

or Jones may produce, or what slaughter prices he may sell it at, they can't affect the market of the man who always produces butter that can be depended on as being firstclass in quality. Then, again, you say butter is an article that is considered an absolute necessity in even the poorest families; the table is not complete without it. Well, it seems to me, there must be something wrong when butter at anywhere from 15 cents to 30 cents a pound is considered an absolute necessity, by even the poorest families, while honey at from 6 or 7 to 20 cents a pound is considered a luxury, that can be afforded by only the few, especially when we consider that honey is recognized by a good many authorities who profess to know as being a more healthful and better food than butter.

That I am right in these opinions—for they are only opinions with me as yet—is abundantly proven by the experience of bee-keepers I have read of occasionally, who have so far developed their local market, by honest business methods, that they have no trouble in disposing of all their crop, and, in fact, if my memory serves me right, I have read of bee-keepers who have worked up such a demand for their honey in their local market and not very large markets at that, that they have been obliged to buy considerable honey from other bee-keepers to supply their demand.

Quality! Quality! Quality! That's the word that ought to be drummed into every bee-keeper, until, if possible he would be led to think there was no other word in the bee-keepers' vocabulary, so far as marketing his honey is concerned, at any rate. Hoping these ideas may lead some bee-keeper to look more carefully to the "Quality" of his honey, and also to the development of his local market, I am, sir,

Yours very sincerely,

J. D. TAYLOR.

Galt, Ont., Oct. 26.

JAMAICA AND CANADIAN HONEY.

Editor Canadian Bee Journal.

Dear Sir—Referring to a note in the September issue of the Canadian Bee Journal, by York Co. Bee-Keeper, on "Quality of Honey Used by Manufacturers," the writer, speaking of the proposed confederation of the West Indies with Canada, intimates, and I think with good reason, that the proposed confederation would be a great blow to Canadian bee-keepers, and that we, as a class, should do all that lies in our power to prevent said confederation. As to logwood honey, I should not fear it as a great competitor with our choice clover honey. It seems to be very much like our basswood for uncertainty of results, and often the bees are not in the best condition until the logwood bloom is over and besides, there is so much dark honey, that the real light choice logwood is but a small per cent of the whole.

Personally, from the standpoint of a bee-keeper, I should be very sorry indeed to hear that West Indian honey was to be allowed to enter Canada free of duty, as then our Canadian bee-keepers, who are trying to live like civilized beings, would be put in practically direct competition with men who work for 25c a day, and who think they are getting a good price if they get 2½ per lb. for their choicest honey.

There is a slight possibility, however, that we may be more frightened than hurt, as the bulk of the Jamaica honey is a very dark article, and the natives are so slovenly in putting it up, that it is possible the dirt shipped along with the honey might disgust our Canadian buyers. I talked with one large buyer of honey here in the city, who got a shipment from Jamaica, and he said there were so many dead bees and so much dirt in the bottom of the barrels he did