

those large packages were not allowed the cost of the empties, while all who did their honey up in smaller packages, the cost of the empties were allowed. It may be said that 60 pound tins, with their cases, cost something—true, but it cost a great deal to run the honey out of these and put it into marketable shape, while the small packages sold in their original form. There was also enough cash to allow of a certain average price being paid for the comb, but, for reasons above stated, there was a wide difference in the value of the different lots. The whole was graded into five classes. Class 3 was taken as the standard and those ranked in class 3 were paid 9 pence per lb. Class 2 got one penny more than class 3, and class 1, one penny more than class 2. Class 4 got a half-penny less than class 3, and class 5, a half-penny less than class 4. Owing to the fact that the final sale did not realize quite as much as was anticipated these figures had to be slightly modified afterwards, but this is the principle upon which the proceeds were distributed. One of the delegates who participated in this classification got the highest price, another was ranked in class three, whilst the third had no comb, and could neither gain or lose by the justice or injustice of the classification. Taking into consideration the fact that at least, 3,000 pounds were given away that some loss was sustained by leakage in filling so many packages, that some breakages occurred, that there was some waste from adhesion to the numerous packages emptied; considering also (that with the exception of the very small packages) the sales made in a retail way, were made at a little over Canadian retail prices. What was sold to the trade while the exhibition lasted was sold generally at 12½ cents for extracted, and that the final sale was made at less than Canadian wholesale rates. The delegates may well congratulate themselves (whatever other people think) on being able to pay the contributors the prices they were paid—especially when the heavy expenses of the undertaking are considered. What were these expenses is a question that will likely suggest itself to the reader. Apart from the passage to and from England, it was in round figures about \$1,980.00. The man who suggested that a cent per lb. ought to pay the expenses, will likely ask how was all this money spent. Peek-a-boo cannot give him the items in detail for they are not in his possession, but he can throw some light on the subject. There were 47,724 empty tins bought, filled and sold, these cost \$417. There were 6,480 glass pots bought filled, and sold, these cost \$230. There was \$480 paid in wages to those employed in the work. There was \$330 paid out for

board and lodging. Cartage, advertising, the actual and necessary disbursements of the delegates together with fifty other *et ceteras* made up the balance. A grave omission would be made in this narrative if no mention were made of the invaluable services rendered the cause by Mrs. Jones. The delegates rented the rooms they occupied and provided their own food. Mrs. Jones acted the part throughout of a prudent economical housewife, purchased the provisions and gave orders for their preparation. By her amiable manners and cheerful kindly disposition made their stay in England as homelike as it was possible to make it. Without her presence much of the pleasure of their life in London would have been lost. The services she rendered them will not soon be forgotten by them. When the final settlement came to be made, it was thought that Mrs. Jones should be accounted one of the party and her board bill included with the other, but both she and Mr. Jones strongly opposed this, and persisted in settling her own account which she did. It is hoped that the good offices of Mrs. Jones will not be unrequited. *Au Revoir.*

PEEK-A-BOO.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

### BEEES SHOWING SIGNS OF DYS-ENTERY.

QUERY No. 140.—Several of my colonies are showing signs of dysentery, beginning to speck the fronts of hives about the entrances and in one hive they are specking the ends of frames under the quilt. The hives seem damp, what can I do to improve their condition? The temperature ranges from 45° down to 20°, usually about 30° or 35°. If I take them up to the kitchen where it is dry, by keeping the hive dark would they winter there? Of course I would put wire cloth over entrance of hives to prevent bees escaping.—W. H. M.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINA, N.Y.—The temperature of a bee cellar should never go below 40° and because a less degree of warmth has been maintained is the cause of the trouble. (2) Raise the temperature of the cellar and leave where they are.