

to look after the queen cells, or else there will be a young one that will lead the swarm away. Give them another queen with the wings clipped or destroy all the cells.

Q.—What about working for long tongued bees on short flowered red clover?

Mr. SIBBALD: I am sure that would be all right. I have never tried anything along that line, but I hope they will get them long enough to reach the red clover.

Q.—How best can the swarming impulse be controlled in out-yards without an attendant?

Mr. SIBBALD: In controlling swarming I believe in giving plenty of room and in giving it early; do not let them get too much crowded. Give plenty of ventilation. Shade the hive. All these things help.

Q.—Is it advisable to exhibit at Buffalo, New York and Glasgow, Scotland?

Mr. SIBBALD: I believe in exhibiting honey and advertising yourself as much as possible.

Q.—If you had an apiary in Manitoba, and had no cellar or suitable place for one, what method would you follow to make a success of wintering bees?

Mr. SIBBALD: I do not know much about Manitoba, never having been there, only having heard of the climate they have. I fancy if I had not a cellar there I could winter in some of the reliable out door methods employed here. I do not see why it would not work there just as well as here.

Mr. FIXTER: In my case I would dig a pit every time if you can get a place where you are sure the water will not get into it. I would not attempt to winter the hives above the ground.

Mr. SIBBALD: I have heard that in Manitoba the frost goes down fifteen feet.

Mr. FIXTER: In one of our winter experiments with the pit I found there was slight change in the temperature, but I put a load of horse manure over it and brought the temperature right up. In Manitoba I would be very careful and watch the temperature, and if I found it was getting down too low I would cover it up in that way with ordinary horse manure. In every case see that they have ventilation.

Q.—What is the best material to use for smoker fuel?

Mr. SIBBALD: I have always used cedar bark. I have heard of rags, pulp and shavings. Shavings work all right.

Mr. McEVoy: Sometimes you will have to change it. If you get hold of a pretty cross colony take some fine grass hay. It is just according to what you have got. I hold that if you have got an ordinary yard use cedar bark; if you get hold of a cross customer that you want to bring to time use the hay.

Mr. HOLMES: Cedar bark is the most satisfactory I have ever used.

Q.—Is it best to re queen and how often?

Mr. SIBBALD: I believe in re-queening. I re queen more than Mr. Hall does. He believes in keeping them three or four years. I have always found a larger per cent. of my colonies in good shape that contain a young queen. Perhaps that is a mistake I have been making in not getting the right breed of queens. We will have to work that out and think about it, and experiment along that line. Perhaps Mr. Fixter can help us a little on that line.

Q.—Have you ever noticed bees gathering honey from apple tree buds just opening in the spring about two weeks before the blossoms from the same tree are in bloom?

Mr. SIBBALD: I have noticed them around buds; I do not know whether they get honey or not.

Prof. FLETCHER: I am not quite sure about propolis being gathered from apple buds but propolis comes from the buds of trees.

Mr. CHRYSLER: I have noticed it; it is a small white drop of nectar, it is very sweet and as near as I can make out it tastes more like clover honey right on the buds. I never noticed it before except the one year and I noticed it on a common apple tree, on one of the grafting varieties. I did not notice it on other trees to that extent at all.

Prof. FLETCHER: Prof. Cook mentions about finding in California trees that had drops of delicious honey on them which he said were secreted by the tree.

The meeting then adjourned.