

the production of an industry—not from selfish or sordid motives but for the benefit of their fellow countrymen, less favored than themselves with the wealth of this world. In the evening a conversazone was held, at which practical subjects were freely discussed and at which some good-natured banter was indulged in. Hence forward the work was very much of a routine kind with an increased amount of work as time moved on, people from the city and country who had purchased small quantities while visiting the Exhibition, began to send in written orders for more. This increased the work considerably as their orders had to be done up in suitable parcels and delivered, mailed or sent by rail as directed. No such parcel would be admitted through the gates without a written order, their invoices had to be made out and accounts kept for many of these parcels were settled for on delivery. What with the making out of passes, invoices, addresses, etc., and doing up parcels in addition to the ordinary work of supervision, buying empties, filling, labelling, cooking, and attending to special and particular visitors, the time was fully occupied. The important duty of keeping up the show, could not be neglected. The Dominion gave its help and the Province its grant with the view of showing what Canada could do in the production of honey. It was therefore a matter of duty that the exhibit be maintained unimpaired to the last, and this could only be done by keeping the shelves well supplied, by filling up the blanks in the morning caused by the sales of the previous day. The work of liquifying went steadily on and hundreds of small packages came out from the town every morning for the work of replenishing the shelves. When material for this purpose became scarce, the larger packages from which the honey was taken were cleaned and re-labelled and set up as "dummies." In this way the imposing appearance of the show was maintained to the last. Indeed the display looked as well and the building appeared as full of honey two days before the exhibition closed as it did two days after it was opened to the public. A sharp look out had to be kept on suspicious characters for attempts to pass counterfeit money on the girls had been repeatedly attempted. The display of comb honey was kept almost intact to the last by keeping the row of sections immediately behind the glass, untouched, while the balance on the crate was sold. As time wore on, the weather began to change for the worse. The fogs for which London is so justly noted in the fall, began to settle down upon the city accompanied by their results. A London fog is something to be seen, not to be described and once seen, never to be forgotten.

This is especially true of the November fogs which this year were unusually heavy and long continued. Their color has a peculiar billious tinge like the skin of a half ripe lemon. When inhaled it goes down the *trachea* and through the lungs as if it were slightly mixed with myrrh and capsicum and it has the effect of turning daylight into "darkness visible." At this season, Londoners, who can, escape into the country or confine themselves to their houses. The streets are almost deserted and business practically suspended. Boys run along the side-walks with lighted torches and pocket pennies for piloting pedestrians round the street corners. Cabmen come down from their seats, light their lanterns and lead their horses by the bridle rein. As the season advanced, these fogs became more frequent and the atmosphere became more heavily charged with moisture, the vapor from the steam bath saturated the air in the building more heavily. The comb honey "sweat" and became discolored which deteriorated it in quality and proportionately reduced it in value by the absorption of water. Here was made manifest the preservative effects of closely-jointed, well-made section boxes. The contents of the best made boxes suffered least, whilst the honey in those that were indifferently put together was rendered almost unsaleable. The lesson to be learned from this is that if section boxes are made as nearly air tight as possible there need be no apprehension of their contents becoming discoloured; even if long exposed to the action of an atmosphere surcharged with moisture, but if put up in boxes poorly made it is certain to suffer by the absorption of watery particles held suspended in the air.

Contrary to what was expected by nearly everyone on this side the Atlantic there was a greater demand for extracted than for comb honey throughout the whole time it was on sale and people preferred the granulated or "set" honey to that in the liquid state. The demand for packages holding one lb. or less as compared with those holding a greater quantity was at least as 50 to one in favor of the former, glass pots sold best. People don't care to "buy a pig in a poke" they want to see what they are getting. It is no advantage to have specially showey labels. They compare too closely to things "American" and things American are not in special favor with Englishmen; but in some things Canadians are held in high esteem. Our fruit and our cheese hold a well deserved place in their estimation. Our hard Manitoba wheat mixes well with the softer grain of their own land, and English millers and English farmers recognize its value in correcting the bad