to enter the room, open the door and let the air blow into it for awhile, before going in to clear all the fumes away. The room must be air-tight. I trust I have made this clear—Geo. Lewis, Glaston, N. S. W. in Australasian Bee-Keeper.

We would be very cautious about recommending this as a remedy. Cyanide of Potash when combined with Sulphuric acid gives off Prussic acid fumes which as the writer has said are of a most deadly character. Formalin or Bi-Sulphide of Carbon are much safer in the hands of the

ordinary practitioner and we think equally effective, for the destruction of the wax moth. Mr. Lewis suggests the Cyanide and Sulphuric acid fumes as a remedy for foul brood—Editor.

Producing Comb or Extracted Honey— Which?

BY C. DAVENPORT.

Which will be the more profitable for me to produce, comb or extracted honey? is a question that those starting in our pursuit sometimes ask, and as I have produced both comb and extracted honey in quite a large way for a number of years, my opinion on this question may be of interest to such. But it is a big subject—much too large to discuss in detail in one article, so it will be necessary for me to be brief, barely touching, or not even mentioning, some things that may have a good deal of influence on the matter.

It has often been said that it requires less work, skill and experience to produce first-class extracted honey than it does to produce first-class comb honey, but, in my opinion, it requires just about as much skill and experience to secure first-class extracted honey as it does the same grade of comb honey: and, as far as the work is concerned, I would rather do the work necessary to produce say \$1000 worth of comb honey, than I would to produce the same value of extracted. It is true that there would be more work about the comb honey, but by far the largest part of the work with comb honey, can be done during the comparatively leisurely time of winter, early spring, and the fall after the rush of our sweet harvest is over.