

Mr. SPARLING: I think Mr. Smith's plan, so far as he has outlined it, is much in accord with that of most comb honey producers. He would recommend the novices to take extracted honey. Well, that is a question, whether it is advisable to tell the novices to take extracted honey. If he does there is great danger of his putting poor honey on the market. If he takes sections, the sections may not be perfection, but the honey stored in them will be as good as that produced by an expert. He advocates light foundation. I presume he means what is known as extra thin. Well, I am not sure about that. To produce the best results, as far as a large profit is concerned, I think that medium weight foundation serves the bee-keeper's interest best. He talked about the bees swarming out. It is only, I find, at certain seasons that bees are inclined to swarm out—during very hot weather. I have obviated that in a great measure by, in very hot weather or very heavy swarming, where I have a couple of swarms together, putting an empty chamber below the brood chamber.

Mr. SMITH: I might say that I would not advocate extra thin foundation—I guess about twelve foot to the pound.

Mr. NEWTON: There is one point that came out in Mr. Darling's paper that I thought was brought out yesterday, and I think it well that we stand to the point we arrived at yesterday. Mr. Sparling said he thought the novices could produce the quality as well as the expert bee-keeper. That is just why I want to mention it. We said yesterday that so much of the honey this year when held to the light had a reddish cast in it, that it was carried from the brood nest, and if the novice does not guard against such he will have that honey in his sections; and that, I say, is not in it with the best of honey.

Mr. POST: In reference to that thought of Mr. Sparling's, I would say that novices in producing extracted honey are almost sure to starve their bees to death the first winter. It is very discouraging for them; they have to buy over again.

Mr. GEMMELL: Would they not be just as apt to starve if they were held in a contracted brood chamber for extracted honey?

Mr. HOLTERMANN: The novice never does that.

Mr. EMIGH: I would like to hear from the gentleman who had the comb honey at London.

Mr. J. H. SHAVER, Cainsville: I take it on Mr. Pettit's plan; I do not want drones running over my honey, and I do not allow an old colony to do any capping if I can help it.

Mr. GEMMELL: Do you put sections in your old colonies at all?

Mr. SHAVER: I do.

Mr. GEMMELL: Because they are apt to use the old cappings?

Mr. SHAVER: I do not know what they do, but they dirty it anyway.

Mr. GEMMELL: I think it is pretty generally conceded that if the sections are capped over an old brood chamber and allowed to remain any time at all they will become dark.

Mr. SHAVER: I use the Pettit way on all my hives. There is one question I would like to ask you: When is the proper time to put the wedges under the hive? I have had a little argument with a few this summer and we do not agree.

Mr. SMITH: Do the wedges make any difference in the way the sections are filled?

Mr. SHAVER: I claim it helps to fill them. I have done far better with the wedges than without them.

Mr. SMITH: If you had a small colony of bees in that hive would you get the outside sections filled just the same as if you had a large swarm?

Mr. SHAVER: I do not use small swarms.

Mr. SMITH: If the super was not full of bees would they fill the outside?

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