

(Montreal Exhibition continued.)

4. Best display of 50 lbs. extracted liquid clover honey, in glass, quality to be considered	5	3	1
7. Best beeswax, not less than 10 lbs. (manufacturers of comb foundations excluded)	1	2	1
8. Best foundation for brood chamber	Diploma Diploma Medal		
9. " " sections			
10. Best apiarian supplies	Medal		
11. Style and assortment of glass for retailing extracted honey			
12. Section super for top storey and system of manipulating, product to be exhibited in super as left by the bees	4	2	1
13. The most practical new invention for the apiarist	5	3	2
14. The greatest variety of uses to which honey may be put, illustrated by individual samples of the different things into which it enters as a component, for example, say one or two samples each, in canned fruits, cakes, pastry, meats, vinegars, etc.	6	4	2
15. For the most useful queen nursery cage	Medal		

Apis Dorsata Not Undesirable.

—BY W. K. MORRISON.

THEIR PRACTICAL VALUE FOR THE UNITED STATES; OTHER RACES OF BEES.

The editor of Gleanings is anxious to know something about my way of securing Apis dorsata for the purpose of attempting its domestication. In the first place, I hope for the general good of bee-keeping, that a staid respectable journal like Gleanings will never again make the statement that it did a few weeks ago about Apis dorsata changing the flora of America. Such a statement appears appears like a scoundrel from the dark ages. What! even the savages would not believe such a statement. Suppose a fruit grower applies to the Governor of Ohio for protection against the bee-keepers of his State, saying the bees mix up his apples and his strawberries, his pears and his persimmons, etc. Why, it pains me to discuss such nonsense. Are the readers of this paper aware that there are some 3000 species of bees in existence? These have been working through all the ages, and so far as we can see, have never changed the flora of any country one iota. The honey bee has been at work in the United States some time now, and I fail to see that it has changed one single flower as yet. I know it would stagger the mind of most of your readers to be told how many species of bees there are in the United States. Now, it is to be hoped this sort of thing will be dropped. Talk about Prof.

Wiley's lie—this one knocks it completely into the shade. Prof. W. can now poke all all the fun he chooses at us.

Let us discuss a pleasanter subject. Most of your readers who write about Apis dorsata seem to take it for granted that it is the only bee capable of domestication; but this is a mistake, as other species are actually kept by the natives of these eastern countries. We have pretty accurate information of the following bees:

Apis Dorsata (natives make a business of its honey).

Apis Zonata (natives make a business of its honey).

Apis Indica (kept in hives).

Apis Bhotan (kept in hives).

Apis Unicolor (kept in hives).

Apis Mellifica (the one we cultivate).

Some bees of Central and South America have been partially domesticated. I know I saw notices of a certain species of Trigona as having been imported into the United States, but they were very far removed from the domesticated kind. The Trigona of the West Indies has some 1,000 bees in a nest, while Mr. Stretch, while in Panama, counted a colony of Melipona with at least 100,000 bees in it, as he says almost countless, their nest occupying several (6) feet of a large hollow tree, and having large quantities of honey and wax. The bees were like a black cloud. Gardner says in his travels (giving a long list of Melipona), that in the provinces of Piahy and Goyaz, he found bees very numerous. In every house they have the honey of these bees. Many species, he says, build in the hollow of trees, others in banks; some suspend their nests from the branches of trees.