

Evoy's question. There is no use taking a 12-quart pail to milk an eight-quart cow, but I would prefer all 12-quart cows.

Mr. McEvoy—It was not the quantity, but the quality. You take a 12-frame brood chamber, you put two sets of twelve above that in a moderate honey flow, and you take an eight-frame Langstroth, two of them above an eight-frame, which of these will give you the best quality of honey?

Mr. Pettit—If your stocks are good, you want a hive that will hold the honey

Mr. McEvoy—I am talking about quality, not quantity.

The President—Why put on thirty-six frames in a moderate or in a poor honey flow? A sensible man won't do that. If the honey isn't coming in he is not going to give an immense quantity of room.

Mr. McEvoy—If you are going into business extensively in our apiaries you can't always go there and put a super on just when you want to, and don't you think these fellows who are going in for large hives and tiering up, if they overdo it, will get rather a poorer instead of a better quality?

Mr. Holtermann—I would like to ask Mr. McEvoy if he was running out apiaries, and he had a small hive, wouldn't he sooner overdo by giving them too much room, than by giving them too little and having swarms come out?

Mr. McEvoy—I am not talking about quantity. It is still about quality.

Mr. Dickinson—I don't see that we should all be guided by men running out-apiaries. There are a great many bee-keepers in this audience who do not run out-apiaries. If we can look after our eight or nine frame hive and get more honey than we could from a 12-frame hive, why shouldn't we do it? Possibly we run a twelve-frame hive because we haven't time to handle our bees right. I don't know, but it seems

to me that it is no trouble at all to get plenty of room for a colony by tiering up. Three times nine is 27. In a nine-frame hive that is 27 combs. I don't think much can be gained, unless you are an out-apiary man and have got two or three yards, and I wouldn't say but what 12-frame hives might be right then.

Mr. Holtermann—The great secret, in my estimation, in the successful production of extracted honey is to keep your bees together. If you have got strong stocks and they get out early enough you are bound to get whatever is going. I cannot see why there should be any difference in quality because if you keep your bees together there will be more bees in that larger hive, and they will, of course, cover more combs. They will ripen it just as well and perhaps better, than if in a smaller hive, and the stock should swarm; and you know when it swarms a great many of the old bees leave the hive, and leave the extracting supers only partially covered with bees. If you can keep your stock from swarming I believe the tendency is to keep your combs in which honey has been stored better covered, and you will have a better quality. If there is any difference it is in favor of the hive which is larger, and in which you can keep your bees together.

Mr. Byer—Don't you think in the case of a summer season like we have had this last season, with so many extremely cold days and damp nights, with a weak stock if you tier up, they would desert the supers and go to the brood chamber, and wouldn't there be a tendency for the honey to take on a little moisture? In the fall of the year, we know the honey in the hive is sealed over, and it is not nearly so thick as in the summer.

Mr. Holtermann—If the temperature is 90 degrees, and you have filled the upper story in a twelve frame hive,