

fasten it before the comb is half finished; that makes comb honey that can be shipped with safety. This I consider a very important point in a good strain of bees, and one that should receive more attention than it has.—American Bee Journal.

## A Honey Trust

BY W. A. H. GILSTRAP

The first thing to consider in the formation of a honey trust, as in anything else, is the right or wrong of the question. Will it injure the consumer if it is successful; cost him more, and how much more, than now? Is the effect on society good? How will it effect the producer? "Be sure you are right and then go ahead."

Many of our best statesmen are now busy with the great trust evil, All classes who are not actually benefited by trusts stand in dread of them. Trusts dread each other, Through the oppression of one trust, another trust is formed. Judge Brewer has expressed his fear that, in a great future struggle between capital trusts on the one hand, and labor combines on the other, our Republic will go down. He says that legislation is unable to successfully handle these questions. Who could be expected to know better the power of legislation? His hope in the great future smash lies in the Americans

who will be out of trusts and labor unions; which, from present indications, will be very few in five years.

From the above it would seem that the general tendencies of trusts are bad. Largely they are, but not necessarily. But some say, "We don't want a honey trust; we want a honey exchange." Few sentences should be wasted on that class, as it is more profitable to write to those who think. The "chills" or "shakes" are as serious as old fashioned "ague" regardless of the name.

But the evils from which society would gladly flee, which so often result from trust rule, are not necessary. Trusts can exist and do much good without having the evil so justly complained of. Competitive methods are wasteful. All the hens' eggs consigned to San Francisco could be handled by one house. The eggs could be handled for much less commission than now. The eggs could be handled by a much lighter force; less cost for rent, light, fuel, insurance taxes, etc. What could the other men so displaced do? They could come out in the country and produce more eggs. That should be a good monopoly. But, with the power thus given, the temptation is ever present to use that power against the public. But suppose all the chicken raisers combine and have salesmen to handle their eggs. The cost to consumers need not be raised; the business could be run on strictly legitimate lines; and it would be an honorable trust; my ideal, and almost up to date. I think honey usually costs the



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