is and they are only giving advice to bee-keepers and they suggest what the price should be and this is not more than what the government of the country does. I gave a monthly report on fruit; apple buyers combine together and find out what the prospects of the apple crop is when they are the size of peas, and they set a price later on. I am very proud of what the honey exchange has been doing in the past, and I hope they will follow it up and get in smaller bee-keepers who do not belong to the Ontario Association. I have great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the bee-keepers' exchange for the good they have done in the past, and hope they will continue in the future.

Mr. Chrysler—I second that motion.

Mr. Kerby—I find the greatest drawback in my part of the country is the farmer bee-keeper. When they get any honey, they run into town, and dispose of it at a low price, and I think it would be well if we could find some means of reaching these people.

Mr. Holtermann—There is only one way that can be done, and that is by greater activity of local organizations.

The Chairman—I may say our object in putting it in the papers was so that it would reach the small bee-keeper. We have upwards of 200 members in this association, and there are three or four thousand bee-keepers in the province. So far as I am concerned, I think it was all right to have it in the papers.

The motion was put to the meeting and was carried.

The Chairman—We are glad you are all pleased with the work of the committee, that is all we want.

I will now call for the paper by Mr. U. H. Bowen, Niagara Falls on Production of comb honey.

In the absence of Mr. Bowen his paper was read by Mr. Pettit:

THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY.

The essential requisites for the production of comb honey are a good honey flow, strong colonies of bees, convenient hives, and an apirist who understands handling the bees and hives so as to take advantage of the flow of nectar.

The first of these requisites is beyond our control except that we should take care to locate our apiaries where there is usually an abundance of nectar secreting plants and trees, such as clover, basswood, etc. In my location clover is the only source of surplus honey.

The strength of the colony of bees depends largely upon the care it gets after being taken from its winter quarters. A colony that has wintered well, and has a good queen and an ample supply of food, will usually be in good condition for the harvest when it comes.

The hive should be sufficiently large to contain a good supply of honey and yet leave room for all the brood a good queen can produce. It should be easily enlarged or contracted as the occasion may require. The hive I use holds eight Langstroth frames in the brood chamber, which is large enough for the greater part of the year. In the spring, when a colony is building up rapidly and needs more room, I enlarge the hive by adding a half-story super containing eight frames, five inches in depth, being equal to five Langstroth frames, thus increasing the capacity of the brood chamber to thirteen frames.

When the harvest is at hand and the hive overflowing with bees put on a super of sections. If the colony is in a one-and-a-half story hive remove the half story, making sure that the queen is in the lower brood cham-

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