

Eighteenth Annual Meeting

OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.



Continued.

Mr. Frith—My experience about this is, as far as my experiments have gone in regard to the deposit of pollen, it depends a good deal upon the position of the feeding brood, that is the brood that has just hatched out and are being fed. If the position of this brood were close to the sections they are almost sure to deposit pollen there. If the broods under the sections are sealed over they are not so apt to do it but, if those cells directly under the sections, or under any of the sections, are empty and eggs are deposited in them and the brood hatches out and have to be fed you will find pollen there, or as close to them as they could get. We find the pollen is put as close to the feeding brood as possible.

Mr. Holtermann—Those days of the light flow are the days in which the bees will bring in pollen.

Mr. Gemmell—There is a difference between Mr. Frith and Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall wants the brood as close to the top as possible.

Mr. Hall—The difference must be in the season or locality.

Mr. Frith—His experience might be just the same after all. If the honey flow comes on a little later or is delayed a few days the brood will hatch out and the cells be refilled, with a good queen, with eggs; these will hatch out in a few days and have to be fed and then they will deposit the pollen. If the honey flow comes on before the brood hatches out next to the sections, my experience is, that you will have very little pollen in the supers.

Mr. F. Ortt—I would like to ask the question if the no bee way space is likely to come into general use in Canada?

Mr. Gemmell—We want the honey to come within 1/16th of the wood all the way around; they ought to have ventering for two reasons; we want this venter there so that when the retailer sticks his finger in to pull the section out he will not get his fingers into the honey. I am not here to advocate the thing, nor to build up anybody's business.

Mr. Holtermann—Anybody can make them.

Mr. Hall—When we commenced taking comb honey first, we had no bee space in our sections and we had no separators between our sections. We had no comb foundation to put in them and we used to get some fat sections and some lean sections, and the fat ones looked very nice; everyone wanted a fat section, and when we crated them and supplied them to the retailer that was where the difficulty largely came in, which will come in with these new sections. We, as bee-keepers can handle them without making them bleed, but we put them into the hands of the store-keeper who does not know anything about bees, and who handles a package of honey as he would a package of coffee, and they make them bleed. I found with no separators, although I think it is nicer myself, it gave a good deal of trouble to those I sold it to, and when I went to sell it to them they said, I don't want to touch the stuff, it dirties up everyone, and I wouldn't have it around. What are you to do in this case. We have got to guard against that, and that is why we have separators so that our honey stands back from the wood, and when you pull out one from the other there is 5/16 of an inch between the surface of the comb and the surface of the other, and that assists these very clumsy or ignorant people who do not care about bursting the cells of the comb, in keeping it clean, and it looks very pretty to the purchaser, and I hope it will not be a very great annoyance to him in handling it. He says, "I don't want to handle the dirty stuff, I keep a clean establishment here."

Mr. Gemmell—You spoke about the section and the space at the sides of the section. The honey in the top bar will just be the same in this new section as in the old. You understand, on the top bar of the section they draw out the honey so far.

Mr. Hall—I like them to come out a little further so that they cannot pick them up that way.

Mr. Gemmell—This top bar in the pre-