

it was quite a treat going over his large factory and his yard. I met one or two Englishmen employed there, who seemed well satisfied with their lot. I found men hard at work when I visited the manufactory, one making the metal corners for the frames was stamping them out by a very ingenious machine for the purpose. At Mr. Root's, as I had my microscope with me, I was enabled to clear up some points respecting foul brood. He knew all about foul brood practically, but had not been able to make any close investigation of it microscopically. I must tell you that wherever I went I found the microscopes in use inferior to that I had with me. Even Prof. Cook had not seen the germs himself, although he had a mounted slide containing specimens. When I showed him the bacillus under my microscope with one-twelfth Powell's oil immersion he was much interested. There was no instrument in the college with such magnifying power. Mr. Root told me he had never before seen foul brood in its different stages. The disease over there is exactly similar to what we have here. From Mr. Root's we went to several other places, Niagara among the number, and afterwards met by invitation the Canadian bee-keepers at a large meeting, and exhibition of hives and honey in Toronto. The exact quantity of honey exhibited I cannot remember, but the figures were given in the *British Bee Journal*. The exhibits of two hive manufacturers, the D. A. Jones Company and Messrs Gould, occupied a great deal of space, but the honey was rather crowded like the Canadian exhibit here, which militated against the attractiveness of the show. The clover and linden honeys were excellent. As regards the linden honey I think it is superior to ours, the Canadian climate being better suited for its production, but clover honey is as good here as over there. They had an extraordinary, but, to my mind, somewhat objectionable way of selling honey at the show. A section was cut into four pieces, and each piece offered for sale separately, five cents being charged for a quarter. You would see people distributed all over the show biting at their pieces of comb, and eating it as they walked along. By this method a large quantity of honey was got rid of, but it was not pleasant to see the people pushing about in a crowd and messing each other with the sticky substance. I expressed my opinion at the time to some of the bee-keepers, but they assured me it would be impossible to sell the honey at that exhibition on any other plan; and as the all-important object at these shows is to sell the honey I suppose the custom is likely to continue. At this meeting I had the opportunity of seeing a large number of the Canadian bee-keepers.

They came from districts far and wide. Mr. Young, editor of the *Norwegian Bee Journal*, was there at the time, and we were both very hospitably entertained by our Canadian friends. We also met Mr. Holterman, our Canadian correspondent, Messrs. Pringle, Emigh, Alpaugh, Hall, Rev. W. Clark, Macpherson, McKnight, Corneil, and others. I was honored by the presentation from the bee-keepers of Ontario of an address, and also a walking-stick with a gold top, which lies here for your inspection on the table. The address has appeared in the columns of the *Journal*, where the walking-stick cannot be inserted. I am glad to say that everywhere we went in Canada and the States we met with a most hospitable reception. We became on good terms at once, our co-workers over the water doing their best to make our time agreeable; they showed us everything, and our difficulty was to find sufficient time to see all there was to be seen. We might have stayed several days longer at each place, and been made most comfortable and welcome, but it was not practicable under the circumstances. At the Toronto meeting of course I was asked to say something about the B.B.K.A. and I made a special point of describing briefly the working and organization of the Association. They were very much interested to hear the record of our work and system as they have nothing of the kind over there. Their Associations are merely Associations of bee-keepers in certain districts, who meet for the purpose of talking over matters connected with their work. After the pleasant time spent at the Toronto exhibition, we went to see Mr. Hall, of Woodstock, Vice-President of the Ontario Association, one of the largest Canadian honey producers. He has 400 hives and has produced as much as 200 lbs. per hive. Of course he is not able to do that regularly, 80 to 100 lbs. being a good average. He makes bee-keeping his sole business and depends upon it entirely for a living, as many others do in America; Captain Hetherington is one for instance; he was a captain in the army during the rebellion. He started bee-keeping, and being fond of it, made so great a success that he has managed to live sufficiently well and bring up a family on the proceeds of the business. Mr. Heddon has made bee-keeping his only means of subsistence, besides lately the editing of a local paper. He had very little money at starting. Mr. Hall was obliged to give up the business he was in owing to bad health, and took to bee-keeping as a livelihood. He is bringing up his family upon it. As a business, speaking generally, it answers very well in America. At Mr. Hall's I picked up a