

Mr. R. . Smith remarked at the Ontario Bee-keepers' Convention that some people became tired of honey because they used it in a wrong way, viz., ate too much of it at a time. Very true, friend Smith. If people would use honey in moderation, like cheese, or like butter, spread on bread, they would like it and continue to like it, but one cannot eat it wholesale with a spoon like stewed fruit without blunting the taste and disordering the stomach.

Mr. Smith takes as a morning nip a couple of teaspoonfuls in a cup of hot water before breakfast. We have tried it on his recommendation, and have found it excellent as an appetizer. It is sedative, and for children, in this way, it is also slightly aperient in effect; better than patent medicines.

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Speaking of patent medicines reminds us of Bulletin No. 113 of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, just to hand. The chief analyst reports Peruna as containing 40% proof spirit, considerably higher than the strongest port wine, and about two-thirds that of the ordinary grades of whiskey, and says that "it becomes a question whether it can be legally sold by druggists without a liquor license." Samples of a number of other prominent proprietary medicines showed a large percentage of alcohol. The same authority says that in the "New Hampshire Sanitary Bulletin" it is stated an order has been issued by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue Treasury Department of the United States requiring dealers in certain patent medicines to pay a revenue tax as liquor dealers." Surely it is high time for prohibition along this line.

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The discussion on "Implements Used in the Apiary" at the Brantford Convention was not the least interesting number on the program, and almost a

full session was spent over the subject. Bee brushes, smokers, bee escapes, etc. were considered in their order, and needless to say there was a great variety of "preferences," which would give one a slight idea of the difficulties of the sinners, the supply dealers. Take, for instance, the bee brush—the following were among the things championed for this purpose: A goose or turkey wing, Coggs's bee brush, a feather, a whitewash brush, a green cedar bough, a brush of hair, a paper hanger's brush. In smokers the majority preferred the smoker spring to be on the outside of the bellows, the bellows to taper to the hinged end and the nozzle to telescope sufficiently to hold it securely.

A variety of material for smoker fuel was recommended: Cedar bark, maple bark, small hardwood blocks, coarse planer shavings, decayed wood, etc. Mr. Alpaugh of Galt uses a mixture of shavings, decayed wood and maple bark, and prepares it ahead. He says that in order to obtain the best smoke from this mixture, it should be moistened slightly before using, as the dry material when ignited consumes its own smoke. Maple bark fuel is extremely hot and holds fire long. Mr. R. H. Smith recommended cotton rags saturated with saltpetre for lighting.

For comb foundations, the majority considered the Langstroth sheets $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 sheets to the pound as generally satisfactory, and that the sheets should be large enough to touch the side bars of the frame and come within $\frac{1}{4}$ of the bottom bar, as weed process foundation made from good wax and properly wired will not sag enough to buckle. Section Foundations should fill the sections, and should be made in sheets so that it can be cut in these sizes without waste, say $3\frac{3}{4} \times 16$, instead of $3\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$, as is generally supplied, even though it might mean less sheets to the pound. Messrs. H. G. Sibbald and J. H. Shaver preferred for fastening foundation in the section a block to centre the sheet and hold it in place, then attach it all around with melted wax, applied with a camel's hair brush.

Mr. C. Edmondson wires his frames loosely, and when imbedding draws the strands down the centre, thus forming a kind of truss for the support of the foundation.