

and pay, perhaps 7c. or 8c., 10c. if you like, anywhere along there, and we sell that pail when we weigh it in at identically the same figures we pay for it, haven't we given the people value for their money?

Mr. Pettit.—Certainly.

Mr. Kirby.—I give people a better bargain in giving them gross weight than by giving them net and I have much pleasure in seconding Mr. Holtermann's motion.

Mr. Holtermann.—I think you understand this resolution goes thus far. It does not compel you to sell gross or net weight, it leaves that open to every individual. But when you sell gross weight, that package must be marked gross and when you sell net it must be marked net in plain figures.

A resolution was then passed.

That this Association place themselves on record that it is desirable where honey is sold either wholesale or retail, and gross weight is given, that that gross weight shall be distinctly and plainly marked upon the package.

Q.—Would it be advisable to build a covered delivery wagon for retailing honey, with name and other information printed on the outside?

A.—I do not hardly think it would be advisable. You would have to get the right man for that rig to make it pay, and we bee-keepers are, most of us, in the business for what money we can make out of it, and I do not think that would be a paying investment.

Q.—When the consumer pays 10c. per lb. for honey, how much should the retailer pay out and how much the wholesaler?

A.—That would all depend how many hands it would have to go through. Most dealers I ever knew wanted 20 per cent. and some of them wanted 25 per cent.; if the wholesale is going

to buy it in bulk and he gets 20 or 30 per cent., the storekeeper also gets 20 per cent. or 30 per cent., how much is the producer to get out of it? I think the wholesale man should be allowed 20 per cent. and then he and the middleman make the bargains as they like.

Mr. Hershiser.—The best way is for the producer to sell as high as he can and let the rest do the best they can.

Spring Management of Bees.

(Paper by Mr. J. Storer, Lindsay.)

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Spring management is a very important part of bee-keeping and the writer will not be able to do it justice.

Spring management depends so much on fall management that you, Mr. Chairman, will not object, I hope, to a few remarks on that subject. Every hive should have a good queen, and not less than 40 lbs of good honey, when put in winter quarters, then if properly protected during the long winter, spring feeding will not be necessary. Feeding in spring is a disagreeable job for the bee-keeper, and you cannot fuss around a hive at any season of the year without annoying the bees, more especially at this season.

Suppose a bee-keeper has about 100 colonies, part have been wintered on their summer stands, the balance in a good cellar, if proper protection and ventilation have been provided for the hives left out-of-doors, there is no need to touch them till we are getting nice days in April; about this time, those wintered in the cellar may be taken out, but a great deal depends on the season. Some seasons being later than others, a good time for removal from the cellar, if the bees can be kept quiet until then, is when the first pollen is coming on; then choose a fine day. The writer has not tried the Alexander plan and finds no difficulty with bees mixing. Of course, one must be care-