

Mr. Craig: There is nothing in the statement then that clover is winter killed?

Mr. Hall: You can't kill white clover in the winter.

Mr. Brown: It appears to be winter killed here and summer killed with us.

Mr. Byer: If Mr. Hall was in York County he wouldn't get five pounds a year from white clover. Our surplus all comes from Alsike. It does occasionally winter kill. Two years ago it was a total failure; it was nearly all killed in the spring. The night frost heaves it up and gets against the roots and it is dead.

Mr. Sibbald thinks we should all be able to tell by going through a yard just the state of the colonies. Mr. Sibbald is an expert and he may have succeeded. If I was to depend on that I am afraid I would make a huge failure of it. From what experience I have had I find it pays me to have someone there. It don't cost much to hire a boy to look after the yard for say seven or eight days when the swarming is likely to come on. It is no small thing to have a colony swarm just in the height of the honey season. Last season we got a large surplus and it was all in about two weeks. I think the most of us would get a little astray if we relied on observations. I know I wouldn't depend on my observations alone.

Mr. Hall: Mr. Chrysler's plan succeeds with him but if he comes to Oxford County it won't succeed.

Mr. Gemmell: If he comes to Stratford he won't succeed. I have had them swarm with the queen having the use of five of those half hives as you call them; and on a half story of foundation, giving them all the room they wanted. I have had them swarm in eight days from that. Circumstances alter cases.

Mr. Hall: You can give no regular

rule for any locality. We have bees in three localities; if the man that ran the east one would run them the same as the other two he would run them into the ground, and they are only nine miles apart. We are all of us considering what we will do with bees and what they will do with us. But we never take into consideration the locality, and, sometimes, it is the race of the bees.

As far as our friend Miller is concerned, we can look in a Langstroth hive or one of the old hives as easily as we can in the Hedden. We can take out one comb and we can take out from one or two combs at the most without what is to be done. You can go through them pretty nearly as quick as you can with your Hedden hive. In your case if you have got a few pounds on top you are not going to lift it up, and I am not going to lift it up; and if you have a pretty good stock of bees you want that. I wouldn't go on just as well with that as a fashioned hive and I can get just as much surplus honey and we can keep them down in the swarming about as well as we can in the Hedden hive. The locality is never taken into consideration. The man is a small factor in it.

Mr. Pettit: In the distance of a few miles how do you account for the difference?

Mr. Hall: Simply in the locality, honey. We have no flow of honey in Woodstock after the 21st of August, and our big flow nine miles east commences on the 9th of August. The reason they should be kept different is because we can take every ounce of white honey from these bees; the others we have to leave a few pounds to live on through the winter.

Mr. Miller: Mr. Hall speaks of the Hedden hive as being used for a couple of hundred pounds surplus on it.