

QUESTION DRAWER.

What pay should a bee keeper have for such professional services as transferring, introducing queens, extracting honey etc?

G. H. Ashley.—Thought that the same fee as professional men receive would be all right.

R. McKnight explained that the legal fee of a professional man in Canada was \$4.00 per day and expenses. This was thought to be too high and \$2.00 per day decided to be about correct.

Who knew of a first swarm issuing before drone eggs appeared in the hive?

Lr. Mason and J. Alpaugh both answered that the like had come under their experience.

ADDRESS FROM PROF. SAUNDERS.

Prof. Wm. Saunders,—Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and elsewhere, was present during this session and was called to the platform by President Mason. In a short address Prof. Saunders stated that while he was not well versed in bee keeping yet he hoped to learn more of it in the near future. Entomology seems closely connected with the scientific part of bee keeping and in this he was very much interested. He explained the work of the Dominion Experimental Farms and added that it was the intention of the Government to take up all lines in any way connected with agricultural pursuits as soon as it was possible to reach them. On one of the experimental farms in Manitoba the superintendent has a number of colonies of bees with which he is experimenting.

Mr. Saunders promised the assistance of the faculty at Ottawa in any of the branches wherein bee keepers were interested and he thought that they could very often help solve difficulties in the entomological and botanical departments of bee keeping.

F. H. Macpherson—Said that the beekeepers of Ontario should feel especially sensible to the offers of assistance made by Prof. Saunders in the direction he had indicated. That the beekeepers of Ontario were often at a loss for obtaining information promptly and though their American friends, especially Prof. Cook, were always glad to assist in any chemical analysis or in the decision of any subject in the

entomological line yet it is a grand thing to be promised this assistance right at home.

It was moved by S. Corneil and seconded by R. L. Taylor that Prof. W. Saunders be an honorary member of the International American Bee Association.—Carried unanimously by standing vote.

SHALL WE USE SEPARATORS.

The old stereotyped question shall we use separators was decided in this case as in the generality of former ones, some said yes, and some said no.

What effect upon the successful wintering of bees will the moving of them 100 yards on a spring wagon and putting them immediately into winter quarters have?

The general reply seemed to be in favor of giving the bees a flight before putting them into the cellar.

HOW SHALL WE PREPARE BEES FOR WINTER?

R. L. Taylor—We should see principally that they have honey. Should put them in winter quarters about the time it first starts to freeze and take chances. Take them out on a cool day so that they will hardly move and thus prevent robbing. Cool off the cellar a day or two before moving. The chances of robbing are thus reduced to a minimum.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS.

The committee on exhibits handed in the following report which on motion was adopted.

Samples of both heavy and light foundation by Chas. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Ill.

Chaff hives with cover so arranged that packing may be placed in the cover, and yet fit down closely on the hives, and be lifted off without making a muss of the packing. Shown by W A Chrysler, Chatham. He also showed super with section supports of inverted M shaped tins; foundation fasteners, one piece sections.

E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford, showed samples of Dadant foundation, modified, L. Hive supers that may be used either for sections or in extracting, perforated zinc, smokers, one piece sections, samples of honey labels.

Joshua Bull, Seymour, Wis., showed super for comb honey, with follower at end and side of super.

S. Corneil, Lindsay, part of side of a hive made of wired straw.