

tion send out the very best men possible. It is no good sending out a man who doesn't understand his business. Let him be able to present it in a clear, straightforward manner, and who can give information, if the Association needs it, along lines upon which they are not posted. That is, for example, about the fertilization of flowers and the fertilization of those plants which are grown of seeds. Now, upon these lines, probably the College at Guelph would be able to help you, though the Association, I am quite sure, could name off half-a-dozen or more members who are qualified to give addresses on the production of honey for extraction or for comb. I make these few remarks, and I hope you may be able to do something along these lines. This is the last meeting at which I shall be able to be present with you as a representative of the Agricultural College at Guelph. I have already left the College. I wish you all very great success upon the lines you are following. (Applause.)

The President—We are glad to have this address from Professor Harrison, and I am sure, even if he does go down to the other Province, we shall be glad to have him with us again. The ideas that he has put before us are good in some respects. There are some of us who might think we didn't want so many new beginners, but I will tell you one thing we want, and we could use that machinery, and that is, every man that keeps bees ought to be educated how to keep them right, and how to produce the best kind of honey. Now, it strikes me that perhaps you would like to discuss this matter. We have about half an hour before the next subject, so if any of the members would like to say anything along the lines of the address we would be glad to hear from them.

It was moved by Mr. Holtermann,

and seconded by Mr. Whiteside, that the meeting discuss this subject during the time available.—Carried.

Mr. Holtermann—While Professor Harrison was speaking I jotted down one or two thoughts that struck me, and one was that of getting more information from sources other than our own continent. I regret very much that we are not more in touch with European and so-called foreign bee literature, and if anything could be done to have these articles translated from the various languages and published in our Bee Journal we might get a good many valuable points. Perhaps we have been too much of the opinion—though perhaps in a sense correctly—that on this continent Canadians are second to none along the bee-keeping line. I am not going to contradict that, but when we go to Europe and get men there with time and means to investigate these subjects carefully we get a class of men rare in this country, and I know I get practical hints from the foreign journals which I value very much. Then the next subject, having more than one meeting a year. We in our section of the country are trying to do certain things along the line. The first is to have meetings quarterly—that is the county Bee-Keepers' Association. And then in the winter we have had district beekeepers' conventions and at these meetings practical things have been discussed, the various counties meeting together and having discussions. I hope the different adjoining counties will try and get together and discuss the practical questions that come up. It would be a great help to you all. Then the value of the bees in fertilizing plants. That is an important subject, one that we cannot talk too much about. I have come down here with the intention of bringing before you the desirability of getting the government