

the sainfoin. Whether it secretes honey rapidly or not I do not know, but on days when no other nectar will secrete I have noticed them from early morning till night upon this sainfoin; I have noticed something similar on the large white clover, but I do not know as to the quantity of nectar that would be secreted in the sainfoin.

Mr. Webster: I think my friend is no bee hunter, or he would soon tell whether they were getting honey. I know very quickly when the bees are filled with honey.

Mr. Edmonson: I would like to ask Mr. Fixter about the quality of hay as between alfalfa and sainfoin.

Mr. Fixter: There has been no regular analysis made of it, but when sainfoin is cured as hay it is beautiful, and is readily eaten by the cattle.

Mr. Chisholm: What is it like for pasture?

Mr. Fixter: We were always unfortunate in having our gates wide open to the public, and sometimes cattle came in as trespassers, and this autumn after everything was dead, the sainfoin was green, and those cattle made a bee line for that plot and ate it down.

I have an excellent private method for the cultivation of land, and it would come in all right at this meeting of the Association showing how to get your soil in proper condition for this clover, and any time during the meeting I shall be glad to describe it. It will only take a few moments.

Mr. Holterman: I believe Mr. Fixter has a very good plant. I was at Ottawa and saw it. I hope the experiment will be carried on more extensively, and this is a direction in which the Government can do good for us.

Mr. Morrison moved, seconded by Mr. Holterman, that this Association ask Mr. Fixter to allow his paper on the cultivation of land to be published in the annual report.—Carried.

Mr. Lott: I have heard from Mr. Wooten that in England where this clover is used, to a very great extent, that it makes the whitest, clearest, and best honey on the English market.

Mr. Hall moved, seconded by Mr. McEvoy, that the management of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa be asked to put in a larger area of sainfoin clover for the purpose of obtaining a surplus from it, so that tests may be made of the quality of the honey.—Carried.

Experiments in Wiring Frames.

(Mr. Fixter, in speaking of this experiment, illustrated his remarks with a number of frames wired with a different number of wires, both perpendicularly and horizontally.)

In this first frame which I shall show you, you will see there are seven wires running perpendicularly. Put in sufficient wiring to carry your combs. I think wiring your foundation is a grand arrangement because you can use a much lighter foundation than you can if you do not wire at all, or if you only have a few strands. If we can save half the weight of our foundation, why not do it? I have tried and experimented this year with the section foundation. I took the frames that had the seven wires, and placed my board in behind with a small wedge at the bottom. We lay our foundation on, and have an arrangement for pressing the wire into the wax so that our section foundation stays in that frame perfectly. If you take special care in having the lower sheet close to the upper, the bees form the cells there nearly as large. If we can save that much money in wax in using thinner foundation, why not do it? My opinion from this one test is that we can use a thinner foundation and have it in better shape than by using a heavier foundation. We kept on going down till we got down to wiring at one end with four wires. What was the trouble? The trouble was with the thin wax, we