they would suppose it was to be taken from the bees again and offered for sale

as honey.

What is the best method of securing the largest supply of comb honey from a good strong swarm of bees in season? asked by Dr. Duncan.

Answer by committee—Keep them together and give them room as fast as

neeeded.

Mr. Hall strongly urged the importance of keeping colonies as strong as possiple, on the principle that the stronger the colony a larger proportionate return in honey will be realized than from a Weaker colony.

Emigh, Malcolm and Dr. Messrs. Duncan each related different methods adopted to keep the colonies in the strongest possible condition, both in inducing breeding and the manipulation of bees in the swarming season.

Which is the more subject to spring dwindling, cellar or out-door wintered bees? was next taken up, asked by

James Shannon.

Answer by committee—Outside.

Mr. Shannon related some instances where bees had been wintered outside With good success, but thought the difference in dwindling when wintered either way, under favorable conditions, Was mere apparent than real.

Mr. Hall favored wintering in the cellar for various reasons: 1. Less labor incurred in preparing for winter. much less quantity of honey consumed. And where a proper temperature is maintained the bees will winter better, and as a natural consequence be less liable to spring dwindle.

Mr. Alpaugh thought much of the Spring dwindling was owing to the bees being taken out of the cellar too early in the spring, as the bees were often chill-

ed, thereby inducing dysentery.

No more questions being on the table, Mr. Malcolm said he would wish to know the best method to prevent robbing.

Mr. Joseph Peers on being asked to answer the question said his never rob-

Mr. Malcolm had found it a very good plan to remove the hive that was being tobbed to the stand occupied by the tobbers, and vice versa.

Mr. Bueglass said by closing the entrance with dry earth he had found to answer very well, as the robber bees inside of the hive being robbed would work their way out, while those from the outside would be unable to effect an entrance.

M. S. Schell said he had adopted the same plan with success; only when the robbing had been going on for some time, closing the entrance with dry earth would have to be repeated a time or two, as it might be removed by the

bees coming out of the hive.

A general discussion followed in regard to purchasing packages for storing and disposing of extracted honey; when it was moved by James Shannon, seconded by J. B. Hall, and resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to correspond with manufacturers of tin packaces to quote prices for different sizes and styles, in quantities of 1,000 and upwards, so that each member of the Association may have the same kind of packages, and also get them at wholesale rates, if desired.

On motion by Mr. Hall, it was resolved that the convention meet again at 10 o'clock sharp, on the first Saturday in

May, next.

HONEY MARKET.

CHICAGO.

Without any material change. White comb honey in one pound frames brings 16 cents; very fancy 17 cents. Dark is slow sale. Extracted honey 6 to 8 cents per pound. Beeswax 25 to 26 for yellow, market steady.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago, Nov. 27, 1885

CINCINNATI.

There is a very slow demand from manufacturers for extracted honey, with a large supply in the market, while the demand is very good for clover honey in square glass jars. Prices for all qualities are low and range from 4 to 8 cents a pound on arrival. Supply and demand is fair for choice comb honey in small sections, which bring from 12 to 15 cents per pound on arrival. Good yellow beeswax is in good demand and arrivals are fair. It brings 20 to 22 cents on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH.

Cincinnati, O. Nov. 10, 1885.

BOSTON.

Honey is selling very well but prices are very low, and we are often obliged to shade our prices in order to make rates. We quote 1 lb. comb, 14 to 16 cents. 2 lb. comb, 12 to 14 cents. Extracted, 6 to 8 cents.

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

Oct. 21, 1885.