

The alliance between apiculture and horticulture is thus so clearly defined that it seems to us that in order to be successful in fruit-raising it is first necessary to be a good beekeeper; and to be a good beekeeper means to have a good level head and to be a pretty handy all-round sort of man. We trust that this little lecture will not be without its effect on such of our readers as may be engaged in the delightful and profitable occupation of horticulture,—fructiculture would be the more correct term to employ,—and that instead of spraying their trees during bloom, whilst the bees are busy at work in aiding the process of fertilization, they will put the spray pumps, the Paris green, and other like poisonous devices to one side until the bees have finished their perfect work, and until the curculio and other destructive creatures have commenced theirs.

We observe that the Michigan Legislature has made provision for an experimental apiary to be managed under the auspices of the State Experimental Station, with Hon. R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, as apiarist. We regard this movement as one of the wisest that could have been devised in the interest of an extensive and rapidly increasing industry. The gentleman in charge is probably about the best that could have been selected for the position, and deliberate opportunity will thus be afforded for the solution and determination of questions in regard to which the most expert apiarists are at odds and ends. Mr. Taylor is represented as one of the most competent men that could have been selected, experienced, careful methodical and conscientious, and the result of his work will be given in a department of the *Review* especially appropriated for that pur-

pose, under the caption of "Work in the Michigan Experimental Apiary."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BY QUILL.

I notice that Dr. Mason takes the C.B.J. to task for suggesting that bee stings are a cure for rheumatism. The Doctor evidently has no affection for recipes which are not formulated in accordance with the strictest principles laid down by medical experts, and nothing that a layman or a non-professional can suggest or advise has the slightest value in that worthy gentleman's opinions. The Doctor does not appear to like the idea that "like diseases cure similar ones," or as it is more tersely expressed—*similia similibus curantur*. But they do, all the same, the Doctor to the contrary notwithstanding.

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For example, what is the process of inoculation, or vaccination for smallpox, but the practical application of the well recognized doctrine of setting up by introduction of the special virus of the disease itself, of a condition of the system which renders it impervious to attacks of like character so long as the inoculating virus retains its active force. I suppose if I were as well acquainted with medicine as the learned doctor evidently is, I could pile up such a host of evidences in favor of my theory as would astonish him. I dare say I can furnish him with a few.

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Let me ask him why hot applications, as hot as they can be borne—the hotter the better—are applied in cases of peritonitis, and in inflammatory conditions of the abdominal region, if it is not by setting up an external condition of like character so that the internal difficulty may be modified or checked. What is the value of a mustard poultice over the region of the lungs or thorax if it is not intended to reduce the internal irritation by the exhibition of