

tropical sun to render the wax, a ready home market at good prices, an unlimited territory abounding in natural honey-producing forage, what is lacking? Why, only the combined efforts of two or three enterprising apiarists imbued with a deep and earnest love for their chosen profession that by virtue of its ennobling influence it justly merits, to place one hundred thousand little adobe mounds, each the happy home of a wax producing colony, upon the mountain sides and in the valleys of that "sunny land," where the forest of mesquit stretches out beyond the vision upon the plains, to meet the horizon and blend in the dim distance with the clouds of eternal spring.

Titusville, Pa., U.S.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

SUGAR SYRUP INTO COMB HONEY.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will not allow the pages of the C. B. J. to contain any article favoring such a scheme as the editor of the *Review* proposes, viz.: to feed sugar syrup to get what he calls comb honey. Of all the unwise things that has either been done or said by the devotees of bee keeping, I can conceive of none so foolish as this. I cannot understand how it is that Mr. Hutchinson does not see. The man must be crazy to suggest such a thing in the interest of beekeepers. I do not know what will be the outcome of such foolishness. The public must soon know it, and will not only object to paying such prices as he estimates the product will be sold for, but the outcome of it all will be that they will not buy any. Comb honey now does enjoy the reputation of being pure. Many have said to me, "I like honey in the comb because then I know it is pure." For an editor of a Bee Journal to advocate such a plan is outrageous. As Dadant says, "Hutchinson is doing the reverse of what he should do if he wants the support of table honey producers." The daily and weekly press will report such doings and then the "wily lie," will be as nothing compared to it. It would be wrong to sell this so-called honey for such, and it is not

likely that the public will pay three times the cost of it. He is short-sighted indeed who cannot see this. I think the sooner such a journal that advocates this ceases to exist, the better for all concerned.

G. A. DEADMAN.

Brussels, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEECH TREE WOOLLY PLANT LOUSE.

SIR,—Please find enclosed some cotton-backed honey lice, that live on the beech trees in this vicinity in the autumn season.

I went to the woods a few days ago and found these fellows in millions on the bark of the branches of beech trees, and the bees were, or thought they were, having a harvest home dinner.

To give you some idea of how plentiful they were (I had my four-year-old boy with me), when we came under a large spreading beech tree the liquid was dropping so fast that the little boy became frightened. He said it was raining, and wanted to go home; then, to show him that it was not raining, I held my hand under a large bunch of them and disturbed them by blowing on them with my breath, when they covered my hand with the liquid.

They are strange looking creatures when observed through a glass. What is their name? Do they live on any other than beech trees?

I bought eleven colonies in old box hives last spring, which I transferred and ran for extracted honey. I extracted eighteen hundred pounds from them, all clover and basswood honey, except one hundred and twenty pounds of fall honey.

This has not been a good season for honey here; but the above mentioned bees did not suffer from the cold, backward spring, as they were living in large buildings where they had been storing for some years before.

R. A. MORRISON.

REMARKS:

Upon receipt of Mr. Morrison's letter we immediately communicated its contents to Professor Cook of the Department of Zoology and Entomology of the Michigan