

never had so good results with large colonies. They had better be divided or bees taken to the capacity of a fair stock. Mr. Pearson thought that the size of the colony did not signify. He would not winter small colonies in the cellar. Mr. Mason would prefer colonies occupying from five to seven frames well compacted, which when balled or clustered for winter would measure 5x8 inches.

ANOTHER IDEA.

Mr. Moore had one colony that was loaded "clear to the muzzle," which had wintered the very best; consumed less honey than those occupying five to seven frames. Mr. Goff wintered three nuclei on six small nucleus frames, which had much less honey than was required for full stock. It was finally summed up as a fact that the largest swarms were not so advisable as those of medium size. The largest are partially composed of old bees, which are a nuisance.

UTILITY OF STIMULATING BEES.

How much should bees be fed to cause them to breed the most? Mr. Dunham thought that if bees have little honey they should be fed more and often than those that had plenty. Mr. Mason said that if bees had plenty of honey, that one feed twice each day was as good as more.

If he had a colony that had no honey he should feed at night a half pint. Would not recommend feeding in the morning while bees are gathering honey.

The last of September Mr. Goff took a ball of bees and queen the size of his fist, (which is not very large,) and fed them twice each day, and built them up to a good colony, and wintered them safely in the cellar.

The morning session of the second day was spent in the reading of an essay by the Secretary, on

MARKETING HONEY

by L. F. Abbott, of the Lewiston Journal. A very timely and exhaustive essay, setting forth the importance of honest weight, and honest honey; neat and attractive in appearance; a close watch of the market, etc.

Mr. Mason thought that bee-keepers should put up their extracted honey, so as to get pay for the package. Could sell more that way.

Mr. Crawford had better success by selling the glass jar and all as honey.

Mr. Dunham thought the best way to create a market for extracted honey was to give a full pound, and if they want jar and honey, he asked five cents more for the pound package, and ten cents more for three pound jars.

Mr. Mason thought it was better, and he could sell more honey to put in 14oz. and sell jar and honey for a pound, at 25c., than to sell 16 oz. and jar for 30 cents.

Mr. Pearson had educated his market to the fact that extracted honey was the most economical, by giving good weight minus packages.

Mr. Dunham thought in the long run the man who put up the best weight would get the best sale. The utility of labels, as spoken of in the essay, was a good and essential idea.

Mr. Moore had consulted the dealers in Mass. who preferred to sell their honey for even change. If you charge five or ten cents for the jar, they would urge to return the jar, but many times the jar would be lost. If you put up the package so as to sell the whole for even change, no fraud would be realized as it would only cover the cost of the package.

Mr. Wellcome thought it was a different thing in retailing your honey where you can pick up your jars, or wholesaling to the dealer, who could not get all the jars returned.

Mr. Dunham in his retail market would stick to the even pound weight.

Mr. Moore thought it a matter that would regulate itself. Not many would enquire as to the amount the package contains, but it should be sold for 25 cents.

WINTERING DISCUSSED.

How much honey should a colony have to winter it.

Mr. Mason would put 20 lbs. of sugar with the required amount of water which would make about 20 lbs. when sealed.

Secretary Wellcome had only fed 20 lbs. with water in proportion of one part water to two parts sugar, but it would not carry the bees to the time of fruit bloom.

President Dunham fed all colonies whether light or strong, with 20 lbs. of syrup.