

buckwheat. Some of it clear and some in the candied form, several hundred pounds altogether. Well, the result rather astonished me. I was overwhelmed with questions about honey. "How did I get it in the little boxes?" "How was it some was so light and clear, another kind so dark in color?" "What made it candy?" etc., etc. People who had never seen or tasted honey before, stopped to admire and express a desire to purchase some; and the result was that we sold all our cull sections by cutting them into five cent pieces that were eaten on the spot instead of candy, and many who had once tasted honey purchased some to take home with them. I had a crowd around the exhibit the whole time. The honey was all sold and orders were taken to be filled later.

This proved to be the best advertisement we ever had, and was the means of introducing honey into many homes where it was found to be so much more healthful and economical than many of the preserves in common use. When on a visit to Muskoka, during the fall of 1900, I found the displays of honey were still kept up. The bee-keepers in that district, who are as progressive as any in the province, evidently see that they are represented on the boards of their flourishing county agricultural society.

A mistake is sometimes made when attempting to make a display of honey in not having a sufficient variety of packages. I have known an exhibit to be made of several tons of extracted honey all put up in sixty pound tins in their cases. While such an exhibit may be impressive to the amateur who has a few colonies, it is not as attractive, in my mind, to the general public as a smaller quantity would be if put up in a variety of packages of both glass and tin.

Another large exhibit I remember was all put up in one pound glass jars. In both cases these were extremes and were rather monotonous to the beholder.

It must not be supposed that a good display of honey is made without some work. Honey of good quality is first required. The comb in sections with its delicate white cappings must be freed from propolis and crated in new clean no-drip cases of various sizes with glass on one or both sides to show the contents. The extracted honey, if in the candied form, will be of the previous season's crop, and put up in glass jars; or, if liquid, it is better to have a variety of packages of both glass and tin, of size and style that may be useful after the honey is used, with a sprinkling of fancy jars for display only.

I find it best to heat all honey to be shown as liquid to about 145 degrees to remove all signs of granulation. After it is cold it may be run into glasses and pails of various sizes that have been nicely labeled, care being taken not to use jars that have a green tinge, or it will give the honey an unnatural color.

The exhibitor is now ready to set up his display; and in doing this he has to be guided by the quantity to be set up and the space at his disposal. A small exhibit artistically arranged is far more attractive than a large quantity massed together without design. And last, but not least, if there are many entries and he is trying to get ahead of his competitors, he must not forget that what is likely the other fellow is doing the same. (Applause.)

In the absence of Mr. Hoshal, Newton called on Mr. Craig to open the discussion on this paper.

Mr. Craig: Regarding the subject of exhibitions of honey which have

been Smith this n attent In ex as To produ whole time h produ empha with e to be a display there i the mc be to possibl Torc or ex sufficien ear to me not to bee-kee into the industry tence t rance, stende the hon ent in e wor not only e hor ce comes occupied in fo Agr the F s pla real are ut wh tion. e tha e our the eve t