

5. Best 12 sections of comb honey, quality to be considered, that is to say clean sections and best filled: J. W. Sparling, N. H. Hughes & Bro., G. S. & M. Co., Geo. Laing.

6. Best 100 lbs. of extracted liquid linden honey, in glass, quality to count 75 points, display 25 points: R. F. Whiteside. Other entries not considered linden.

7. Best 100 lbs. of extracted liquid clover honey, in glass, quality to count 75 points, display 25 points: R. F. Whiteside, G. S. M. Co., N. H. Hughes & Bro.

8. Best 10 lbs. extracted liquid clover honey, in glass: W. J. Brown, Chard, Ont., N. H. Hughes & Bro., R. F. Whiteside, G. S. M. Co.

9. Best 10 lbs. of extracted liquid linden honey, in glass: R. F. Whiteside.

10. Best 10 lbs. of extracted liquid buckwheat honey, in glass: J. W. Sparling, G. S. M. Co., W. J. Brown, N. H. Hughes & Bro.

11. Best beeswax, not less than 10 lbs: Geo. Laing, J. W. Sparling, G. S. M. Co.

12. Best foundation for brood chamber: Gould S. & M. Co., R. H. Smith, W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, Ont.

13. Best foundations for sections: W. A. Chrysler, G. S. M. Co., R. H. Smith.

14. Best aparian supplies; 1, silver medal and \$10; 2, bronze medal and \$5: Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., R. H. Smith.

15. Best and most practical new invention for the apairist never shown before at this exhibition: G. S. M. Co., N. H. Hughes & Bro., J. W. Sparling.

16. Best six varieties of uses to which honey may be put in preparing articles for domestic use, the increase they are likely to make in the demand for honey, quality and originality to be considered: J. W. Sparling, R. H. Smith, Geo. Laing.

17. For the largest, most tasty and neatly arranged exhibit of honey in the aparian department, all the honey to be the product of the exhibitor; \$25 of the prize is given by the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association: G. S. M. Co., Geo. Laing, R. F. Whiteside.

18. Best display setting forth bee-keeping, the award given for the display which will be of the greatest value as a public-educator. Some of the points to be illustrated being the natural history of the bee, method of bee-keeping, the magnitude of the industry. Any portion of all of the foregoing sections may be included in the above exhibit, and the articles exhibited need not be the production or manufacture of the exhibitor. \$25 of this prize is given by R. F. Holtermann, Brantford: G. S. M. Co., R. H. Smith, N. H. Hughes & Bro. J. W. Sparling.

Lorenzo Lorraine Langstroth.

As noticed briefly in last week's issue of The American Bee Journal, there passed to the Beyond on Sunday, October 6th, 1845, America's grandest and noblest benefactor—Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Before such a sublime character, how inadequate seems my pen to do him justice. In fact, I am not equal to the task—who is?—so I take the liberty to extract from the "A B C of Bee Culture," a short biographical sketch of Father Langstroth, written a few years ago by Dr. C. C. Miller, who knew him well, at least by years of honorable reputation and much correspondence. It reads as follows:

Lorenzo Lorraine Langstroth was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 25, 1810. He graduated at Yale college in 1831, in which college he was tutor of mathematics from 1834 to 1836. After his graduation he pursued a theological course of study, and in May, 1836, became pastor of the Second Congregational church in Andover, Mass., which position ill-health compelled him to resign in 1838. He was principal of the Abbott Female Academy in Andover in 1838-'9, and in 1839 removed to Greenfield, Mass., where he was principal of the High School for Young Ladies from 1839 to 1841. In 1844 he became pastor of the Second Congregational church in Greenfield; and after four years of labor here, ill-health compelled his resignation. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, where he was principal of a school for young ladies from 1848 to 1852. In 1852 he returned to Greenfield; removed to Oxford, Ohio, in 1858, and to Dayton, Ohio, in 1887.

At an early age the boy Lorenzo showed a fondness for the study of insect life but "idle habits" in that direction were not encouraged by his matter-of-fact parents. In 1838 he began his real interest in the honey bee, when he purchased two colonies. No such help existed then as now, the first bee journal in America being issued more than 20 years later, and Mr. Langstroth at that time had never seen or heard of a book on bee-culture; but, before the second year of his bee-keeping he did meet with one, the author of which doubted the existence of a queen. But the study of bees fascinated him, and