

tions can be jumped into the middle looks well; it might be all right for a man to do this who is not very busy providing he does so before the bees begin to cap any sections, but I am too busy for such tinkering or too lazy, and I think this advantage is imaginary rather than real. Now to get the full benefit of the section holders everything must be snug, well fitting and tight. When I say thousands in Canada are using this super I take as evidence the orders of supply dealers.

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A man away over in Michigan who publishes the *Dowagiac Times*, is kind enough to criticise a remark made by

Cover for the editor of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL re the production of comb honey at

the St. Joseph convention. He is very much surprised that we made the admission that we did not know before the importance of a bee space above the sections for comb honey, and that such sections were cleaner and making a space above for the bees to pass would likely make the bees fill the sections more completely. The person in question thinks everybody knows that because he told people so fifteen years ago. Perhaps he did say so. We are only about fifteen years in the business, but in that case there must be lots of people who do not consider said editor's statements quite reliable. We know many in the business longer than that who did not know it to be the case. We would advise our critic when next he stumbles across such pearls of truth to let some one expound them who has the confidence of the people to a greater extent.

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The report of the test with comb foundation made at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as given

Tests With by Mr. Fletcher at the Foundation. annual meeting of the

Ontario Bee - Keepers Association, Stratford, and found in another column of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, is one of very great import-

ance. And could the comb be examined as we had the pleasure of examining it, the benefit to be derived from the experiment would be even greater. The report has already given us to understand that it will be desirable to make further tests with the foundation, and bee-keepers will watch with interest the results from year to year. The report after receiving careful study will reveal many things not pointed out otherwise than the table. Bearing in mind the "primary object" of the experiment as set forth in the report certain conclusions have been come to, but our readers will also be anxious to know to what extent if any the various bases of the comb foundation have been thinned out, and they will be pleased to know that as soon as time can be found Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Shutt intend having an accurate measurement made of these. Now turning to the actual figures given to members of the association at Stratford. Let us look at A and B as compared with C and D, the former were milled at 89° F. and were 2 inches sq., and weighed 1.4010 grammes. Milled at 120° the higher temperature, the same size dipped the same way, and the setting of the mill never disturbed 1.2040 grammes. Some may be inclined to think that the machine may have sprung, but with a sheer of section foundation and a mill only six inches wide this seems hardly probable, but the further tests which are to be made will throw some light upon this question. When we come to examine the amount of wax added to the same size of foundation, we find in the low temperature 1.5290 and the average final weight of the 89° comb 2.9587 and the warm foundation comb after completion 2.7380. Of course these are close figures, yet they may prove of interest. The same quality of wax—in fact dipped from the same tank—is found in all the choice wax, the same with the Inferior but what is called the *Patent Process* was manufactured in the United States and is of different wax; from the description in the report our readers will notice that it is not as light a color as the choice wax. We