

apiary wares, including a winter hive, by which bees can be successfully kept in the open air during the coldest weather; a most complete summer hive; one of Jones' honey extractors, the gear of which can be removed very readily, also an uncapping can and knife. Mr. Pringle's pyramid of honey exhibited in the palace was the finest display in this line ever made in this county." By reference to the prize list in the same paper we find that the following prizes were awarded: Best winter bee hive, A. Pringle; best summer bee hive, A. Pringle; honey extractor, A. Pringle; comb honey, A. Pringle, R. Metzler, L. C. Haycock; extracted honey, A. Pringle, A. Knight, R. Metzler.

THE HONEY OUTLOOK.

A well-posted apiarian, during a recent call at the *Prairie Farmer* office, remarked that the general honey crop of the West is short this year. The season has been a fair one, but so many colonies died last winter as to greatly reduce the working force, thus shortening the amount gathered and stored. However, a goodly portion of the crop of 1884 remains on hand. California has a large crop this year, and her apiarians have already disposed of considerable of it, and shippers are sending it East; within a few days, five carloads have been received in Chicago. This honey is taken largely by bakers, wine-makers, the manufacturers of printers' rollers, etc., etc., also consume it. It is sold lower than home apiarians will offer their product, realizing the Californian but three or four cents per lb. net. This leaves our own honey for table consumption. It is predicted that prices will average about the same as last.

U. S. CUSTOMS CHARGES.

We must again remind our friends who want supplies in the U. S. of the duty which exists and which must be paid on all goods going over there. We are receiving a large number of orders, and as in but few cases do our customers mention anything about duty, we always feel it incumbent upon us to notify them before we ship. This takes of course some little time, no matter how prompt the notification may be, and it is at times of considerable consequence that there be no delay in shipment, especially with feeders, etc., so that we are rather in a dilemma. One way we see out of the difficulty is to have the customer mention in the order something like this: "I understand I will have to pay duty." Then we will know at once that everybody understands things and we can act accordingly. In large shipments this precaution is not so necessary but with articles of smaller value, where perhaps the duty may be as much as the

cost of the article, it is well to know that the customer *expects* to have to pay it. The thought just struck us, to mention this matter because we have three or four orders awaiting letters from customers on this point.

BEE-STINGS.

Occasionally we read of cases where death has been caused by bee-stings, and our attention has just been called to the account of the death of a Mrs. Thos. Fader, of Gouldville, Pa., who was stung on the nostrils in two different places, and in a short time afterwards she succumbed to the effects. It is true that death may be caused occasionally by such a thing as a bee-sting, but is that any reason why the whole business of bee-keeping should be condemned? Because men are often killed by horses, cattle and pigs, is that any reason why all these animals should be driven out of existence. It would seem that the proper lesson to be drawn from the fact would be that we should be prepared to administer the proper remedies at the proper time, and that we should arrange to have these remedies *on hand* in anticipation of possible accidents. Had Mrs. Fader been given a strong solution of ammonia in water to *drink* at once, there is every prospect that the terrible end which came would have been averted. The dose would need to be such a one as would under ordinary circumstances be sufficient almost to cause strangulation. The writer had just such an experience as in this case in so far as the effects of the stings were concerned, and that during the past summer. We were enjoying a short vacation at Prescott, Ont., with our parents, and were engaged in looking over a colony of bees one afternoon. It was very hot, and the bees were cross. Not having a feather handy with which to brush off the bees from the top of the hive previous to putting on the half-story we used a small common whisk lying near. This being very harsh the bees of course resented the rough treatment and the consequence was two stings on the back of the left hand just over the largest vein. We paid no attention to the stings other than to *scrape* them out and putting on the lid of the hive left the yard; went upstairs to have a wash and in a few moments after felt a tingling sensation all over the body; next large white spots, resembling hives, appeared over the body, and in a few minutes more the face began to purple, the lips swelled up, the glands of the throat likewise, and death seemed imminent. Fortunately a friend, Dr. Sparks, of Lakeside, Ont., was a visitor at the house, and he was called in. He called for ammonia at once and making a very strong solution in water compelled us to drink it. The consequence was that after a time the swelling of