of much annoyance and expense inseparably connected with the sole production of comb and at the same time improve the quality of all the honey produced. To accomplish this result, a large number of extracting combs is needed, at least one set for each colony. When the honey flow begins, give each colony a set of combs. We all know that bees will begin work sooner on empty combs than in empty sections. If you are one of those who never have any trouble inducing bees to start in sections at the very beginning of the honey flow, this part of the programme may be omitted, and with a short and sudden honey flow, it may not be advisable. After the bees are well at work above, remove the extracting combs from as many colonies as you want to run for comb honey and give them sections. Pile up the supers of partly filled combs over other colonies. The honey so piled up will become thoroughly ripened, and a much finer article than that ordinarily produced. Whether for economy or excellence, there is no way of producing extracted honey equal to that of giving the bees plenty of room to store honey and then plenty of time to ripen it.

Along towards the close of the honey flow, instead of putting on more sections which will probably not be finished, take all the sections from a part of your colonies, giving them empty combs instead. Put the partly finished sections on other colonies to be finished.

Let us now recount the advantages of this method. First, getting the bees started in the surplus department without delay. Second, your comb honey is nearly all first grade and your extracted honey the finest that can be produced. Last, but by no means least, you are rid of nearly all the expense and bother of unfinished sections in the fall. It is because of this that your comb honey will be nicer. Section honey stored in combs built out the year before is not equal in quality or appearance to that built new. To carry out this method of course your hives must be so that all parts are easily and quickly removable and interchangeable. Your section cases should hold only one tier of sections and your extracting supers should be shallow, not over six inches deep, and both should be capable of being ti ed to any desired height. Queen excluding honey boards are almost indispensable.

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In answer to a number of questions Mr. Green stated that he could produce two third pounds of comb honey to 1 lb. of best extracted honey and 1 lb. of comb to 2 lbs. of medium extracted, and 1 lb. of comb to 3 lbs. of average extracted honey.

H.R. Boardman, East Townsend, O., wanted wide section frames, not section cases although at one time he had been strongly in favor of the latter. Mr. Green preferred section frames but only one section deep.

T. S. Bull, Valparaiso, Ind., in reference to the question brought up in Mr. Green's paper, found that the disposition of colonies varied very much, some went into sections very readily and others again could never be made to work for section honey to advantage and by persisting to make them go into sections a loss would result, he had proved this by actual experience to his entire satisfaction.

Mr. A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, stated he had found bees would store honey in frames when they would not store it in cases, he therefore got on the section frame.

N. N. Betsinger, Marcellus, N. Y., stated he had used the section frame system very extensively but had discarded it for the case system; 3000 section frames had been thrown away by him for cases.

Mr. Boardman related how he had constructed an entrance block with a cone, the latter somewhat like that constructed for drone excluders, when he wishes to take off supers of honey he places them above and upon the hive, with the entrance block the bees can get out of the hive but not return, they run down to the hive below in from one to three hours.

The thought was suggested that the bees might injure the appearance of the honey by uncapping.

A number objected to the statement that honey placed in old comb was inferior.

Mr. Green gave as his reason for the assertion that honey placed in old comb was inferior as it was capped faster and not ripened as well.

Mr. Wilcox explained why such honey often appeared inferior but was not. When the surplus was placed upon the hive the bees carried frequently early and inferior