

papers But alas! as Burns says: "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee," the statement was telephoned, the fellow at t'other end didn't understand aright, and the next morning's paper informed its readers that the members of the National Bee-Keepers' association, were about equally divided in opinion as to whether comb honey could be manufactured or not As a matter of course this bit of news wasn't pleasing to the bee-keepers, even if it was 'edifying' to the general public.

Accordingly, the matter was again taken up and a reward of \$1,000 was offered by the National Association to any party who could produce two pounds of comb honey, produced by machinery, and prove that such was the case. While this was published by the paper that had blundered before, yet the editor could not resist giving the article a sub-head which stated that the bees couldn't be deceived by machine-made honey. Of course, this in a degree destroyed the sense of the article, but as no further steps were taken by the bee-keepers to right things, presume they were too disgusted to mention the subject again.

West Indian Honey—Its Influence on the Markets.

Mr. W. K. Morrison in "Gleanings" refers to the fact of Canadian commercial agents reporting that West Indian honey has the preference of the British market. Mr. Morrison thinks this serves the Canucks right, as we levy such a high tariff on West Indian honey. Possibly so, but if the West Indian chaps didn't offer to place their honey here at such ridiculously low figures (so low that we could not compete with them and live) we would not find it necessary to impose such a duty. Seems to the writer that almost to a unit the bee-keepers of Canada will say, "Leave the duty on honey as it is and we will take our

chances in the British market." If the Canadian beekeepers had shown half the enterprise in developing the British market, as have our West Indian cousins, methinks conditions would not be as Mr. Morrison describes. Glad to note that, judging from present indications, before another decade passes we will have awakened to the fact that we can compete with the world when it comes to a matter of quality.

That "Popular Fallacy."

In my humble opinion, Mr. Editor, that article of Mr. Poppleton's, copied from American Bee-Keeper is the best contribution to bee-keeping literature that has appeared for many a day. If Mr. Poppleton is correct (and I believe he is) certainly the last vestige of excuse is taken from the producer of extracted honey who persists in extracting before the honey is ripe. Good move if article could be published in pamphlet form and scattered broadcast over the land. The only possible reason for extracting too quick would be to stop swarming, and this difficulty can be overcome, just as well or better by using two or more sets of extracting combs.

York Co., Ont.

In The Bulletin de la Societe d'Apiculture de Tunisie, M. Lukomski says that the poison of bees is endowed with most powerful antipyretic properties, more so even than quinine, and is a specific in fevers, a few stings being sufficient to arrest intermittent fever or malaria, even in its worst form. All the hymenoptera, humble and other bees, wasps and hornets, have the same property.—British Bee Journal.

No man loses anything by being true and steadfast to his convictions. He may not be popular, but what does that amount to? Conscience is, or ought to be, dearer than human favor or applause.—Selected.