

I have written many letters on this subject, spoke about it at bee-keepers meetings and through bee-journals and whenever occasion would offer and I am surprised that so many of our friends, at this day, don't yet see the point. A general knowledge of the above would prevent soar disappointments, unpleasant correspondence and hard feelings between producers and dealers whose interests require that they should be friends.

The grading of comb-honey as adopted by the ruling of the last National Convention is, perhaps, as good as can be made and may stand. However, it amounts to nothing in the transaction of business and is of no practical value, but it assists giving employment to our theorists. I have no use for the word "fancy" in relation to dark honey. The fact of comb-honey being dark excludes all "fancy."

We prefer to call honey by its proper name such as White Clover, Alfalfa, Basswood, Mangrove, Sage, Golden Rod, Aster, Holly Honey, etc. These and other distinct varieties, we call by their proper names and make prices according to their qualities. Others we class as dark honeys. Buckwheat belongs to the latter of course, but being of a distinct variety, we call it "Buckwheat Honey." By these means we have succeeded in convincing our neighbors that the flavor and color of honey is determined by the source from which it was derived. The result is that none of our customers suspicion the purity of our honey when a strange flavor strikes his or her palate. Sugar syrup fed to bees tastes unmistakable like Sugar Syrup honey. It has no other flavor.

CHARLES F. MUTH.

Cincinnati. Oct. 0, 1 98.

C. C. Clemens, Kansas City, Missouri, followed with a paper on the same subject. In it he claimed that white comb should be No. 1 and No. 2, amber comb No. 1 and No. 2. The number one white should be good flavor, combs straight, of even thickness, firmly attached to sections, all cells well filled with white capping, except row of cells next to the wood, free from travel stain, wood clean.

In No. 2 white comb he would allow very light amber, good flavor, white or light amber cappings, sections not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ filled and sealed, wood clean.

No. 1 amber comb should include all honey of good flavor, combs straight and even thickness, firmly attached to sections, all cells well filled and sealed, except row of cells next to the wood, slightly soiled from travel stain not barred from this grade, wood clean.

No. 2 amber comb should include all honey of good flavor, irregular combs, and any color, at least three quarters of the sections filled and capped.

He suggested three grades for extracted. White extracted should be water white, good flavor and clean.

Amber extracted should be bright, good flavor and clean.

Dark extracted should include all honey of good flavor, and too dark to grade as amber.

Mr. Clemens justly claimed that at present every producer had a right to grade according to his own peculiar views on the subject. He did not believe in grading too high.

All honey not coming under the above system of grading should be put on the market as ungraded and sold on its merits.

He advocated for comb honey, the single tier crate, holding 12, 18 or 24 sections, with glass fronts.

For extracted honey, he thought the 60 pound tin with screw top, two in a wooden case, could not be improved upon.

In the discussion which followed it was thought the grading of comb honey too low, there was no grading for comb honey with a large proportion of cells filled and capped next the wood.

Again, the grading of extracted honey was too high, much of the choicest extracted honey was not water white in color.

The president, Doctor Miller, thought the question at issue had not been touched. This brought Mr. Muth to his feet with the statement that he had not touched upon it because he did not think it of any value practically.

A. N. Draper thought the same, when honey was plentiful grading was higher than when scarce, no fixed rule could be laid down. To this, Mr. Muth nodded assent.

Mr. Wilcox had the courage to insist that there should be a proper grading.

The discussion ended in the question being tabled.

Mr. G. R. Pierce followed with a paper upon

WINTER LOSSES THEIR REMEDY.

Success in every branch of industry is conditioned upon right management, which implies an intelligent conception of the fundamental principals relating to that particular industry. There are instances where men enter some occupation totally ignorant at the time, of the proper methods that should be used to reach the greatest results, with the least expenditure of labor and capital, and yet are fairly successful. Such instances however, are exceptional,