

on a 200 acre farm. I would rather be a bee-keeper than a United States Senator.

A. I. Root—If a man is enthusiastic enough, many can make a success of both.

A. Benedict—I have made a success of bee-keeping and general farming for forty-five years.

Dr. Mason—I have a neighbor that has 100 colonies of bees and a good farm, and makes a financial success of both.

S. R. Morris—I started in keeping bees and farming, but made a failure of it until I had help; now I make a success of both.

S. Hains—I farm and keep from fifty to a hundred colonies of bees. I want both. The best my bees have ever done was to give me 150 pounds of extracted honey per colony.

The next topic was entitled "Bee-keeping as an exclusive pursuit," and an essay by Dr. C. C. Miller was read.

H. R. Boardman—If a man puts his whole soul into bee-keeping he will succeed but he must not divide his soul up into two pursuits.

Dr. Mason—I differ with Mr. Boardman.

H. R. Boardman—By putting my whole energy into my business the past year, I succeeded in getting a fair crop; had I done anything else in connection with bees, I would have failed.

A. I. Root—I believe that if a man has his bees in first class, condition and makes an effort by sowing, he can get a good crop in any season.

BEE PASTURAGE.

C. E. Jones—It will pay to keep 100 acres of land to farm, and 100 colonies of bees and sow for honey production. I have sown two acres of sweet clover on good land and made it pay.

H. R. Boardman—I have been in the habit of furnishing my neighbors alsike clover seed at cost. They make a success with it as a grass crop. In this way I have succeeded in getting over two hundred acres in my neighborhood.

S. R. Morris—I furnish alsike in the same way.

A. S. Goodrich—I have the hay to sell to my neighbors when they get out and they sow the seed.

Dr. Mason—I think the Chapman honey plant is superior to any other, and will pay much better than sweet clover. The honey tastes and looks very much like linden.

A. I. Root—The Chapman honey plant yields day and night and is a pure sweet; but I doubt if it pays to sow two or three acres of good land with any plant that is good for honey only. I think, however, it would be a good plan to have the commissioner of agriculture distribute the seed among bee-keepers.

C. E. Jones—Buckwheat pays, but must be sown at the right time and in the right way.

On being questioned by Dr. Mason, he said, sow in April on good, well prepared soil and roll well. It blossoms with white clover, and does not injure clover honey. It gets ripe, and should be sown again about June 20th. I get two crops of honey and seed on the same ground in one season.

Dr. Mason—Two years ago there was buckwheat near my apiary. The bees mixed the buckwheat with my white honey, and spoiled the whole crop.

C. Culp—My father had his neighbors sow considerable buckwheat one season, and got a good yield; but the honey was dark and strong, and did not sell well.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS,

for the ensuing year, resulted as follows: President, Ernest R. Root; Vice-President, H. R. Boardman; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank A. Eaton.

On motion a cordial invitation was extended to the North American Bee-keepers' Society to change the location of its next meeting to Columbus, Ohio, during the Ohio State Centennial Exposition between Sept. 4th and Oct. 19th, 1888.

It was voted that when this Convention adjourns it shall be, to meet at the same time and place, and also with the next meeting of the N. A. B. K. Society.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. H. Besse opened the next topic on "Wood vs. Tin Separators; is it profitable to dispense with either?"

A. I. Root—By fastening foundation at both top and bottom, you can dispense with separators.

H. R. Boardman—I tried some of the Heddon cases without separators and failed; then I tried broad frames, with separators, and succeeded. The loss of time in looking after the sections, without separators, amounts to more than the loss of honey with them. I prefer wooden ones. I leave my honey on until the flow is over. I very much favor saving and using the partly-filled sections of the previous year.

Dr. Tinker—I find that the bees will fill and finish partly-filled sections from the previous year. Separators are a hindrance to sections without side openings, but I want separators with side-opening sections.

Mr. Loomis, an editor, was present, and being called up, gave a brief talk, and asked as a novice, "Must I try all these things and find out?" Several in reply said, No; consult good bee-keepers, and read bee periodicals.

QUESTION-BOX.

1. Which of the following methods of working bees are the most profitable: selling queens, bees, or producing comb or extracted honey? A. I. Root—Whichever the market demands, or all four, if you have a demand. It would be impossible to decide definitely.

2. How can swarming be best controlled, when working for comb honey alone? H. R. Boardman—By shaking bees into empty brood-frames with sections.

3. Which is the best mode of ripening extracted honey: artificially or with the bees? Dr. Mason—Leave it with the bees.

4. How old may queens be kept and remain profitable? A. I. Root—Sometimes four years, but not often. A. Benedict—The more space the queen uses the shorter time she will live.

5. Is it best to assist the bees in cleaning up their hives in the spring, or should they be left to do their own work? Frank A. Eaton—Help them, if they need help.

6. Give a remedy for spring dwindling. H. R. Boardman—Winter properly.

7. Should colonies wintered in cellars be put back on the same location they occupied in the previous season? A. Benedict—Set them where they were the previous season. Dr. Besse—Set them anywhere, at night. H. R. Boardman—You cannot tell how the weather may be the