

of a special honey expert, both to have it examined in Canada, and have it put up in Paris and be mainly under his care. Then, the name of every exhibitor of honey is going on the official list, and whatever award the government may get for this joint exhibit will be made with the name of those whose honey compose the exhibit, and then a copy of that will be sent to every exhibitor.

Mr. McKnight: Respecting the questions as to the popularity of the smaller tin vessels for the sale of honey in England, I do not know what revolution has taken place in the tastes of the people over there in 13 years, but I know at that period (13 years ago) such vessels were not profitable to the bee-keeper for the simple reason that the same quantity of honey put in glass vessels would bring a greater price than the difference between the cost of the tin and the cost of the glass. The consumer there generally buys in small quantities, and wants to see what he buys, and it is not convenient to show honey done up in tins. I may say for years I put all my honey in glass vessels until honey got so cheap that it was not profitable to do it. I imported pound glass bottles from London such as are generally used in England for putting up honey. They cost me £1 a gross in London for five gross original crates. If honey is put up in glass here you would have to import the glass, pay freight and duty, and then freight again to England. If any arrangement could be made as suggested, so that some responsible and reliable firm over there could be got to do that work and provide the necessary glass vessels it would save that extra expense, and I have not the slightest doubt but this arrangement could be made. There is one point Prof. Robertson brought out, and this is the point that will cause

honey to be regarded as a staple article for all time, the uniform supply for the uniform demand. The nature of the bee-keeping business is such that the producer cannot meet this condition. There is only a limited portion of the year he can produce it at all, and those who are not acquainted with honey producing give no thought to this fact. While we may be able at a certain time of the year to supply the necessary demand, the lull comes, and the market has to be worked up each year. That will be the case until someone takes hold of the honey and supplies the market regular and continuously.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Robertson for his suggestive and profitable address.

#### Honey-Poultices.

For boils, carbuncles, abscesses, etc., and for injured bones, mix the honey with flour, and spread on a piece of linen rag. If the abscess is coming to a head, cut a hole in the centre of the rag to allow of free discharge of matter. Honey added to an ordinary bred poultice will answer the same purpose, or it may be used in conjunction with linseed-meal poultices; it will render them more emollient.—British Bee Journal.

#### Sore Throat and Lung Remedies.

No. 1.—Dissolve one teaspoonful of boracic acid with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of boiling water; add one tablespoonful of extracted honey, and use as a gargle for sore throat.

No. 2.—To two tablespoonfuls of extracted honey add one teaspoonful of powdered alum. Give a small quantity on the end of a spoon every hour for an expectorant, and in case of croup give larger doses— $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour—till relief is obtained.—L. C. Salsbury, in A. B. J.

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