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of admission to the grounds; \$100 for plate and window glass and glass jars and pails; \$10 for front rails to keep back the crowd, and decorations; also about \$15 for board. This makes a total of \$175. Of course, when this glass is carried over to the second year the expense would be cut down greatly, but there is always considerable breakage and new material has to be added if one is to be a successful prize-winner, so that the actual expenses will run close to \$100, and with four or five competitors, a green exhibitor would not be likely to win more than \$50. Where, then, in view of these facts, is the inducement for any one to put up an exhibit at Toronto for their wonderful prizes?

Now let me say that, from dear experience, I know that the exhibitor who prepares and puts up a really fine exhibit of honey earns from \$200 to \$300, which would mean that if he is not to be allowed to sell honey, his prize money must amount to \$300 or \$400 in order that he may have a reasonable compensation for his difficult task after his expenses are paid. Now, if the management of the Exhibition want to cut out the selling of honey, and yet are desirous of a creditable honey exhibit, let them multiply their prize list by ten, and they will possibly accomplish the desired result.

Now, in conclusion, lest some might misunderstand my motive in writing this article, and think that my object was the hope of personal gain, let me say that I never again expect to be an exhibitor at the Toronto Exhibition.

HORIZONTAL-COMB METHOD OF SECURING QUEEN CELLS

In our August issue we were able, through the courtesy of the Editor of Gleanings, to reproduce a very valuable article on the horizontal-comb method of securing queen-cells. This method

has come to stay. As described in the C.B.J., Oscar Dines' device perfects the method, and does away with the makeshift manner of laying the prepared comb on top of the colony.

Mr. Hopkins contributes some further valuable notes on this subject to our esteemed contemporary, which we take the liberty of reproducing in extenso.

Mr. Hopkins' experience bears out that of Mr. Dines' in nearly every particular. It has been objected that a single colony cannot rear a large number of queens at a time, but Mr. Hopkins states that a strong colony, with large numbers of nurse bees, will rear 60 or 80 cells at a time, and these will be found to contain lots of unconsumed jelly after the queens have emerged.

"Under the conditions mentioned, in "the proper season for queen-rearing, "there will be a larger number of fine "cells built in a natural manner by this "plan than by any other I know of."

In Mr. Hopkins' opinion, the grafting system, taken generally, is responsible for more worthless queens than it is possible to calculate. The great importance, therefore, of a system from which such a delicate operation as grafting is eliminated cannot be overestimated, and the unstinted thanks of bee-keepers generally are due to Messrs. Dines and Hopkins for the details that they have furnished, which enable even the novice to raise their own queens in quantity.

The following is Mr. Hopkins' recent article referred to above:

Referring to my letter published Aug. 1, and also to the footnote, I wish to say that, if illustrations 1 and 3 had been printed the other way up, as the photo prints were marked, they would have looked much better. As the cells are foreshortened in the photo, they look much smaller than they really were.

Preparing the Combs for Cells.

In the copy I sent I wrote, "I prefer a last-season's-built comb that has not