

Quite lately we witnessed a little scene which ought to teach a good lesson. A lady went into a store and asked to see some honey in the comb. She was shown some, but turned away quickly in disgust, saying that she did not want that kind!

Do you ask what kind it was? Well, I will tell you. It was rather of a dark color, put up in one-pound sections. The sections were covered with propolis, which had not been scraped off, nor had there been any attempt at it! There had been no separators used in the surplus arrangement, and consequently the combs were very unevenly built, and, as they had been packed in the crates, some combs had rubbed against the protrusions in others, and it was a dripping, sticky, and unsightly affair.

Such work as this would ruin any honey market, and if an apiarist would not learn better, and work in accordance with the advanced ideas in the sunshine of the present, he had better quit the business, and leave it to others more worthy to share in the newer ideas and advancement of this progressive age.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

DISCUSSION ON MR. NEWMAN'S PAPER

R. L. Meade.—Found his greatest trouble to be from farmers and small bee-keepers, who rushed their crop of honey on the market as soon as they got it off, and who sold it at a very low figure. He had got two and three cents more per lb for his honey than they did right in the face of the opposition, and it was because the customers who bought of him were willing to pay that much more for it, because they knew his product was clean and good, and well cared for. He had sold his entire season's crop at 12½c wholesale, and 15c retail. In his section, however, fruit was a complete failure.

F. A. Gemmell.—Kept up his name by furnishing only the very best article of honey.

J. B. Hall sold his honey on his name. He put his name and address on every section, and he had known such method to bring him orders from points a thousand miles from home. If he had any honey that did not come up to his standard of perfection he sold it at a less price, and he was particular not to put his name on it.

Prof. Cook here asked how amateurs were to get their names up as those who had previously spoken were all old hands at the business.

G. Sturgeon.—Kept bees and hap worked up his reputation by keeping his honey clean and in tempting shape. He never fed his bees sugar-syrup, and consequently no one could charge him with adulteration of any kind.

Prof. Cook.—Could not see that feeding sugar-syrup for wintering purposes was going to hurt a man's reputation, if he exercised reasonable care.

Mr. Sturgeon.—"How will it be prevented."

Prof. Cook.—Use other combs and extract only from the upper and second story.

Question.—"Does it make any difference in disposal, as to whether the honey is liquified or granulated."

R. F. Holterman.—It makes a great difference. The great bulk of his customers wanted it in a liquid state, and he sold the great bulk of his in gem jars.

J. B. Aches.—His market also demanded liquid honey.

A. Picket.—Considered it the most natural to have honey in the liquid state and found it best suited to his trade.

Question Drawer.

HOW CAN PROPOLIS BE REDUCED TO A MINIMUM.

J. B. Hall.—Go some place where there isn't any propolis, or take the crop of honey off by the 20th of July, before which there was very little propolis in his district.

G. Ashby.—Make everything a proper bee-space,—5/16 inch.

R. F. Holterman.—The bee-space will of course help materially, but to get off the honey early was the best remedy.

R. L. Taylor.—Took his off as soon as possible before there was much propolis.

J. Alpaugh.—Coincided with the views of those who took it off early.

W. F. Clarke.—Wished to know if there was lots of honey, would the amount of propolis be in proportion.

Prof. Cook.—Was of the opinion that there would be. He expected to have heard somebody say that the double-bee-space helped to reduce the propolis very largely.

Dr. A. B. Mason.—Used double bee spaces and found that they were helpful.