

honey are sold on the average of 25 cents per pound, the strained honey 12 to 13 cents per pound. Comb honey and extracted are the same in price. The honey is extracted chiefly from fruit-bloom, rape, esparcette, acacia or honey-locust, linden, corn flower, buckwheat and heather.

So far as the hives are concerned in which bees are kept in Germany, the bell-shaped straw hives are most widely used. The few log or box hives or other hives with immovable combs are not worth consideration. The confusion in the construction of hives with movable combs is infinitely greater in Germany than in America. The great majority of these hives are built cupboard like, with several stories one above another which open at the sides where the gables are placed, or from the back end. The frames in these hives, quite in contrast to those in American hives, are placed with the longer dimension perpendicular. The full sized German standard frame does not differ greatly as regards its contents from the Langstroth frame. American hives have been but little introduced, or not at all here. Among the German hives most preferred are the Dzierzon twin hive, the Beriepsch hive, the four-story upright hives, the Dathe hive, the Albert hive, and the hive which I use, the Bergenstuelper.

Whether, notwithstanding the great exertions which are constantly being made for the elevation and spread of apiculture in Germany, it will ever be brought up to the point it reached in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries of our era, is still a great question. The many flowers growing wild in those times have disappeared because of improved methods in the management of meadows, forests and fields. But in return many other honey producing plants have become naturalized with us, so that the lack has been made up again. We Germans entertain the hope that constant progress will mark the course of apiculture, and this so much the more since we can profit by the valuable investigations of bee-keepers in our lands, and not the least among these are to be counted those of our brother bee-keepers in America, who so nobly stand far in the lead in progressive apiculture. God grant it. With a sincere wish and with hearty greetings from Germany, I present to the honorable body of North American bee-keepers, my profound respect as one of your honorary members.

A resolution was submitted through a letter by G. M. Doolittle, Borodino, N. Y. — Resolved that there is more money in the management than there is in the bees or races of bees.

Mr. Doolittle suggested that a debate

take place, those present dividing equally and taking opposite sides. This was no done however but a vote was taken, management winning the day. A member pointed out that such a vote was hardly just; in discussion many valuable points might be brought out, but it would not be fair to say resolved that there is more money in the management than there is in the cows upon a dairy farm. Both were very important factors.

The evening was taken up by and address of welcome by Mayor Sheppard, responded to by G. W. York and R. F. Holtermann. T. B. Terry, the world renowned agriculturist of Hudson, Ohio, gave a valuable address. Doctor Miller and some local talent sang in a very pleasing manner, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

THURSDAY MORNING.

President in the chair. Some objected to selling other men's honey, and thought when a man got through selling his own, he should stop.

C. P. Dadaant—We often handle other men's honey after disposing of our own, and we find the plan works very well. Of course, we handle only such honey as we feel justified in putting our stamp upon, and our customers require nothing else as a guarantee.

President Abbott—I have for years made it a practice to handle more than my own honey, and as with Mr. Dadant, my customers ask no questions but take it for granted that the honey is all right if I handle it. Establish a reputation for good honey and ask a good price, and you will have no difficulty in selling honey at a good price. I sell extracted at 15 cents per pound.

Dr. Miller—Some bee-keepers have more honey than they can well dispose of at home, and others less, the relations varying from season to season, and I think it is well for bee-keepers to supply one another. As to price, after all, the supply and demand must regulate the price, and bee-keepers must be regulated by this. Some years ago I spent some time with daily papers, particularly in Chicago, in regard to quotations on honey, and these quotations were almost all wrong. I think, however, good work has been done by putting in honey quotations. Now, as to commission men, find out something about the man you are going to deal with. If he is selling on commission, the honey is your property, and if he does not make returns, the offence is very different to non-payment of goods purchased. Never take a man's note on honey you have sent him to sell on commission. It then becomes an ordinary debt.