

take an exhibitor's word for anything. Let the article exhibited show for itself. Don't offer premiums on samples of different kinds of honey, when they can be so easily gotten up for the occasion by mixing. Don't put at the head of the list, such requirements as "Honey must be of this season's crop;" or, "Must be the product of the exhibitor;" when there is no way of knowing whether they are lived up to or not.

In my experience one man to award the premiums, and he an expert, has given better satisfaction than three judges. It is difficult and expensive to get three men that are experts, and even then, the work is not always done so conscientiously, because it is not so easy to place the responsibility; each being able to shield himself behind the "other two."

Upon this point of judging there is one other point often neglected, that ought to be printed in connection with the premium list, and that is a "scale of points" for deciding in regard to the merits of exhibits. Particularly is this true in regard to honey. I would suggest the following: Color, 5; body, 5; flavor, 5; comb—straightness, 5; color of cappings, 5; completeness of cappings, 5; uniformity, 10; style, 10. Possible number of points, 50. By "uniformity" is meant the closeness of resemblance in the sections composing a specimen. "Style" includes the attractiveness of the section and case; also the absence of propolis.

If a bee-keeper is going to make an exhibit of apiarian products, it often happens that he can also make exhibits in other departments of the fair. I have exhibited photographs in the art department canned fruit in the fruit department, and the wife and children have sent things to their respective departments. In addition to this, when making a "circuit" of the fairs I used to write them up for the Country Gentleman, getting paid for the work.

Fairs come in the fall, after the busy season is over with the bees, and if a man has the time, taste and ability for this kind of work, going from one State to another, as I have done, he can probably clear \$10 a day for five or six week in the fall. It is scarcely worth while to prepare for the work, however unless there is some expectation of following it for several years.

Just a few parting words to the beginner: If you make an exhibit at the fair don't get excited. Keep cool and have patience. Many unpleasant things may occur but don't worry over them; and above all don't let the loss of expected premiums so "sour" you as to spoil your own enjoyment and that of your comrades. When you leave home have everything in readiness as nearly as possible to put right up. Pack everything carefully, but in such a manner that it can be quickly and easily unpacked. I used to pack the square bottles of honey in boxes furnished with partitions of cellular board, a la egg crate, and to pack the bottles it was only necessary to drop them into the openings and nail down the cover. If the package does not indicate its contents, then mark it in some way. Never be compelled to open box after box in an exasperating hunt for something that must be had at once. And when the fair is over, don't go crazy to get off the grounds the next minute. I have known of men sitting up all night swearing and sweating, and fuming, because "their car didn't come," or something of that sort, and we all went out on the same train the next morning. At the close of a large fair an immense amount of goods are on the grounds; they have been several days in accumulating, and it is impossible to move them all in an hour's time.

Observation begets knowledge, and knowledge is power.—"The Schemers"