

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

IV

NEW SERIES
VOL. III, No. 3.

BRANTFORD, ONT., SEPT., 1896.

WHOLE NO.
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Many of our readers will be amused to see the way some of our correspondents appear to resent the idea of securing thistle honey. We have yet to see the part of Ontario in which thistles cannot be found. Thistle honey is of very good quality and as long as they grow we will not object to our bees availing themselves of the sweetness they contain.

Caring for Comb Honey.

Next to plenty of comb honey in the market, is the knowledge of how to care for it after the bees have done their part in making their keeper a nice saleable article. These days of low prices and close competition, nothing will pay the apiarist more than to care for what comb honey his bees produce for him, so that when it comes upon the market it may have the most inviting appearance which it does when first completed by the bees. As comb honey is very largely a luxury, the more inviting it is in appearance, the more sales will be made, and the better price it will bring, while there is very little more work, if any, required in putting it upon the market an article which will please the eye and therefore win for itself a better price than in putting an article on the market which is so inferior, that it requires weeks of talk and hard work to get something that will not sell itself. The amount of work that it takes to sell an inferior article, there is another which works evil to everyone who produces a nice article: Mr. A takes his honey to market after it has stood on the shelves till it is dingy with the soil of the shelves, selling over it for a month after it has become in its snowy whiteness to be taken from the hive; then he puts it up in

boxes and cases having a slovenly appearance, which, even though the honey were first-class, which it is not, although it may be so in quality, would detract from its inviting qualities so that a nimble purchaser would not be found. Next he goes out with a determination to sell it for what it will bring, and, as it is not put up in the way an enterprising man would put it up, every dealer who is asked to buy knows that the price it will bring can be made very low, if he is a little slow in making offers, for the man who does not put up his product in the best shape, is always the man who will not hold out very long for a high price; thus, through his shiftlessness and lack of ability in the different points which would have made his honey a desirable thing, he is led to take up with a price which is often not enough to cover the cost of production, and is continually telling of how the amount of work required to get a little money, while it never enters his head that he is the one who is to blame for the state of affairs which he finds. A few days later Mr. B goes to the same market. What a contrast between his honey and that of A's! B's honey is snow white, stored in bright clean sections which are nicely packed in attractive shipping crates. He has been congratulating himself on how the grocery men will be pleased with his honey and pay him a fancy price for it, but when he arrives at the market, he finds he has to compete with A's honey in price, or not sell at all, as the parties having A's honey know if B's is put along side of it, they cannot sell a pound of A's till B's is disposed of, and thus the price paid for A's honey is used as a leverage to bring all honey down to that figure. These things ought not so to be, and the object of this article is to see if they need to be. "Very good," says one, "but how will you change such a state of affairs?" There are two ways of doing it: First, remove your own honey from the hives when it is first finished by the bees, going