

ter advantage than the small one. For extracted honey it requires a large hive. I can't see where a small hive comes in play at all. You have either got to allow the queens to go into the top stories and lay or you will have swarming. I am in favor of a large brood nest.

Mr. Dickenson: Mr. Post is in a different locality. We simply get no buckwheat honey or white clover honey. There is some basswood but it is getting less all the time. We have to depend now on the clover. I prefer the nine frame Langstroth.

Mr. Heise: In my locality this year we had practically nothing but a clover flow. While we had a slight buckwheat flow there was nothing stored in the supers. The majority of my hives are ten-frame, eleven inches deep the same length as the Langstroth. I have yet a few ten-frame Langstroths and with an exclusive clover flow my average this year was 133 pounds to the hive. I am bound to say that those in the Langstroth ten-frame hives put up the most honey in every instance. Another peculiar thing is the idea that was brought out that with the larger hive swarming could be controlled more successfully. This year and a year ago in my yard, while I only had six colonies in Langstroth hives, those were the ones that did not swarm with the exception of two, while the others invariably swarmed. There may be other conditions that brought that about.

Mr. Fixter: This is one of the experiments we have been carrying on for a number of years with different sizes of hives, and in our locality we can get more honey out of the Langstroth hives than out of the large ones. We have the eight-frame hive but would prefer the nine-frame.

Mr. Post: That is the size of hive I use.

Mr. Holtermann: With my friend, Mr. Heise, how does he account for it? There could not have been as many bees in the ten-frame hive, that is sure. It is impossible, because we know with the same number of bees in the ten-frames as the twelve-frames, other things being equal, they would get the swarming impulse sooner. The shorter your flow is the less you can afford to let your bees divide up and swarm. It is all in a short time but if there is more produced in the beginning of the season I can afford increase, if I am going to have a later flow, because those bees can do something. If the flow is only short I am producing bees for practically nothing. It makes no difference what sized hive you use.

Mr. Chrysler: I find I can fill a large hive with bees and brood as easily as I can a small one in my locality, where I have a good big flow of fruit bloom honey.

Mr. Dickenson: I frequently have in my locality a complete failure of the fruit bloom. What do you do then?

Mr. McEvoy: I don't believe in a hive over 2,000 cubic inches. You can make it as large as you like by tiering up. Mr. Post is in a buckwheat section and if I were there I would perhaps have to do the same. With large brood chambers they will store too much honey in them and not enough on the top; they will come out a little short in the surplus.

Mr. Post: Then you would have to feed for winter.

Mr. McEvoy: There again, Mr. Post, we maybe winter a little differently. You winter in the cellar. Some person told me it was twenty five below zero down at Ottawa; my locality before I left it was above; there is a difference of thirty five degrees. I winter on summer

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