

clover once more enticed the bees to do good work during its three or four weeks of nectar secretion, and bee-keepers being an enthusiastic and hopeful lot of mortals, we as a matter of course will prepare for the big flow (which has been so long in coming) which we really look for next year.

Mr. Gemmell mentioned that the association was advancing, he thought more ladies should be present. Suitable evening entertainments should be given at conventions and indirectly we might interest consumers in honey. He thought it was a matter of congratulation that the Provincial and Dominion Governments were taking a deep interest in the industry and he thought they were willing to assist still further.

He referred to the triumph at Chicago; the growth of local associations, his efforts and the efforts of others to extend home markets, still, more should be done in this direction. There was too much of a tendency to rush honey off to large towns and cities and not provide smaller places.

Lastly, touching upon foul brood he felt it was decreasing in the province, and Mr. McEvoy had done a good work. The address closed, thanking the association for having elected him president for a second term.

After a discussion upon the desirability of developing the home market and other points there followed a hearty vote of thanks to President Gemmell.

The question was then brought up by S. Cornell, as to the proper disinfection of the person of the Foul Brood Inspector. After some discussion the matter was referred to the board of directors. A letter from W. F. Clarke was read re the motion passed by the Oxford Bee-keepers association condemning Mr. Clarke's writings on bees and honey, said writings doing a great injury to bee-keepers.

After discussion it was thought that the most dignified way for the association to treat Mr. Clarke's letter, would be to table it, which plan was promptly carried.

Next came a paper upon extracted honey.

#### PRODUCTION OF EXTRACTED HONEY.

There is very little difference in the management of bees up to the commencement of the honey flow whether we produce comb or extracted honey. Colonies that have come out of winter quarters in good condition and escaped all the dangers of changeable weather and spring dwindling are usually booming by the time clover has commenced to yield honey and if supers are not put on swarming commences. But if the apiarist wishes to run for honey and does not desire increase he will have provided at least two supers for each strong

colony filled with comb or comb foundation. Just before the bees get crowded I take out one or two combs containing a little brood with the bees adhering, being careful not to take the queen, and I then fill up the space in the brood nest with empty combs. The combs with the broods are placed in the centre of the extracting super and after placing a perforated metal board on the body of the hive the super is placed on the hive and the bees will need little attention for some days, there being no danger of swarming. If the flow is good they will probably require another super in about ten days when the first may be raised up and another containing empty combs placed next the brood nest. This with the average colony is sufficient, as the supers have a capacity of 100 lbs each and as we have an interval between clover and Linden the clover honey is well ripened and sealed by the bees and may be extracted and the combs replaced ready for the Linden or fall flow. Some years ago we practiced extracting from the brood chamber. When most of the brood combs were taken out, the honey all extracted, be it little or much, and if the person who turned the basket was a little careless, the larva and more or less pollen would be thrown out.

It is next to impossible to get a first-class article of extracted honey by such methods, and I believe more bees were lost by robbing them so bare than from any other cause; but that, like the old way of brimstoning them is of the past. With regard to ripening extracted honey by artificial means, many bee-keepers have gone to considerable trouble to provide solar evaporating tanks and other means to ripen their honey, and while it may be necessary in certain localities and with some kinds of honey, the average bee-keeper will find if he will provide plenty of combs the bees will ripen and seal the honey under the cheapest and best possible conditions, and if extracted and run into vessels that can be covered tightly so that it cannot absorb moisture from the atmosphere it will retain the flavor and aroma that is so highly prized in comb honey. Honey procured under these conditions will create a market for itself if properly put up and brought to the notice of the consumer."

In reply to a question, Mr. Smith considered that foundation would be better than drawn comb, for the production of extracted honey. He put two combs of brood in the upper story, to draw the bees into the extracting super.

In reply to the question "do you think the Jones hive as good as the Langstroth," Mr. Smith stated he had never tried the Langstroth. I see no special ob-