

There is your ventilator, and you put your packing right in through the whole thing. It is not to furnish pure air that we put that ventilator on; it is a matter of dryness. Where we use the single case we use this form of ventilator. When the spring arrives, along in March, as soon as it is warm weather, these ventilators are removed and the entrances closed up to about half an inch with the entrance blocks, because if at any time of the year robbers are going to be disastrous, it is in the early spring. As the season advances, and the bloom begins to come out, the bees become crowded, and you can spread those blocks, and as the season advances you can take them out entirely and let them go to the last of May or the first of June, until you come to the point where we started. In the spring leave your bees severely alone. Provide them with good queens in July and see they have abundant stores in September and that they are thoroughly packed and kept warm.

I have not gone into details in this; I have simply outlined this system of management. You will see it is complete from start to finish. I have described it for the benefit of those who may be starting. You notice the peculiarity of it. From start to finish we have manipulated our bees by means of cases, without removing the frames, and the various manipulations through the season can be carried out in the same way.

Mr. Craig—What kind of packing do you use?

Mr. Hoshal—Sawdust or chaff, or cut hay or dry leaves.

Mr. Byer—In the event of foul brood being prevalent in your district, would you have to go through every comb to look for the disease?

Mr. Hoshal—No, we don't. While these are intended to be used in the manipulation of cases, don't understand me that we cannot get these frames out

at all. Where you want to examine a case of foul brood you have got to take the frame out to do it.

Mr. Dickinson—You recommended giving them a severe letting alone. I want to be on the watch for that foul brood all the time.

Mr. Hoshal—That was only in the spring, for spring management. That is up till the first June. I will tell you why. You will find that if you are in the habit of handling your queens, that a great many of your bees will be destroyed.

Mr. Evans—You spoke of your bees swarming and setting the old hive to one side. What is the matter with taking the old hive away at once.

Mr. Hoshal—At that time of the year the brood is hatching all the time, and during the time a considerable quantity of that brood will hatch, and the bees mature up to the flying point in their lives, and that queen can take off a swarm when she hatches. When you move the hive around there you drain it of all its flying bees at that time. It has got to raise a lot of bees before it can cast a swarm.

Mr. Heise—You recommend bringing the syrup to a boil for feeding. Is it not sufficient to know that the sugar is all dissolved?

Mr. Hoshal—Certainly. But I think, to make sure work of it, I would recommend boiling.

Mr. Newton—In producing comb honey, are they not apt to get some pollen in the section by using one story?

Mr. Hoshal—No.

Mr. Newton—You said you would sooner have full combs?

Mr. Hoshal—That is for extracted honey.

Mr. Newton—I only use those combs for extracted honey; for comb honey I use foundation straight. Would you not get pollen in there?

Mr. Hoshal—I haven't experienced