

of paper, when it may be stowed away in a dry place until wanted. It is unnecessary to separate the sections, even when filled with foundation. As the case was removed from the hive, so let it be returned in the good season coming. This will save a large amount of labor and time, of which we all know the value when supering is required. Spare combs should be kept dry and free from dust.

Professor N. W. McLain, of the United States Experiment Station at Hinsdale, Ills., has been appointed superintendent of the Apiarian Exhibit of the Paris Exposition to be held in April, 1889.

In all ages honey has been used for many purposes. The ancient Britons used it to make mead, and this drink continued to be much used hundreds of years after them. When malt liquors became popular, and when sugar was introduced, the uses of honey went down for a time, but of late years it has gone up again with a bound. Honey is largely used in the manufacture of honey chocolate creams and honey chocolate tablets. There is a delicious taste of the honey in these articles, but they are so judiciously blended with the other materials that they are not too sweet. Honey is also now largely used by the confectioners in the place of sugar in many kinds of lozenges, cough drops and other sweetmeats. Glycerine and honey and honey jujubes for the throat; corn and honey food; herbal tablets, etc., are only a few of the many things that might be mentioned. The toilet is not left out, as it is used in soap and dentifrice. Doctors use it very largely for many purposes, and many doctors are amongst our most successful bee-keepers, and thus the purity of their medicines may be guaranteed. There are many persons who are not allowed to use sugar at all; to these honey comes as a boon. It is a curious thing to note that even the angler now uses honey, and natural honey fish bait is put down in the list of necessities for the modern complete angler. What would old Isaac Walton say to this?—
Orange Judd Farmer.

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 575 of this issue.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

QUERY 207.--DOCTORS DIFFER.

MHE answers to this query in the last issue of the JOURNAL are a study, and not, I should think, very well adapted to reassure the novice or carry conviction to the inquirer at the anxious seat. If there is any luxury in standing gloriously alone, then this deponent ought to be luxuriating. True, one or two of the respondents are in partial agreement, but none reach my position fully. What renders the answers to this query the more marvellous to me is the fact that I regard the points involved in this query as perfectly obvious. Of course, I may make the hackneyed admission that "I *may* be wrong," but yet I don't believe it. In fact, I know I am right from actual experience, and might as well say so.

The question under notice is the following :

Early in the honey season if I pick out 20 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. Cook thinks it would make no perceptible difference in amount of honey—gives no opinion as to swarming. G. M. Doolittle thinks there would be little if any difference, as regards honey, and for extracted honey the metal would increase the swarming.

James Heddon thinks it will make no difference in the amount of honey stored and that the excluders will increase the swarming.

A. B. Mason thinks less will be gathered with the metal, and there will be more swarming.

J. K. Darling thinks 25 to 30 pounds more of honey would be got with the metal and that it would increase the swarming.

Dr. C. C. Miller does not know that the metal would make any difference as to honey but thinks it would increase the swarming.

J. E. Pond, with certain qualifying if's, would expect one-fourth more honey with the use of metal, but gives no opinion as to swarming.

Eugene Secor thinks you would get no more honey with the metal, if as much, and that it increases the swarming.

G. W. Demaree thinks that neither the quantity of honey nor the inclination to swarm is affected by the zinc.

Wm. McEvoy never used the metal, but thinks it would give 25 pounds per colony more, and that it would diminish the swarming. (Good.)

My own answer was, that assuming a good season, good queens and equality of colonies, 40 to 50 per cent. more honey would be pro-