

He does not want a colony **very** strong with bees, preferring a hive of 6 or 7 frames only. Do not put the sections on too early; wait until white clover is fairly started; give starters only in sections, placing the sections the same way the brood frames run, level the hive sideways so as to insure straight combs. He recommends removing sections early and don't aim to secure the most honey but the best.

N. Hutches.—Does it pay to feed back part filled sections to finish others?

It was thought not profitable.

Pres. Root—Gave a detailed description of the Heddon hive and its management.

Mrs. Culp.—I do not think it profitable to change an apiary of 50 or 60 colonies for any new hive discarding the old ones. She then gave an interesting account of her management of an apiary without help. Mrs. Culp runs an apiary of 60 colonies. She keeps her queens' wings clipped. Her report for the past season was 5,600 pounds of comb honey for which she received 18 cts. per lb. 2,400 lbs. of extracted honey at 15 cts. Her bees are Hybrids she prefers them for honey to any other.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Earl Clickenger.—I am a commission merchant in this city, giving special attention to honey. A gentleman told me the other day that he saw comb honey being manufactured in New York city, the man was a gentleman and had no object in telling me a lie.

The association instructed Mr. C. to secure the gentleman's name and send it to Mr. A. I. Root to have it run down like all such reports have been.

C. E. Jones.—I think that comb honey is often taken for adulterated when it is made of honey dew or some variety not usually gathered.

Does the queen determine the sex of her progeny at will?

Mr. Miller.—I have been taught that the sex of the bee is determined by compression owing to the size of the cell.

C. E. Jones.—I think she has the full power of determining the sex.

Secretary.—I have seen the queen lay eggs in queen cells only, slightly started also in foundation that was not

drawn out more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. How does the compression theory account for this?

Moisture in bee hives in winter was discussed at some length.

Dr. Besse.—I think that moisture in hives is caused by the moisture in the air condensing by the warm air in hives coming in contact with the cold air from outside, the same as the frost from around your doors in winter.

The wintering problem was then discussed. Cellar and outdoor wintering both had their advocates.

Mr. J. G. Mock—Gave a new use of brood frames. For division boards nail thin boards on each side filling the space with dry sawdust, forest leaves or some light material. They are good for winter or summer use.

The committee on exhibits reported as follows:

Frank A. Eaton.—Section Case and Skeleton Honey Board combined, adapted to the tiering up system and removing sections with ease.

Mr. Earl Clickenger—Exhibited a section case, a case of fine comb honey, jars of extracted honey, Bingham smokers, honey knife and Eaton Bee-feeder.

J. W. Newlove—Combined shipping and honey crate also well adapted to tiering up.

FRANK A. EATON, Sec.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

RYE MEAL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR POLLEN.

J. H. DICKSON.—I see rye meal advised as a substitute for pollen in the C. B. J. How do you give it to them and in what quantities? Gleneden, Jan. 22nd, 1887.

We fed meal as a substitute for pollen for a number of years but lately have abandoned it, for the simple reason that we have sufficient pollen in our section to do the bees in early spring. We leave pollen in the combs on which the bees are wintered. We have fed large quantities of meal, the bees seem to thrive for a few weeks but after that they would not consume it but the natural pollen they gather, leaving the artificial pollen in the cells removing it as they require the room for brood. The meal sometimes becomes so hard that they have to cut down the cells to get it