

In a very short time that we would not be able to sell our honey. People make a mistake in comparing honey with cheese and butter and things that have a good foreign market for we find that honey hasn't a good foreign market. There have been times when honey has only brought five cents a pound and any large increase in the production of honey would produce a glut in Ontario, and I don't think it is in our interest. I think the best way is to instruct a man how to keep bees and produce a good quality of honey, and on that line I think the address was a very good one.

Mr. W. A. Chrysler—I have been thinking for some time of education and educational advantages, and I think we should start with the young. Take the most successful bee-keepers in this country or in any other calling and they generally started young. I think this is a matter affecting the Board of Education for the Province. Every vocation in this country should be presented in all its phases in public and high school, and each child can then start on a calling which he takes a fancy to or prefers; he takes interest in that one line and becomes enthusiastic in it and when he follows it up he makes the most possible out of his chosen calling. Having started on one of those callings—bee-keeping, for example—I should then consider that Professor Harrison's suggestions are good, and I think we should do all we can to conduct ourselves and help each other in every possible way. But I find that a man that starts out late in life in any vocation usually makes a failure of it, more or less, and in other vocation does he make a greater failure than in bee-keeping.

Debt is slavery. It kills the sense of independent manliness.—A Young Man's reflections.

SOME USES OF THE SHALLOW EXTRACTING SUPER.

By Wm. L. Cooper.

The few remarks I have seen in the "Canadian Bee Journal" concerning shallow extracting supers have all been adverse. It is my object in this article to show another side of the question. The critics of these supers seem to have taken it for granted that they are intended to take the place of the deep super. They have tried them in this way and reported failure. I am not surprised. The deep super is far the best for general purposes but the other has its uses, and I claim for it the following advantages:

- (1) It is best for a weak colony in a rapid flow.
- (2) It is best for any colony in a very light flow.
- (3) It is most useful to induce bees to work in sections.
- (4) It is good to use in spring when a colony has about filled the lower story with brood and honey. If a full super be given at this time the strain of keeping the double story warm at nights is very severe.

This last point I do not desire to press. It is probably largely a matter of locality. My practice is to give a shallow extracting super full of worker combs to a colony as soon as it has got all frames but the two outer ones filled with brood. They will at once start brood-raising in the super. As soon as settled warm weather arrives I remove the shallow super, shaking off all the bees, and give a deep one instead. The shallow super with brood is given to a weaker colony. Repeated trials have proved to me that if the deep one be given at first the bees will do practically no work in it. Now for the other points:

- (1) My experience is that a weak colony will store very little honey in a full-depth super, even in a heavy