



"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

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WHOLE No. 311

## GENERAL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Prepare for the Columbian Exhibition  
Now.

IN view of the World's Fair to be held in 1893, Canadian honey producers should arrange their plans for this season, so as to be able to place on exhibition at the opening of the show, comb and extracted honey which will be unsurpassed for quality and beauty, by similar productions from any part of the world. Mr. G. M. Doolittle is looked upon as one of the most successful men in America in the production of comb honey. Some years ago he had the honor of being awarded a gold medal for a crate containing a dozen of the handsomest sections. In the recent discussion on the grading of comb honey, he writes: "I wish to reiterate that if the *full import* of 'both wood and comb unsoiled by travel stain, or otherwise, and *all* the cells sealed,' is taken in, not one section in one thousand will be found that will answer that description, taking our years as they average."

"In that extra year, 1877, when honey came in as if by magic, so that I secured over 11,000 pounds of comb honey from sixty nine colonies, spring count, I found that when I came to try for perfect sections, according to the above, nine was the full number that could be picked out of that 11,000 pounds. The little cherry crate to which the Thurber gold medal was awarded, at that time, contained twelve sections picked from that 11,000 pounds, and as three of the sections could go in the crate so they were hid from view, the nine perfect ones, as above, answered;

but had I been obliged to have had twelve perfect ones, I should have never received the gold medal."

"No wonder Byron Walker offered twenty-five cents a pound for such honey, I said, when I saw the offer, 'he is safe enough.'"

In the Canadian exhibit at the Indian and Colonial exhibition at London, there were hundreds of sections in which the comb was built up to the wood without any rounding off whatever at the sides, and without an unsealed cell, and many of them without even a "pop-hole." The sections were simply solid cakes of honey, in sealed comb, of even thickness throughout. The honey flow in 1886, the season in which these sections were produced, was only moderately good in the most favored localities, while in others it was quite poor. A warm wind commencing on the 7th of July and lasting for three days, wilted the clover and put an end to anything like a copious secretion of nectar for the remainder of the season.

Let Canadian bee-keepers, like one of Eggleston's characters in the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," "put in their best lioks" this year, and show that they know how to produce a very much greater proportion of perfect sections than one in every thousand.

Owing to press of other business, the question of exhibiting at the Columbian Exhibition was not taken up at the recent meeting of the O. B. K. A. Our sister society, the Fruit Growers' Association, took time by the forelock and instructed the proper officers to ask for space. A difficult problem with them, is to find something with which to occupy their space till the new fruit crop arrives. Bee-keepers are in a better position in this respect. Comb honey can be