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THE



# CANADIAN

# Honey Producer.

Its Reading Columns for the advancement of Honey Producers exclusively.

Vol. I.

BRANTFORD, OCTOBER, 1887.

No. 8.

## The Canadian Honey Producer,

PUBLISHED BY  
E. L. GOULD & Co.,  
BRANTFORD, - - - ONTARIO.

Published Monthly, 40 cents per year.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Subscription price of the Canadian Honey Producer is 40 cents a year. 3 subscriptions at one time, \$1.00 to one or more addresses. For further particulars see our Premium List.

Remittances for fractions of a dollar may be made in Stamps, Canadian or American. The receipt for money sent will be given with the address in the next issue of the paper.

When writing to this Office on business, correspondents must not write anything for publication on the same paper, as this causes much confusion and unnecessary trouble. Only one side of the paper should be written upon.

If we fail to credit with a subscription kindly notify us of the fact. There must be a mistake somewhere if any number does not reach you whilst a subscriber; by informing us we will replace the number unless the edition is exhausted.

Always give both name and Post Office when referring to any change in subscription.

### TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We will always be pleased to forward sample copies to any.

We will thankfully receive for publication items of interest to Bee-Keepers, and we would like to have every issue of the paper contain at least one good article bearing directly upon the management of the Apiary for the coming month.

The Canadian Honey Producer one year with the following Books:  
Cook's Manual of the Apiary, cloth, \$1.25 \$1.50  
A. B. C. in Bee Culture, by A. I. Root, cloth, \$1.25 1.40

A. B. C. in Bee Culture, A. I. Root, paper	1.25
\$1.00,	1.75
Quimby's New Bee-Keeping, cloth, \$1.50	1.75
Bees and Honey, by T. G. Newman, cloth, 75 cents,	1.00
Queen Rearing, by Henry Alley, cloth, \$1	1.00

### CLUBBING RATES.

The Canadian Honey Producer	
And Gleanings, semi-monthly, .. ..	\$1.20
" American Bee Journal, weekly, .. ..	1.20
" American Apiculturist, monthly, .. ..	1.10
" Bee-Keepers' Magazine, " .. ..	60
" Rays of Light, " .. ..	85
" British Bee Journal, weekly, .. ..	2.90
" Poulter's Profit, .. ..	65

### PREMIUMS.

Single subscriptions are 40 cents per year. Three subscriptions for one year at one time, \$1.00. In addition to the above, any one sending us 15 subscribers will receive one of Alley's Queen Traps; and to any one sending 25 subscribers we will send one of our No. 1 Smokers. Postage or express must be paid by the recipient of premium. All subscriptions must be for one year. Any one subscribing for two years will count as two subscribers. The largest number of subscriptions sent in by any one up to 1st May, '87, will receive in addition one complete Blackburne hive for comb and extracted honey. The number of subscriptions must exceed 35.

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## Champion's Buggy Tops. PATENT PROPS.

This prop fills a long felt want. It is a device by which either the front or back joints of top may be separately worked from the inside. The driver can throw back the front of top, or lower the back and replace either from his seat—all done from the inside. Any one in the habit of getting in or out of buggies will certainly appreciate this improvement.

My Tops have met with universal satisfaction by the carriage trade, and have taken first prizes and diplomas wherever exhibited.

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No. 1—Is a first-class rubber Top with superior quality of heavy brown back rubber, back and side curtains to match. Wrought rails and joints. Top prop nuts and rivets in either black, silver or oroid. Black T. P. nuts sent unless otherwise ordered.—Price \$12.50. With Patent top props and handles extra \$2.00.

No. 2—Is the same as No. 1, with best steel tubular bow sockets. Price \$13.50. With Patent top props and handles extra \$2.00.

No. 3—Is a first-class rubber Top, lined with blue brown or green cloth, steel tubular bow sockets, second growth ash bows, wrought rails and joints. Is a very neat and durable top and will answer all purposes where a rubber top is required

and is the very best top in the market for the money. Price \$16.00. With Patent top props and handles extra \$2.00.

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“ “ “ sewed or leated	12.00
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## CHARLES CHAMPION,

Hardware and Carriage Goods, Brantford, Ont.

Patented in Canada and United States.

## THE CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER.

Vol. 1. October, 1887. No. 3

### Lambton Bee-Keepers' Association.

The Lambton Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the town of Petrolia on Thursday, September 1st. On account of the absence of the President the chair was occupied by the Vice-President, Dr. A. E. Harvey of Wyoming. The minutes and discussions of last meeting were read and adopted. The roll of officers and members was then called and fifteen new names were added to the list of membership. The Sec'y-Treas.'s report was then read showing a balance on hand and the Association in good running order. An interesting day was spent in discussing the various questions as advanced. The election of officers resulted as follows: Dr. A. E. Harvey of Wyoming, President; Lewis Traver of Alvinston, Vice-President; and J. R. Kitchen, Sec'y-Treas. A vote of thanks was then extended to the retiring officers. This closed the business of the forenoon session.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

No speeches were given nor essays read; so they proceeded with the question box which was as follows:

1st, Is the Alley Drone trap or any other such fixture on the front of a hive a detriment to the worker bees? Mr. Boyd said that he had used the Alley Drone trap but not enough to thoroughly test it, but thought it a detriment to the bees. Mr. Forbes said that his experience with them was that they could not get out and in the hive so well with them on. Dr. Harvey said that he had considerable experience with them and found them a detriment to the bees but were good if a person wanted to kill off all black drones.

2nd, What time is it advisable to unite weak colonies in the fall of the year, and what is the best method of so doing. Mr. Traver made one queenless and then set one hive on the top of the other but smoked them all well first. He said by so doing the ones above would

not likely come down for a day or two and by that time they would not be acquainted with the ones below and would also forget their old home, he always doubled up when frost came. Dr. Harvey thought it best to double up early in the fall when the fall flow was good, then they would be more likely to gather honey enough to winter on, for one strong colony was better than two weak ones. Mr. Kitchen said that after the frost came he placed a couple of empty frames in the centre of a hive, made one colony queenless and put one in each end of the hive; they would then gradually get acquainted.

3rd, What is the best plan of handling bees to prevent robbing when honey is scarce? Mr. Traver said that about the best time to handle bees was from about four o'clock to seven in the evening, he thought best to smoke as little as possible for when smoked they would fill themselves with honey and would be less liable to defend themselves. A number of the members said that if any extracting was to be done the best way was to use a tent and be careful not to drop or daub any honey where the bees would get it and there would be no danger of robbing. This then led to a discussion concerning the queen-excluding board. Dr. Harvey thought it no advantage to keep the queen from going into the top story. Mr. Traver could not agree with him, he said that he would rather have honey than brood in the top story.

4th, What is the best method of wintering on summer stands? Mr. Granger packed his in clamps, set them about four inches apart, placed them on planks and raised them from the ground, had four inches chaff behind them and six inches in front of them, left the honey board on and liked to have it propolised down tight with a space between it and the frames so as to allow the bees to pass back and forth. Dr. Harvey packed in boxes with oat hulls around the hive, fed on granulated sugar syrup with about one dram of tartaric acid to ten lbs. sugar. Mr. Boyd uses the Richardson hive with success but did not like too much packing above the cluster, said that three inches was plenty, his experience was that a sawdust hive with one inch packing was as good as one with three inches.

5th, What kind of a feeder is best for fall feeding? Messrs. Morrison and Kitchen liked

the Canadian bee-feeder. Dr. Harvey used a bread pan with cheese cloth over it close to the honey and set it over the cluster and in the morning the honey would be gone.

6th, Why do bees rear drones in worker cells the colony having a good queen? Mr. Granger said that necessity compelled them to. Mr. Kitchen said that the colony had likely been given full sheets of foundation and that they had no drone cells in the hive nor any room to build them.

7th, When a colony gets too many drones, what is the best way to get rid of them? Mr. Kitchen never interfered with the drones in a good Italian colony but clipped the heads off all black drones before they were hatched. Dr. Harvey said to cut the drone comb out and give the frame to a weaker colony, they would then be likely to build out worker cells, or else put the drone comb in the upper story with a queen-excluding board on the hive.

8th, Can bees be wintered successfully in cellar where fruit and vegetables are kept? Mr. Forbes has wintered with success in cellar where fruit and vegetables were kept. He said that the cellar wanted to be kept dark and to go in and out as little as possible.

9th, What strain of bees is preferable? all points considered.

Mr. Forbes said for honey gathering he liked a cross between the Blacks and Italians; their only fault was their being so cross. Some of the members had tried the Syrian, others had tried the Holy Land, but the majority of them believed that for honey gathering a cross between the Blacks and the Italian was about the best. Dr. Harvey believes that they will make nicer and whiter comb honey than any other strain, but did not know as there were any better honey gatherers than the Italians. He said that some people were all the time tampering with Italians when they would not bother with the hybrids on account of their being so cross. He also said that bee-keeping was like a farm, the better they were handled the larger the profits would be.

The secretary then took down the number of colonies owned by each member of the Association which showed that there was 830 in all. This closed the proceedings of the day, when it was moved, seconded and carried that we adjourn to meet in the town of Forest on the 10th day of April next.

J. R. KITCHEN, Sec.

Alvinston, Sept. 18th, 1887.

## My Experience at Fairs.

A few years ago when I first began to raise honey in such quantities as to make the best manner of disposing of it a serious problem, I conceived the idea that exhibiting at agricultural fairs would be a good plan for advertising it. Accordingly, I fixed up a crate of nice sections and some jars of extracted honey and proceeded to one of our local shows, expecting to carry home one or two first prizes and leave an impression behind that would bring orders for honey. There were two prizes given in each class, and after the intelligent and impartial (?) judges had done their duty (?) I found myself possessed of one second prize for extracted. The first prize for comb had been awarded to an old-fashioned home made box, unplanned and covered with old news papers, pasted on to cover bad joints, and which from its appearance had done duty many seasons, containing about sixteen lbs. of honey—the entry called for 20 lbs.—which was not visible except where the ends of the combs were built on the glass which formed the ends of the box and which would have to be taken out in order to get at the honey.

The second prize went to a rather neatly made and varnished box containing ten lbs. of very nice looking comb honey, while my own crate of twenty-four well filled and white one lb. sections was left out in the cold. The prospective orders that were to be the result of my exhibit never came and I have not had the courage to try a second experiment in that line.

I had an idea that the above state of affairs only existed at the smaller fairs and that at the larger exhibitions strict justice would be meted out. But again I find myself mistaken. This year I decided to make an exhibit at the great Dominion and Industrial at Toronto. One of the rules contained in the prize list of the above exhibition was to the effect that all exhibits in the apianian and some other departments should be in place at seven o'clock on the evening of Sept. 3rd, and the penalty in case of failure to comply with this rule was that the exhibit would not be allowed in the competition for prizes.

Most of the exhibitors who believed that the rules were made to be observed, were on the ground on the first or second in order to have things fixed up in time. But one ex-

hibitor who has had experience know better than to waste time and money in that way and did not put in an appearance until the afternoon of the fifth, and had not commenced to get his exhibit in place before noon of the next day. This exhibitor had an entry in the same class in which I had entered. When the judges came around on the afternoon of the 8th, the evening of the 3rd being the latest date by the rules, after duly examining both exhibits they were about to write my name on the red ticket but before they got through, the above mentioned exhibitor appeared on the scene and took them aside. After a brief interview with him, they returned and informed me that on taking into consideration the tardiness of the railway and express companies they had decided to give him a little more time to fix up while they finished judging one or two other classes. But one of them remarked on leaving, that my display was "certainly the best." When they returned he, the exhibitor, was adding some fancy touches to his exhibit but had not then got it all in place. However the judges now decided that he was entitled to the first prize and gave him the red ticket.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would not presume to say that my exhibit was entitled to the prize, although several experienced bee-keepers and others told me it was, but I would like to protest against rules, which cause so much extra trouble and expense when observed, being ignored altogether by the officials when broken by those who appear to have considerable power in high places.

Would it not also be well to have a rule made and enforced prohibiting exhibitors interfering in any way with the judges while on duty.

A. G. WILLOWS.

In reference to Mr. Willows' experience at Fairs we would say, that rules should be enforced. E. L. Goold & Co., were upon the grounds on Friday morning previous to the opening of the Exhibition and quite ready for the judges. The Editor of this paper had some delay in getting the honey cake in place owing to a misunderstanding as to its delivery, and it was not in place and the judging of it postponed until Thursday morning. We, however, quite agree that the rule

should be enforced in justice to all and in interests of the Fair wherever it may be held; permitting this delay results in disappointment for early visitors. The manner of judging at county and township Fairs is notorious, we have seen just such cases as Mr. Willows mentions. Could the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association not take the matter in hand and appoint judges each year who shall act in the county free of charge. As it is, no one desires to risk his reputation by showing honey and having its merits decided by men who know nothing of honey. Much could doubtless be done to increase the consumption of honey by proper displays of it at the county association, we should also suggest to the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association that they take steps at the next annual meeting to have an entry at Toronto for the best county display of comb and extracted honey. The individual Bee-Keepers or Associations could often make a joint exhibit if desired and larger exhibits be brought to the front and in time a pleasant rivalry spring up between the various counties. This is as it is done by the British Bee-Keepers.

### Meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers.

A special meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association was held on Sept. 16th, at 7 p. m. in the council chambers of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association. The occasion for such a special meeting was the presence in Ontario of Mr. Thomas Wm. Cowan of whom mention has been already made in our issues and Mr. Ivar S. Young of Christinia, Norway, Editor of *The Norwegian Bee Journal*.

The former gentlemen is on a private tour with his wife, Mrs. Cowan, through parts of America. Mr. Young is on a tour of inspection in the United States and Canada, having been commissioned by the Norwegian government to visit these countries in order to make an effort to learn something to assist in promoting bee-keeping in Norway. Many Bee-Keepers from a distance were present to

assist in doing honor to these gentlemen. Owing to the indisposition of the President whose health has been poor for some time, the Vice President, Mr. J. B. Hall, of Woodstock occupied the chair. Mr. Cowan having arranged his microscope which is one of if not the best upon the American Continent, being able to magnify 6000 times, the Bee-Keepers present examined the tongue of the bee, the fore leg, and the wing, the latter magnified about 180 times. So many desiring to examine each part no more could be examined and the meeting was called to order and the following communication from the President read:

Belmont, Sept 14th, 1887.

DEAR MR. COUSE,

SECY., TREASURER O. B. K. A.

DEAR SIR,—I regret to say that my head trouble is altogether too severe at present for me to attend our meetings in honor of our distinguished visitors.

I expect Vice President Hall will be on hand to take the chair in my absence. Mr. Cowan with his goodness of heart and kindly bearing will make you all feel easy and at home in his presence.

We owe Mr. Cowan a great deal and I hope that all in our power will be done to make his short stay with us one of the most pleasing kind.

I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Young but I am sure you will all cordially extend to him the right hand of brotherhood as a co-laborer in our chosen pursuit and also extend to him a right hearty welcome in our country and in our homes.

I feel sure that my excuse for absence will be kindly accepted by the Association.

Yours very truly,

S. T. PETTIT, PRES. O. B. K. A.

Mr. McKnight was then called upon by the chairman to read the following address:  
*To Thomas William Cowan, Esq.*

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the bee-keepers of Ontario we bid you and Mrs. Cowan welcome to Canada. As chairman of the British Bee-Keepers Association, we recognize in you the representative of a body of philanthropic gentlemen who devote much of their time to the promotion of apicultural knowledge among the artisan and labouring classes of your own country.

We are not ignorant of the good work you have accomplished. We know you have been instrumental in inducing thousands of your countrymen to embark in the fascinating work of bee-keeping, and thus spend their leisure hours in healthful, profitable employment. The fact that the association of which you are the chairman (with its affiliated branches) numbers some ten thousand members attests the success of your labours. We sincerely hope that you and your associates may be long spared to prosecute the good work so well organized and so skilfully conducted.

As proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *British Bee Journal* you are better known to the apicultural world than most of your countrymen. Your published works on scientific and practical beekeeping have won for you a name and a fame far beyond your own sea girt home. We rejoice in the opportunity this visit affords us of making a closer and more personal acquaintance with you.

We indulge the hope that your present visit to the United States and Canada and your personal intercourse with the leading bee-keepers of both countries will increase your zeal in the good work of teaching men the means and methods whereby the earth may be made to yield its increase of delicious and healthful nectar, which abound in the flora, in the fields and in the forests of most countries. The extent to which the honey industry may be developed is as yet but little understood, and he who labours to make it better known is certainly doing as much for mankind as he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one flourished before.

We are especially pleased that you so timed your visit to Toronto as to be able to witness the display of Canada's industrial products now on exhibition here. A careful examination of these will help you to form a just estimate of what the people of this young country have accomplished within the present generation, and give you an idea of the resources of the Dominion. It will serve to prove to you that Canadians are not drones in this hive of British colonists, and mayhap inspire you with the common faith of our countrymen that

“If our past has records few

In battle song or story,

Our future rises fair to view,

Gleaming with morning's youthful dew

And bright with coming glory.”

Accept this trifle as a slight, but tangible expression of respect and esteem for you, as a man and a brother bee-keeper, we wish you and Mrs. Cowan a pleasant time while you remain on this side of the Atlantic and a safe return to your home and family beyond the seas.

R. McKNIGHT,

Chairman Reception Committee.

WM. COUSE, Secretary.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1887

Mr. McKnight then in a few well chosen remarks welcomed Mr. Young to Canada and in a humorous yet appropriate manner presented him with a handsome meerschaum pipe.

Mr. Cowan acknowledged that he had been taken entirely by surprise, his and Mrs. Cowan's reception had on all hands been of the kindest and quite unmerited he felt. At the exhibition of 1872 his eyes had in a measure been opened as to the resources of Canada. Last year at the Colonial he had seen still more and now his present visit to Canada and the Toronto Exhibition had impressed him still more with the fact that Canada had vast resources. The great difference between the Canadian and British honey exhibits is that in the former country everything is done upon a much larger scale, the quantities exhibited are much greater. So in bee-keeping, in Canada bee-keeping is more a specialty. Here Mr. Cowan explained the objects and aims of the British Bee-Keeper's Association, and as our Canadian readers generally, will not know what its object and workings, we will give it. Mr. Cowan stated its object was philanthropic, they wanted every one to keep bees, the object of their meeting had been largely to better the working classes, and endeavour to induce every cottager to keep one or more colonies of bees, not to encourage anyone to keep a great many. They attempted to advertise honey by distributing circulars setting forth the value of honey as a food. The County Associations are affiliated with the British and all work upon the same footing, every county appoints two delegates who meet once a quarter from the various counties to transact general business. Branch associations have what are known as experts and lecturers to go about and promote a knowledge of bee-keeping, all

publications are supplied to members free of charge. The expert has to visit every member and instruct them if desired, he also has his traveling expenses paid by the B. B. K. A. and secures his services for 45 minutes free of charge, for extra time a small fee is charged.

The experts are of three classes, and have to undergo a strict examination. The 3rd class have to undergo only a practical examination. The 2nd class a practical and written. The 1st class have to go up to London and undergo a very severe examination, the examination is practical, written, and oral, he must also give a lecture upon bee-keeping and only a very good man can become a first-class expert.

Mr. Cowan paid a high tribute to the Canadian commissioners who had been to England and the Colonial with honey, every effort had been made to get them to visit parts of England. They had not been able to do as much for the pleasure of the Ontario Commissioners as they (the British Bee-Keepers) had desired because they stuck so persistently to work.

Mr. Young briefly thanked the Ontario Bee-Keepers for their kindness towards him, he could not express himself as he should like in the English language and he would go home he felt, with the knowledge that he had seen much that was new and some that was useful as a Bee-Keeper.

Messrs. D. A. Jones, S. Corneil, R. McKnight, Martin Emigh, and others spoke, briefly acknowledging the debt of gratitude they owed to British Bee-Keepers and Mr. Cowan especially for the kindness shown to the Ontario Commissioners while in England. Before the close of the meeting Mr. Allen Pringle brought up a motion in effect that Commercial Union was desirable for Bee-Keepers. The Rev. W. F. Clarke seconded the motion, it was considered out of order for a meeting such as had been called and it was laid upon the table until the next annual meeting at Woodstock. The meeting closed at 10 p. m.

Christianburg, Ky., U. S. Sept. 16th, 1887. The drouth still prevails here, and is bringing distress to many homes. Water is very scarce in many localities. Our bees are getting a little honey from smart weed and wild buckwheat, but are bound to be short of stores for winter.—G. W. Demaree, Christianburg, Ky., U. S.



*For the Canadian Honey Producer.*

I wish to make as short a reply to my accusers as possible. My position and honor both demand that I contradict some of the false charges brought against me.

On page 450 C. B. J., Mr. Corneil says, "Mr. Pettit stated that although Mr. Holtermann had contributed nothing to the exhibition, he requested it as a favor that an exhibit should be made in his name, composed of honey taken from the exhibits of the other contributors."

Well, all I have to say is that I never thought of such a thing, I said he wished to purchase some of mine and show it as his own. Kind man that Mr. Corneil is, how gently he touches my feelings. But please Mr. Corneil don't worry about that for I do not think that there is one reader of the C. B. J. that will believe that my object was to secure a market for my own honey regardless of the interests of others. You all know I think, that I have all along advocated co-operation—working together.

My 56 lb. tins were removed from the floor as soon as the plan of stripping the cases off the tins was insisted upon and before all the honey was staged—they were never upon exhibition. You can all understand the mixing that might occur in case of sales if we had to bring in boxes and recase the 56lb. tins.—All honey should be sent out in its own case. Beside that I strongly objected to retailing all the honey. I kept on insisting that it was wrong to incase all the tins and at last one pyramid was formed with the cases on. And beside that the floor was too crowded anyway. Some of Mr. Jones', and that of another party were "also hid away behind the shelving" and I never for once thought that there was any crime in it at all.

Mr. Corneil says, "when he met a dealer he took him in behind to show him his own honey although there were plenty of cans furnished by others much more convenient." There is both truth and untruth in this statement—true I showed my own and so I did others also. More than once I was requested "show this gentleman your nice linden honey" and of course I was proud to do so. By the way allow me to state that all the commissioners appeared to try to secure a market for my honey regardless of the interests of others. They placed it on the large trophy in the Canadian department with some others. They made presents to a good many good and worthy people in England among them were our noble Queen; Mr. Cowan, the President of the B. B. K. A.; Mr. Chipman, Amateur Expert; Mr. Rethie, and many others and in every case where large presents were made my honey was sent, and more than that, Mr. Jones took some of my honey with him to Scotland as samples to merchants in that country. And when Mr. McKnight sent a sample to Mr. Broughton Carr, Editor of the

Bee-Keepers' Record, he sent a tin of my honey, a part of which was sent to the Exhibition that was held at Glasgow, Scotland, this Summer. And now friends if all the commissioners take so much pains on every occasion to give my honey so much undue advantage over the others, don't you think it just a little rough for them now at this late date to bring so unkind a charge against me even if I unwittingly appeared to be partial to my own. But I say that my great effort was to find a market for us all on equal terms, and I know that you will believe me. With regard to my sending out to dealers my own instead of the honey of others, well I am not sure whether mine was sent or not, but I think not in both cases, in fact I am almost positive that either Couze's or Webster's were sent on one time.

What a lot of strange things Mr. Corneil has been pleased to hurl at the pate of your poor servant. I never heard anything about police. Then he says "soon after I learned he had purchased a ticket for Liverpool." Oh! Oh! Mr. Corneil, I purchased my ticket in the regular way at St. Pancrea's station only a few minutes before the train moved off.

My plan of sale was to first grade and classify the comb honey and put a price upon it according to quality, and when selling the single section charge more for a pound section than for a  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. section, and when selling by the case always sell by weight and not by the section.

(2) Always give the usual margin or profits to dealers, both in comb and extracted.

(3) Instead of taking dealers names and promising to give prices at close of Exhibition, simply book their orders and deliver part at time of sales and part at close of Exhibition.

I thought this course would please dealers, pave the way to future business with them and enable us to have our honey all sold at close of Exhibition and then we would have nothing to do but pack up and send off. I did not object to retailing but thought that most of our honey should be placed in the hands of dealers who were willing to handle it and pay cash. But Mr. Corneil has told us that their policy was to sell by the section, a shilling a section regardless of weight, quality or quantity taken, or whether the purchaser was a dealer or not; a shilling a section was the inexorable rule. I know it to my sorrow.

Take a case—my sections weighed  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound each, Will Ellis's one pound, 12 lbs. of mine had to sell for 16 shillings, and 12 lbs. of Will Ellis's were sold for 12 shillings, a difference of about 96 cents on 12 pounds. My name was upon every section and I told the party that every purchaser would regard me as a fraud and I feel it keenly to day. Then I requested that we should explain that they were not pound sections, but even that could not be done,

11 8 ounce sections were sold at a shilling each which would make the price ten cents a pound more than the pound sections, but the people did not understand it, they being used to pound sections.

But the grading and classifying took place at the close of the Exhibition, and although your sections were, during the Exhibition sold at a shilling each, you were paid according to quality at close of Exhibition. May be that was right but if so I am too dull to comprehend it.

With regard to the one hundred dollars, all I have to say is that until recently when told by C. B. J. I did not know that it was voted to Mr. Corneil. I have no special pleaders and so must do my own pleading. Well, all told, I am sure that I put in as many and as faithful hours as did Mr. Corneil. The correspondence and anxiety I had all last year while others were quietly attending to their own affairs was very large. I often felt that the work beside my own was more than I could stand, but I did it gladly and cheerfully and as we live three miles from the post office I think I am safe in saying we travelled hundreds of miles on this business. And when I got home from England, I so overworked myself, to catch up, that I was ill in bed for a long time. Had a doctor's bill to pay, in fact I have never fully recovered; but it was an understanding, an agreement, a bargain to give my time and I never had the slightest wish to do otherwise. I furnished one tenth of all the honey sent, hence I am taxed ten dollars to pay Mr. Corneil. Now I cannot help thinking that Mr. Corneil should at least have told us all about it at our annual meeting.

I am willing to be judged by the fraternity whether I have acted more selfishly than Mr. Corneil.

S. T. PETTIT.

P. S.—It has been thrown up at different times that I did not stick to my post like the others. Well, in replying I would say that in July, I think it was, I informed the board that it would be very difficult for me to remain until close of exhibition, and said to them that if they would select a man to take my place that I would pay all extra charges,—that it would cost the Association no more money.

Well, the board decided that owing to the fact that our exhibits would be very much smaller than was anticipated, that a large staff would be unnecessary and that after every thing was got in good running order there would be no difficulty in my returning home. Messrs. Corneil, McKnight, and Jones were parties to the agreement. And now I cannot help thinking that we have had quite enough unkind flings about that.

It has also been insinuated that I remained only a couple of weeks. Well let us see. Saturday morning, August 28th, 1886, found

us all in Liverpool. On the sixth of October I left London for home making six and a half weeks my stay in England, and I can testify that my colleagues worked long hours and faithfully too during my stay and I am inclined to the belief that they will give me credit for doing the same in spite of our differences. But it is a sad thought to know, the length to which man will go when some body must be written down.

With regard to my running away from that meeting, I agree with Mr. McKnight that it looked bad, when the expense and trouble I have undergone to attend meetings in different parts of America is considered, to resist the pleasure of attending to such a meeting, and meeting with such men required a deeper motive than given by that gentleman. A motive which if given would only add fuel to the flames of dissension, and I prefer to let the flames die out.

S. T. P.

### Reports for the North American Bee-Keepers' Association.

As Vice-President for Ontario of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association it is my duty to report the yield of honey for Ontario for the season 1887. I should very much like to have reports from the various localities and would esteem it as a favour to have as many as possible send to my address replies to all of the following questions:

1st, Winter reports in detail, viz: number put into winter quarters, number taken out, number on hand at opening of honey season.

2nd, Lbs. of comb honey secured, lbs. of extracted honey secured, number of colonies on hand at close of honey season. Also reports of as many others as possible, giving figures as accurately as possible.

3rd, A general report of the last year's work.

Any that do not wish to have their reports published in detail, will please mark the report to that effect.

The Association hold their annual meeting at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1887. This date will occur during the Fat Stock Show when excursion rates will be very low. The Association embraces the whole of North America, and Canada is generally represented by some ten or twelve bee-keepers. The membership fee is \$1.00 and should be sent to the secretary, W. Z. Hutchinson, Rodgersville, Mich., U. S. A.

R. F. HOLTERMANN,  
Brantford, Ont.

### Queries for October Number.

No. 19. By having movable frame hives can I keep my stock of bees from increasing without killing them off in the fall?

Yes, by proper management. Do not crowd the queen; give her a brood chamber large enough to keep her busy, in keeping it full of brood; give plenty of surplus room. Also give plenty of shade and ventilation. There will always be a few swarms issue no matter how we manage them; but by uniting them with other colonies we can keep down increase.—Edward Lunan, Buttonville, Ont.

I think that by using a large hive and working for extracted honey you may; but you must not allow them to get the notion of swarming before you put on a top story, and tier them up before they get crowded for space to store their honey in, also give free ventilation you will not find it easy to prevent increase if working for comb honey.—Henrietta F. Buller, Campbellford, Ont.

Certainly,—by killing the queen and allowing no queen-cells to mature. But I hardly think you want to follow that "plan"—you certainly wouldn't very long! Bees kept in "movable frame hives" can be kept from swarming to a certain (?) extent, by cutting out queens—cells and giving them "lots of room" in the brood-chamber.—Will M. Barnum, Burr Farm, N. Y.

Yes, in a large apiary there is always light ones enough to put two or more together, I kill the poorest queens.—John Yoder, Springfield, Ont.

Yes. But you must know how to do it; and one way would be to have large hives and keep them extracted.—W. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

Yes. Easily if you work for extracted honey. It requires more skill if you only produce comb honey; but it can be done. Whether wisely or not is another question.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich.

By giving plenty of room and ventilation swarming can be generally checked, and what with colonies one can dispose of and losses through winter there is little danger of one's stock increasing too large.—Ellis F. Augustine, Anghrim, Ont.

If working comb honey, no.

If for extracted the answer to queries No. 7 in June No. of C. H. P. which I gave is the

best system to prevent swarming that I know of you will find it impossible to totally prevent it in any system.—Will Ellis, St. Davids, Ont.

Yes, but I should not hesitate to kill bees if my business demanded it any more than I would to kill cattle or pigs.—J. M. Shuck, Des Moines, Iowa.

Yes; by preventing swarming as much as possible and doubling up colonies in the spring or fall.—D. P. Niven, Dromore, Ont.

Movable frame hives do not prevent bees from swarming in the natural way. The only way to prevent increase and keep the original colonies in normal condition, is to suffer the bees to swarm, just one time. And prevent all after swarms by moving the parent colonies to a new stand immediately after they cast swarms on the "old stands," by which procedure the parent colonies will be so weakened of their mature bees that they will give up the attempt to cast "after swarms." The swarms may be confined to a few combs in the brood nest by means of perforated zinc queen excluder and forced to spend their strength in storing surplus honey.—G. W. Demaree, Christianburg, Ky., U. S.

No. 20. For outside wintering in clamps with chaff on top should I remove the propolized quilt and put on a clean one?

I prefer a clean one.—Edward Lunan, Buttonville, Ont.

No, not necessary.—Will M. Barnum, Burr Farm, N. Y.

No. Double it back a couple of inches at the rear of hive, to allow the moisture to escape but keep the heat in the cluster of bees; then put on a wool or cotton batting quilt to cover the whole top of hive and over that 4 inches of sawdust or cork shavings.—Henrietta F. Buller, Campbellford, Ont.

No, the bees make it tight and all things being equal they do things about right.—J. Yoder, Springfield, Ont.

Yes.—W. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

I do not think it necessary.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich.

Yes, use the cheapest factory cotton.—Ellis F. Augustine, Anghrim, Ont.

I never could see any difference. I do not want any upward ventilation. I would like a swarm strong enough to send out a draught of air at entrance. I have seen an air hole

melted through a foot of snow that was over the entrance. I wish mine could all do it, I have put paper over some of mine to stop upward ventilation.—Will Ellis, St. Davids, Ont.

Yes, always. Chaff is used as an absorbent or rather a medium for the transmission of moisture and the retention of heat. If the propolized cloth is used the moisture will not pass readily and the desired object will be defeated.—J. M. Shuck, Des Moines, Iowa.

Have had no experience in such wintering, but think the clean quilt would be the best, that the moisture may be absorbed.—D. P. Niven, Dromore, Ont.

I never change the quilts because of propolis. I think it a decided advantage to let the bees glue fast to quilts.—G. W. Demaree, Christianburg, Ky., U. S.

No. 21. Can I put too much packing on hives in clamps for winter packing. If so what depth of saw dust or chaff should I put on?

I do not think you can pack them, so that they will be too warm. I would want at least 18 inches of sawdust and 30 or 36 of chaff.—Edward Lunan, Buttonville, Ont.

No; the more the better.—Will M. Barnum, Burr Farm, N. Y.

Too much presupposes a great deal, there is a medium to all things and 12 ins. is the medium in this case, if chaff, pack it solid by laying a heavy board on it.—J. Yoder, Springfield, Ont.

You could put more packing on than what would be necessary. I would put on 6 or 8 in sawdust and about 12 in. chaff.—W. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

Four inches is enough but 6 may be better, only be sure to put a warm quilt under the sawdust cushion as that is of more consequence than the thickness of cushion, and never have the lid of hive on in winter, under the packing.—Henrietta F Buller Campbellford, Ont.

No. Ask those who favor such wintering. Arrange the clamp so as to secure the even temperature of 45° F. The depth will depend on locality.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich.

Cannot say as I do not use clamps.—D. P. Niven, Dromore, Ont.

Not if given plenty of ventilation. We have wintered successfully the last two winters

in double walled hive without packing or dead air space, on summer stands, putting chaff cushions behind division board and on top of frames.—Ellis F. Augustine, Anghrim, Ont.

I dont think you can. I pack 4 inches of chaff all round, and put a cushion on top, a foot would not hurt them, you cannot keep them too warmly packed outside.—Will Ellis, St. Davids.

Put on as much as you like not less than six inches.—J. M. Shuck, Des Moines, Iowa.

I have no experience with clamp wintering. But there is no danger of too much "packing" if the bees are well ventilated at the entrance of the hives.—G. W. Demaree, Christianburg, Ky., U. S.

### SUNDRY ITEMS.

We regret to learn that Messrs. J. B. Mason & Sons, Mechanics Falls, Maine, and Editors and Publishers of *The Bee-Keepers' Advance*, have been visited by a fire. Loss \$3,000.00. We are pleased to note their paper will be published as heretofore, being 25cts. per year.

W. C. Wells, Phillipson, writes, have secured 85 lbs. per colony, bees working slightly on buckwheat now.

We shall be pleased to send samples of the CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER with rates, to such as will endeavor to secure subscriptions for us this fall, at exhibitions or otherwise.

In England the season for honey has been very good, short but continuous and excellent, a writer in *The British Journal* calls it "the Bee-Keepers' Jubilee."

In *The Revue Internationale D' Apiculture* a writer recommends the use of honey diluted with water frequently applied to remove warts.

The *British Bee Journal* contains the following:

WEATHER.—In our locality the drought still continues, and the bees in consequence languish. In the shorn meadows the white clover blooms not, and from their surface all verdure has vanished. The fields will soon be whitening for the harvest, and the honey-flow in the year of grace '87 is all but over. Even the limes yield not their accustomed

nectar, and no refreshing shower revives their drooping foliage. Short has been the harvest, but in many districts bountiful and the quality most excellent. The heather is yet to come—heather, true Scotch heather—the queen of honey plants, alone yielding nectar fit for the gods. We southerners must content ourselves with honey from inferior plants, as blackberry, buckwheat, ivy, &c. For ourselves we look forward with hope to an ingathering from the *Statice limonium* (sea lavender), from which, in the month of August last, our supers were refilled with sections of the whitest, and withal of well flavoured, comb-honey.

R. Shipman Cannington is the most successful Bee-Keeper we have so far heard of for the season, he has an average yield per colony—spring count—of one hundred and twenty lbs. per colony.

Wm. Coleman, Devizes, who showed at the Western Fair, London, this year states that he uses in his family about seven hundred lbs. of honey per annum. Would that every family or even every bee-keeping family used honey as freely.—D. P. Niven, Dromore, Ont.

Mr. T. W. Cowan in whose honor the meeting at Toronto was called and which is reported in another part of this issue, left on Saturday morning, September 17th, for Woodstock, where he was met by Mr. J. B. Hall, Vice-President of the O. B. K. A., whose apiary Mr. Cowan intended to visit. Owing to the limited time at Mr. Cowan's disposal he was unable to visit Mr. F. Malcolm of inner-kip, as was intended but left on the evening train for Belmont, being accompanied from Woodstock by M. Hall and ourselves. The party was met at Belmont by Mr. Pettit, the President of the O. B. K. A., and driven to his residence some miles from the station. The evening was very pleasantly spent by all in examining Mr. Cowan's mountings through his microscope and also through that of Mr. H. Pettit.

On Monday morning, Mr. Pettit took Messrs. Cowan and Hall to see the apiary of G. H. Griffith; from there they drove through a beautiful country to the Ladies' College, St.

Thomas, where they after visiting that institution, were joined by two daughters of Mr. Pettit's, and the apiary of Mr. Jacob Alpaugh was visited. Mr. Cowan left on the evening train for Toronto, visiting Brantford on Tuesday where we had hoped to meet Mr. Cowan but London fair demanded our presence. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan sailed for England at an early date, leaving behind them the hearty good wishes of all Bee-Keepers who have met them. We wish them a pleasant return journey and that their lives may always fall in pleasant places.

### The Grand Dominion and Industrial Exhibition, 1887.

The above Exhibition has been the most successful ever held. The gate receipts being over \$11,000 more than last year. The Apiarian Department was well represented as an industry. The year has generally been far below the average for honey, but notwithstanding the display of comb and extracted was very fair both as to quality and quantity. The comb honey was not quite as well filled about the edges, showing a defective honey flow. The extracted honey was in some instances a little inferior in color. It was reported that 42,000 lbs. was the correct number of pounds of honey brought into the honey building. The following is the list of those exhibiting and we think the figures are pretty correct :

	Extracted honey.	Comb honey.
D. A. Jones Co.,	10,000	600
I. Orvis,	3,400	2,800
Martin Emigh,		1,600
G. Deadman,		1,500
G. B. Hodgins,	800	600
J. Alpaugh,	1,500	2,000
R. H. Smith,	300	100
W. Goudger,	700	700
R. F. Holtermann,	1,200	1,400
S. Thompson,	300	500
Jno. Davidson,	200	2,000
J. J. Fyle,	500	600
H. J. Howie,	400	400

In many lines the competition was very keen as many as six and seven entries having been made. Generally the prize list is satisfactory. We have yet to learn, however, why Sec. 5, best display of comb honey in sections, not less than 20 lbs. (exhibitors in sec. 4 excluded) be inserted in the prize list and not a similar one for extracted. We can not see

why in part 2nd those having more than 20 colonies should be excluded or if such a class be permitted to exhibit separately it should not rather be for the largest and best display and for quality of honey, all be permitted to show. Also why should hives, honey cans, comb foundation, and the like receive a prize at all and such important utensils as smokers, honey knives, honey extractors, and wax extractors be excluded. We trust this matter will receive due attention at the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, and the directors request the Association, to add these to their list. The competition for prizes in Bee-Keepers' supplies was the keenest for some time. This year the entries run as high as six and seven in some sections. Among the new exhibitors are G. H. Hodgins, Hornings Mills; and D. Chalmers, Poole. The improved Langstroth frame appeared to be the favorite frame of the judges and also the exhibitors. Mr. D. Chalmers, of Poole, exhibits a new hive which is certainly very much ahead of the Heddon. We shall give a description of it later.

We object to anything shallower than the improved Langstroth frame. The method of supporting the frame in the hive is certainly very ingenious.

The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton, exhibit a new hive the method of supporting the sections and reversing is somewhat similar to a method practiced in England, we, however; think there would be great danger of breaking apart the support when propolized and practical experience would testify against it. The hive with the Langstroth frame for brood chamber took the several firsts. Mr. Jacob Alpaugh showed a very excellent machine for fastening comb foundation in the sections. The machine is far ahead of anything we have ever seen in this direction and does its work thoroughly and quickly, and can be worked any day in winter with entire success. The foundation slips upon a plate of iron heated with a lamp and when the foundation slips upon the side of the section it quickly becomes cool and adheres firmly to the wood.

Mr. Alpaugh also shows a machine for putting together four piece sections, this machine is also very ingenious. A somewhat new exhibit is that of R. F. Holtermann, Brantford. He showed a large assortment of honey cakes, biscuit and bread, honey candies 9 varieties,

fruits preserved in honey 19 varieties, honey cured hams which were pronounced delicious, honey soap and honey vinegar. The judges awarded him a special money prize.

Honey in Toronto sold retail at the same prices as last year. There was less extracted honey sold retail at the exhibition than formerly. The decrease has been gradual from year to year and we think they can readily secure a good article from the city at fair prices. At the exhibition,

10 lb. Cans, sold for	\$1.25
8 " " "	1.05
5 " " "	70
2 " " "	35
5 lb. Gem Jars, "	75
2 1/2 " " "	50
1 " Cans "	20
30 " " "	3.50

Almost all the honey on exhibition found a sale at prices as last year, and all could have been sold in the building.

An attempt was made to prevent Bee-Keepers cutting up sections into 5 cent pieces. This has been permitted however for the last three or four years and Bee-Keepers objected as they had brought down honey which could not well be utilized, cutting was therefore continued but will we learn, be stopped in future. Much can of course be said against cutting up honey and the eating thereof in the building, but it gives many a taste of honey for the first time and educates the public to consume honey. The following are the prizes awarded:

Sec. 1. Best display of extracted granulated Honey, in glass, not less than 200 lbs., 1st, R. H. Smith, Bracebridge, Ont., \$12.

Sec. 2. Best display of extracted Honey, not less than 1,000 lbs., of which not less than 500 lbs, must be in glass, 1st, the D. A. Jones Co., Beeton, \$20; 2nd, A. G. Willows, Carlingford, \$15; 3rd, Ira Orvis, Whitby, \$10.

3rd. Best and largest assortment of different kinds of extracted Honey, properly named, not less than 3 lbs. of each kind, 1st, R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, \$4; 2nd, William Godger, Woodstock, \$3; 3rd, H. Smith, Bracebridge, \$2.

Sec. 4. Best display of Comb Honey in sections, not less than 1000 lbs., 1st, J. Alpaugh, St. Thomas, \$20; 2nd, Ira Orvis, Whitby, \$15; 3rd, Martin Emigh, Holbrook, \$10.

Sec. 5. Best display of Comb Honey in

section, not less than 20 lbs., (exhibitors in Sec. 4 excluded,) 1st, C. E. Thompson, Burgessville, \$4; 2nd, D. Chalmers, Poole, \$4; 3rd, H. J. Hewie, Eden, \$2.

Sec. 6. Best Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs., 1st, M. Emigh, Holbrook, \$3; 2nd, S. T. Hodgins, Horning's Mills, \$2; 3rd, D. Chalmers, \$1.

Sec. 7. Best mode of marketing extracted honey, 1st, the D. A. Jones Co., Beeton, \$3; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford, \$2.

Sec. 8. Best mode of marketing Comb Honey, 1st, the D. A. Jones Co., \$3; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co., \$2.

Sec. 9. Best comb foundation for brood chamber, S. T. Hodgins, \$3; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co., \$2.

Sec. 10. Best comb foundation for sections, 1st, the D. A. Jones Co., \$3; 2nd, Will. Ellis, St. Davids, \$2.

Sec. 11. Best mode of securing the largest yield of Comb Honey, 1st, the D. A. Jones Co., \$3; 2nd, D. Chalmers, Poole, Ont., \$2.

Sec. 12. Best mode of securing the largest yield of extracted Honey, 1st, the D. A. Jones Co., \$3; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co., \$2.

Sec. 13. Best and largest display of Apian supplies, 1st the D. A. Jones Co., Silver Medal; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co., Bronze Medal.

Sec. 14. Best style and assortment of tin for retailing extracted Honey, the D. A. Jones Co., Bronze Medal.

Sec. 15. Best style and assortment of glass for retailing extracted Honey, 1st, Jacob Spence, Toronto, Bronze Medal.

Sec. 16. Best section crate for top story and system of manipulating, 1st, the D. A. Jones Co., \$3; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co., \$2.

Sec. 17. Best and most practical and new invention for the Apianist, 1st, the D. A. Jones Co., \$3; 2nd, Jacob Alpaugh, St. Thomas, \$2.

Sec. 18. Best Honey Plants, collection, 1st, \$3; 2nd, the D. A. Jones Co., 1st, \$3.

Sec. 19. Best assortment of Fruit Preserved in Honey, not less than 5 bottles, 1st, R. F. Holtermann, \$5; 2nd, J. Alpaugh, \$3; 3rd, J. Spence, \$2.

Sec. 20. Best Cake or Pastry made with Honey, 1st, S. Alpaugh, \$3; 2nd, R. F. Holtermann, \$2; 3rd, J. Spence, \$1.

Sec. 21. Best Honey Vinegar, not less than 1 quart, 1st, Mrs. John Wilson, Cookstown,

\$3; 2nd, Jacob Alpaugh, \$3; 3rd, R. F. Holtermann, \$1.

Sec. 22. Best display of Honey, not less than 500 lbs., of which 100 lbs. must be extracted granulated in glass; 200 lbs. of liquid extracted in glass; and 200 lbs. of Comb Honey in sections, in addition to and distinct from other entries, 1st, Ira Orvis, Whitby, Dominion Silver and Bronze Medals.

#### PART II.

Open only to Bee-Keepers who have not had over 20 colonies during the season of 1887.

Sec. 23. Best 20 lb. linden extracted granulated Honey, in glass, 1st, J. J. Fyle, Brantford, \$5.

Sec. 24. Best 20 lbs. linden extracted liquid Honey, in glass, 1st, H. Smith, Falconburg, \$5; 2nd, W. Goodger, Woodstock, \$3; 3rd, J. J. Fyle, Brantford, \$1.

Sec. 25. Best 20 lbs. thistle granulated Honey, in glass, 1st, J. J. Fyle, Brantford, \$5.

Sec. 26. Best 20 lbs. thistle extracted liquid Honey in glass, 1st, J. J. Fyle, \$5.

Sec. 27. Best 20 lbs. clover extracted granulated Honey, in glass, 1st, J. J. Fyle, \$5.

Sec. 28. Best 20 lbs. clover extracted liquid Honey, in glass, 1st, J. J. Fyle, \$5.

Sec. 29. Best 20 lbs. Comb Honey, in sections, 1st, Wm. Goodger, Woodstock, \$5.

#### Western Fair Industrial and Art Exhibition.

The above Fair was held at London, Ont., from Sept. 19th to 23rd inclusive. The grounds are undoubtedly the most beautiful in Canada. The trees and well built buildings painted give the whole a very park-like appearance, when the ground is properly levelled and sodded the dust and sand which at present have such prominence will be done away with. The prize list is extensive for the Apian Department and better than at Toronto. A number of articles of importance to Bee-Keepers can here enter into competition and such a list should be courted by supply dealers who are really confident that the articles they manufacture are the best. The show of honey both comb and extracted is not good. The Western part of Ontario has suffered more and earlier from the dry season and Bee-Keepers proportionately. Wm. Coleman, Devizes, has a very nice display of comb

honey and is the only one worthy of mention although there are several others. For extracted honey E. Robinson, of South London, has a very nice and tasty display; Wm. Coleman following very closely with second. For small lots of honey there were quite a number of entries but few were really good, and in Bee-Keepers' supplies, E. L. Goold & Co., John Rudd and D. Chalmers compete. The competition was not as keen as at Toronto.

The following is the prize list:

Sec. 1. Display comb Honey in most marketable shape, product of one apiary in 1887, 1st, Wm. Coleman, Devizes, \$5; 2nd, J. W. Whealey, Lakeside, \$3.

Sec. 2. Display extracted Honey in most marketable shape, product of one apiary in 1887, 1st, Ed. Robinson, South London, \$5; 2nd, Wm. Coleman, \$3.

Sec. 3. Display of comb Honey in most marketable shape, by a lady, product of her own apiary in 1887, 1st, Mrs. John Rudd, London, \$5; 2nd, Mrs. R. H. Smith, Ealing, \$3; 3rd, Mrs. Wm. Begg, \$2.

Sec. 4. Display of extracted Honey in most marketable shape, by a lady, product of her own apiary, 1st, Mrs. John Rudd, \$5; 2nd, Mrs. R. H. Smith, \$3.

Sec. 5. Comb Honey, not less than 20 lbs., quality to govern, 1st, D. Chalmers, Poole, \$3; 2nd, Mrs. R. H. Smith, \$2; 3rd, J. W. Whealey, \$1.

Sec. 6. Extracted Honey, not less than 20 lbs., in glass, quality to govern, 1st, J. W. Whealey, \$3; 2nd, E. Robinson, \$2; 3rd, Wm. Coleman, \$1.

Sec. 7. Best granulated Honey, in glass not less than 10 lbs., 1st, Mrs. John Rudd, \$3; 2nd, Mrs. R. H. Smith, \$2.

Sec. 8. Crate comb Honey, not less than 20 lbs. in best shape for shipping and retailing, 2nd, D. Chalmers, \$2.

Sec. 9. Colony of Bees, properly named, must be the progeny of one queen, and exhibited in such shape as to be readily seen on two sides. Purity of race, docility, size of bees and numerical strength, 2nd, Mrs. John Rudd, \$2; 3rd, Mrs. R. H. Smith, \$1.

Sec. 10. Display of Queens to be put up in such shape as to be readily seen by visitors (blacks not to compete) 1st, Mrs. John Rudd, \$3; 2nd, Mrs. R. H. Smith, \$2.

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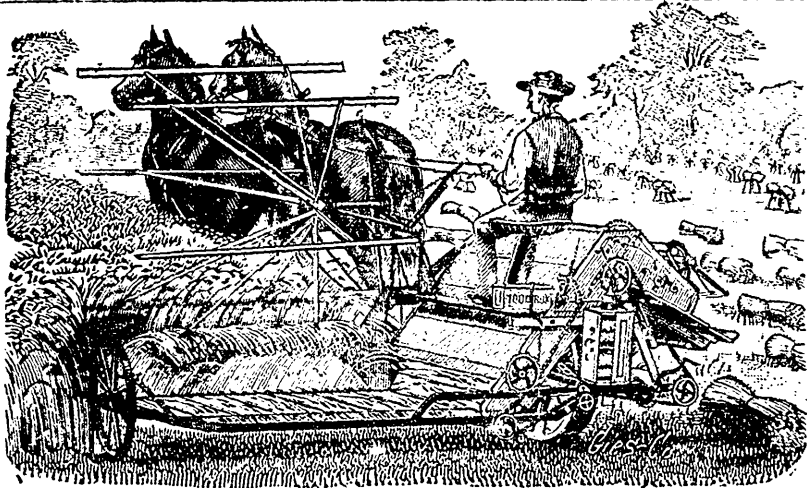
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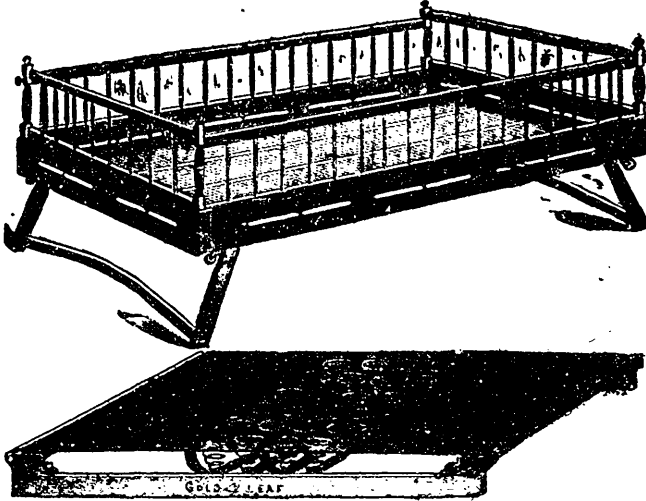
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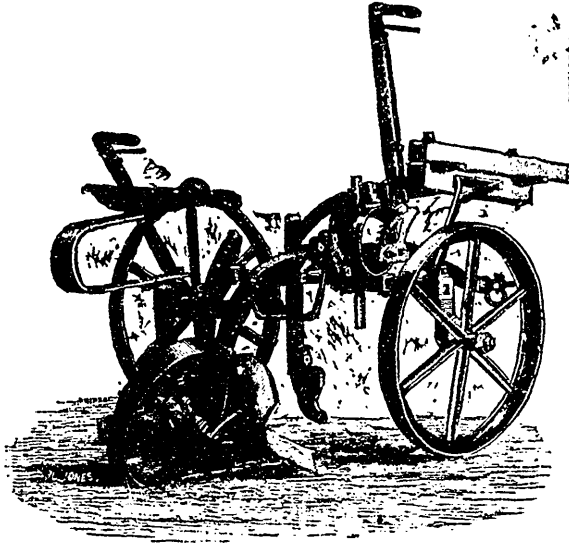
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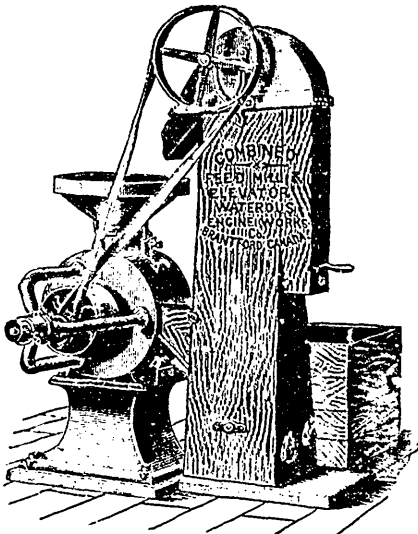
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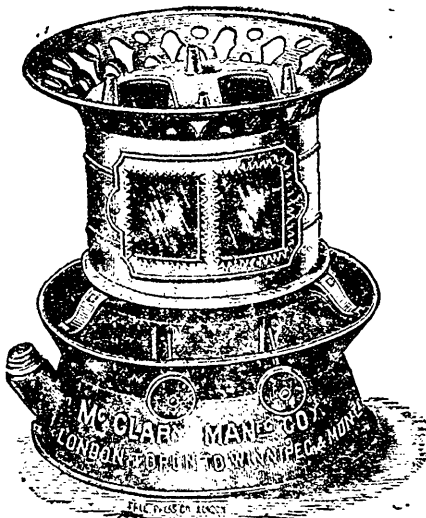
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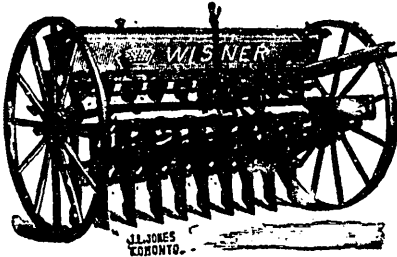
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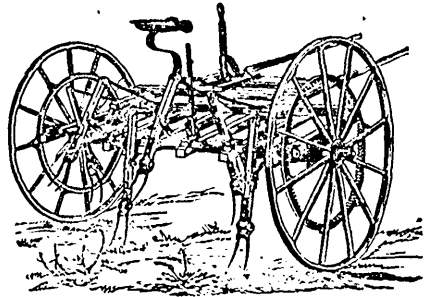
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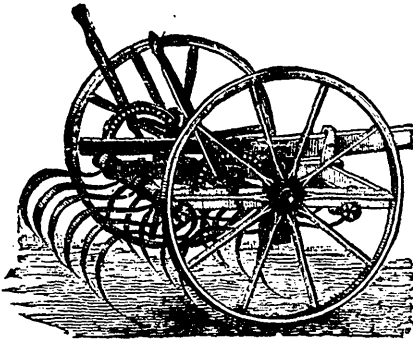
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