

which counteracts the tendency to excessive swarming. They hold together better, and where you can get them with a dash of Carniolan blood in them it is a good thing; but where you have a section and are trying to produce comb honey where fruit bloom and something else comes in to keep the bees working pretty well into clover and then clover lasts into basswood, I don't think that strain would be desirable. That is my opinion, and I have given you the reason why.

Mr. Alpaugh—I have not had all the varieties, by any means. I have had little to do with any outside of the Italian and Black, and I find a cross between them produces very good comb honey. It depends a good deal upon what you want. If you want nice, showy white honey, the Black is better. If you want to get a good crop, and not particular whether it is white or not, I believe the Italian will be the best bee to store. That is, if you can get the right Italian. There is an awful difference in them. They have been bred and bred until you get them pretty, but of not much use. If you can get as near as possible the original Italian bee from Italy I find they are very good workers.

Mr. Miller—I have not produced comb honey for several years. Our seasons have varied, and with the shutting off through wet and cold weather I have not thought it advisable, so that I don't think that I could offer any opinion.

Mr. Smith—My experience is similar to Mr. Alpaugh's. I think probably Mr. Pettit has had more experience with the different varieties of Italians. He might give us his opinion.

Mr. Pettit—I don't think I can add anything to what has been said. I would agree with what Mr. Alpaugh and Mr. Holtermann have said in that respect.

The President—Having settled on

our variety of bees we shall require a hive. Shall it be large or small, deep or shallow?

Mr. Armstrong—Those bee-keepers that use ten and twelve-frame hives might give us the average of their yield for the last ten years.

Mr. Pettit—I would prefer for comb honey a hive the size of the ten-frame Langstroth.

Mr. McEvoy—I would like to hear from Mr. Miller of London. He uses a Hedden, which is supposed to be a great comb honey hive.

Mr. Miller—As you all know, I use a divisible brood chamber hive equal to ten Langstroth frames, and I consider it an excellent system either for comb or extracted honey. It makes no difference which. You are enabled to divide the brood chamber by exchanging it. You place the super right on top of your top bars, forcing the honey into your section with the least amount of labor possible. It is a system, of course, that is not popular, and I don't know that I could say anything in regard to it. It is a system quite well known for a short cut. If the short cut isn't made use of there is probably no better than the hanging frame, but if short cuts are made use of, it is an excellent hive for either comb or extracted honey.

The President—We shall require a super to take our comb honey. I have never seen a super yet that met my ideas exactly. I would like to know if any one has the ideal super?

Mr. Fixter—Before we leave the question of hives, I have tried experiments with the Hedden, eight-frame Langstroth, a hive equal to the ten-frame Langstroth, and a very large hive equal to twelve, and I never could get the honey, either comb or extracted, from twelve-frame that I could from a ten, or even an eight. I would prefer the ten for both purposes.

Mr. Mason—As to the production of