

paper will be found elsewhere in this issue. By request, Mr. Anguish, who is an expert on comb honey, was asked to give some points on its production:

Mr. Anguish uses a divisible brood chamber. One of the principle things in his system which leads to success is his ability to raise a large force of bees prior to the honey flow, and, when the flow commences, crowding the bees into one section of the brood chamber, the part having the most hatching brood. He places his comb honey super on this, and the bees go to work in it at once.

Some questions were submitted; among them. What kind of Separator is Best? Various answers—wood fence, wire, etc.; What has been the experience of bee-keepers with two queens in the hive?

Mr. McEvoy: They don't agree.

Mr. Baylass: They swarm. My conviction is that the system is a "will-o-the-wisp."

Mr. Aspinwall: I have no faith in it. I can get more brood with two queens in two hives than two queens in one hive, the thing is unnatural.

Mr. Frank Adams said he had been successful with the Alexander system, with the double brood chamber with a queen in each and a queen-excluder between, for building up weak colonies in the spring; placing a weak one on the top of a strong one.

Mr. Aspinwall: We should not have any weak colonies.

Mr. McEvoy: We don't kill enough queens.

### THIRD SESSION

Mr. Aspinwall, at the third session of the Convention, gave a demonstration of his Hive and his System of Management. Introducing his subject, he made the remark that the main cause of swarming is want of room, and that, in his experience, a square hive will swarm less than an oblong. These principles Mr. Aspinwall has kept before him in the invention of his hive which, he believes, will effectually handle the swarming problem without any

shaking or brushing of the bees, or any of the methods that have been formerly used for the purpose. His plan is that of separating the combs, during the swarming season, about one inch apart by a series of bee-spaced slatted dummies or dividers inserted in alternation between the frames. These dummies have perpendicular slats  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide, and spaced a bee-space apart, the whole being held together in a suitable frame. The brood frames proper have three perpendicular slats at each end, like three end bars, bee-spaced apart. This breaking-up of the brood nest or cluster, Mr. Aspinwall claims, has the effect of keeping the bees quiet and allaying swarming.

Apart from the seemingly complicated construction of the hive and that it would be somewhat unweildy for extensive management, the Convention was impressed with Mr. Aspinwall's principles of non-swarming and believed them to be good. The Meeting passed a very hearty vote of thanks at the close of his address.

Mr. Sibbald's paper on "Rendering Combs into Beeswax," and demonstration of his Method and Wax Press, was a feature of the session. Mr. Sibbald's paper will be found in another column. The Sibbald Press will be welcomed among bee-keepers on account of its simplicity, while embodying the leading features of the best wax extractors on the market. The low price also at which it can be purchased brings it within the reach of all. Mr. Sibbald remarked about the tenacity with which beekeepers throughout the country held to their old combs, and declared that this was one of the things that inspectors had to fight against in their efforts to eradicate foul brood.

Mr. O. L. Hershisier addressed the meeting on "The History of the Wax Press," and commended Mr. Sibbald's new introduction, in which some of the main principles were his own. Mr. Hershisier spoke of the impressions that were wrongly given in regard to the water method of pressing wax, that the wax is inferior to that of other methods. This he

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