

maintained, if a current of cool or damp air came in contact with the warmer air inside, it expanded, absorbing the dampness, maintaining a dry proper condition.

Mr. F. Malcolm having had very good success in the past two years, thought it might be profitable to explain his method of wintering. Having a furnace in use for heating his house, he was enabled to keep up a good temperature registering from 45 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. He would emphatically recommend a high temperature.

Mr. Emigh corroborated Mr. Malcolm's experience, believing that there would be no trouble experienced from dampness if the temperature would be kept at about 50 degrees.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet in the morning at ten o'clock.

SATURDAY SESSION.

The meeting opened with the president in the chair. Minutes of former session read and confirmed.

Mr. Whealy wished to know from Mr. Hall if he had any experience with carniolian bees, and if so what are their merits or demerits as honey gatherers.

Not having any experience with them, Mr. Hall said he could not answer the question.

(I) The question—Will it pay to plant for honey alone? asked by James Shannon.

Answer by committee—No.

Mr. Malcolm said the same question had frequently been asked at conventions and was usually answered in the negative. He was also of the same opinion but would recommend the planting of young basswood trees, as it would pay for ornamental and other purposes other than purely for producing honey.

(II) What honey-producing plants are most suitable for our locality.

Answer—Alsike clover.

Messrs. Emigh and Malcolm spoke to the question, highly recommending it as a profitable crop to raise not only for honey but as being even preferable to red clover for hay or pasture especially on low or damp soils.

Mr. Whealy said he had not succeeded very well in raising it, but though it was owing to his soil being too dry. But he had realized a magnificent return of honey from a field of the pea vine, or large red germ clover, which had grown

to an immense height, producing a good crop of fodder as well.

Mr. Hall said he had planted catnip and sweet clover, but realized no return therefrom. He tried summer rape, from which his bees had gathered pollen but not a particle of honey. He purposed planting a new plant called figbert for honey purposes alone next year.

Mr. Goodger just coming in, said he sowed Alsike, and was well satisfied with it as a honey producing crop. He thought it would pay to furnish the seed free to neighbors where a large apiary is kept if the apiarist could not grow it himself.

A general discussion followed regarding the value of buckwheat as a honey-producing crop which was considered a failure, both as regards amount and quality of honey produced.

(III) All things considered, what are the most convenient receptacles for extracted honey?

Answer by committee—Not decided; open for discussion.

Mr. Shannon said as he had asked the question, he would like to know what to use for marketing extracted honey.

Mr. Hall said for wholesale he had used tin cans that would hold 60 or 65 pounds, and box them to prevent damage to cans. But for retailers they were too large. Would recommend cans that would hold about 10 or 15 pounds, and explained several kinds in use, offering some very valuable suggestions in the matter of marketing honey.

Mr. Malcolm said he was using a pail with a cover, made to fit snug, and holding about 25 pounds, which he had found to give good satisfaction to purchasers, but was not convenient for storing up or carrying to market.

No more questions being on the table, Mr. Malcolm wished to know if anyone in the convention was aware of any foul brood in the county.

Mr. Bueglass said he knew of foul brood, but it was not in the county, being some 25 miles from his apiary.

Dr. Duncan said if any foul brood was known to exist it would be better to burn them up rather than attempt a cure, excepting at the time of the honey flow.

Messrs. Whealey, Hall and Malcolm spoke on the question, giving some very