

there was a package of honey sold was furnished with a card upon which was printed the name and address of every contributor to the collection, so that any, or all of them, might be communicated with in the future. It has been rumored that the delegates used their official position to further their own personal ends. A letter now in the hands of the Secretary of the Association says, "There is a statement that has been made, whether true or not, that the Commissioners have decided for a benefit of their own market, also to buy honey for the same and many like things speculate in." If the man who made this statement intended to convey the impression, "that from the day the exhibition opened till the last pound of honey was disposed of, the Commissioners (or any one of them) attempted to dispose of their own honey in preference to that of other contributors or sought to establish a market for their future products to the prejudice of their fellows' interests," then Peek-a-Boo says there is not a particle of truth in the statement and he challenges the man who made it to adduce one tittle of evidence in its support. No set of men ever guarded themselves with greater jealousy against any act that would lay them open to the charge of abusing the trust reposed in them, than did the delegates throughout. If anything of this kind was done, it was done after their public work was completed. Had they taken advantage of their opportunity to establish a market for their own future products they would have been guilty of no breach of trust. Not one of the contributors delegated to them the power to definitely arrange for future sales. Not one of them had signified his willingness to furnish a given quantity of honey at a given price. If the delegates had arranged for future consignments at a fixed price they could give no guarantee that the contributors would endorse their act and send the goods. This is the main reason why more was not done in that direction. More than one man sought to secure the control of Canadian honey in London, and intimated their willingness to handle it. But the delegates could speak for none but themselves. All they did do, and all they could do, was to say, they had no power to commit their brother bee-keeper to ship his honey to any one man, or set of men, in London. They could only promise to exercise their influence in that direction. Let the above be the answer to those who complain that more was not done to establish a connection between the Canadian producer and the British dealer.

It may be well here to give a synopsis of the way the business was managed as an evidence of the impartiality that characterized the work from

beginning to end. Every contributor's goods were assigned a separate place on the shelves and stages as far as this was possible. By this the British dealer, when visiting the Exhibition, could see for himself the quality and character of what each produced and the way in which it was prepared for market. He was supplied with a printed list of the names and addresses of every one represented in the collection. The opportunity was thus afforded him of seeing what the respective exhibitors produced and the means of communicating with each were put in his possession. While sales were being made in the building, there was no attempt made to give prominence to one lot over another—sales were made indiscriminately and regardless of who the goods belonged to. The proceeds were pooled—the sales of each day banked as one account. When all was disposed of, the respective commercial value of each man's goods was fixed by the delegates. The latter was the most delicate duty they were called upon to perform from the beginning to the end of the work and that which was most likely to give offence. They fixed the prices on the basis of what they believed to be justice to all and favour to none—prepared to defend their work and abide the consequence. It is only justice to those interested, that the basis upon which the distribution of the proceeds were made should be communicated to them. A certain amount of money had already been remitted the Secretary and by him distributed to the contributors *pro rata*. When the sales were about completed and the amount of cash available known, the delegates met in council and settled upon, what they believed to be, an equitable distribution of it among the contributors. There was no appreciable difference in the quality or value of the extracted honey but there was a great difference in what it cost one contributor as compared with another. It cost the man who sent 60 lbs. in 120 half lb. tins or 60 one lb. tins or 24 Gem jars a great deal more, than it cost the man who sent all this in one square tin. In like manner, it cost the man who sent 2 doz. sections in 12 cases glassed on both sides of in four cases of six sections each or 2 cases of one dozen each, more than it cost the man who sent his honey in two doz. section boxes; and then there was a marked difference in the commercial value of one lot of comb as compared with another. These were differences that had to be adjusted on the basis of fair play, as well as of the cash on hand. The cash on hand was found sufficient to pay 10 cents per lb. for all extracted honey sent in 60 pound tins—to this was added the cost of all packages of less capacity; that is, people who sent their honey in