

frames from below with some new honey in them, and raise them to the top, into the upper story, and then put a couple of foundations alternately, about two sheets foundation and full frames, and two full frames of honey in the centre, and a division board at each side; the bees will start to draw out these, and at the same time store a certain part of this undesirable honey which you wish to get rid of in these combs on the top, and it will give more room; if I want to use some of them to stimulate some weaker ones I take those frames and take and fill my super up with empty combs; before that I take my undesirable honey out. That is the way I get them to work on a strong foundation.

Mr. Holtermann—Mr. Armstrong's remarks are all right; providing you put full combs up; the way we do, and in good seasons we have had a good many combs drawn out that way, is to take up a comb with brood in; that will draw the bees up; that is the idea; if you put combs up that they can store honey in, the trouble is that there will be a tendency for the bees to use those combs and not touch the foundations so much; and if you take a comb of brood and honey and then two combs with foundation in, then another comb that is not filled—remember I am not saying anything against a filled—and then a filled, my experience is that there is a tendency for the bees to keep drawing out that filled comb and leave the foundation alone, but if you put up there the one comb to draw the bees into it, and then put your foundation in, they have to work with it or nothing; and then as soon as they fasten that around and draw it out and begin to put honey in it, I whip it out and put others in their place; then you have something that the bees will readily go up into. The partially filled will not answer. With sections you do not know when they begin to store honey; it does not seem to me practicable. I always give the bees free range in the upper story until the clover comes in, and then if you have brood there that you cannot dispose of in that hive there are plenty of places to put it. If the queen goes up and lays there and wants more room, all the better. I do not necessarily use the full story; sometimes only half.

Mr. Miller—Give each hive all the room they require, and never put an excluder in until the white flow commences, but I have the super on before that; not an extracting super, usually, but I give the

queen liberty up there in case she will use more room.

Mr. Shaver—What do you do with the brood when the white comes?

Mr. Miller—I sometimes leave the three supers right there until the bees swarm, put my excluders on the top and allow that brood then to be removed, then make my division. I do it as they need it.

Mr. Armstrong—I put them on as soon as I put the upper story on; some of mine never come off; stay right there, and they are always ready. If you do not put them on then, you have to afterwards, and the one operation does the both. The majority of mine are on right straight through, and in the yard you could not find half a dozen that are not on to-day. I don't want any brood in my extracting supers, more than I can help. If you do, the first thing that goes up before the queen goes up is a lot of pollen; that is not very nice, where you want "gilt-edge" honey.

Mr. Heise—I would not like to leave the excluder on from one year's end to other. It would help the moisture, if there was any, in the winter time, to condense, if it was zinc, a good deal quicker than if it was not there.

The Chairman—I do not like the queen in the extracting combs; no brood at all, if you can help it; the queen does not damage the honey so much as the pollen; it is the pollen that plays "hob." Sometimes they fill a cell half full of pollen and then cover it with honey; that one cell will spoil the taste of twenty cells of honey, and if you let the queen go up and brood you cannot help but get pollen.

Convention adjourned at 6 to 7.30 p. m.

(To be continued.)

Advance In Price of Goods.

All kinds of raw material used in the manufacture of bee-keepers' supplies has advanced and the end may not yet be in sight. Tin, in some instances, has advanced to double the price. Prepared metal has already advanced 1½ ct. per sq. ft. Lumber and other material has also advanced. The bee season promises to be a very active one. Under the circumstances we would strongly advise beekeepers to get in their orders for supplies early and avoid the disappointments of last year, also increases in prices which are likely to take place before long.