

Mr. McEvoy asked for a vote on the question of out-door vs. in-door wintering, and after a good deal of discussion, when a show of hands was called for, it appeared that the majority present were in favor of packing on summer stands.

EVENING SESSION—FIRST DAY.

At 7.30 the president called the meeting to order, and asked for Mr. R. McKnight's paper on

HONEY PRODUCING PLANTS.

When requested to prepare a paper on honey-producing plants I felt the duty to be a difficult one. The more I looked into the subject the more apparent did the difficulty become, not because of the meagerness of the subject but because of its magnitude. A little investigation will reveal the fact that honey-producing plants are greatly more numerous and widely diffused than most of us have any idea of. We all know the class of flowers from which the greater part of our surplus honey is collected, and have some acquaintance with the richness of their nectar producing capabilities; but few of us have any conception of the vast variety of plants that contribute to the simple wants of the bee. They include all and more than all that require the visitation of insects for their fructification and continued existence. Moreover it is a recognized fact among scientists who have devoted much time to the investigation of botanic mysteries, that flowers once devoid of perfect nectaries, and wanting in the functions necessary to the abundant production of honey may be so changed through time and selection as to become so. This being the case it is possible that flowers that now regale the bee with their sweet laudations, may in time lose their power to supply their liquid attractions, and possibly pass out of existence. It must be borne in mind that honey producing plants are not limited to those only whose flowers are visited by the bee. The flowers of many honey producing plants—their nectaries and the modification of their nectaries being so arranged that the bee cannot extract the honey therefrom when it is easily accessible to other insect tribes. Then again there are families of plants that yield nectar not found in the blossoms—that popularly speaking have no blossoms—The common bracken may be cited as an example. A sweet liquid is oftentimes exuded from the leaves of a great variety of trees and shrubs; and appropriated by the bee. It is, however, generally taken by it at second hand, being first collected by myriads of tiny insects and subsequently expelled from their bodies in a modified

form, when it is popularly known as honey dew. It is therefore manifest that for me to attempt to enumerate the honey-producing plants, even of my own neighborhood, would be a hopeless task. Indeed, I am persuaded that no beekeeper or botanist has yet accomplished the work of naming the entire honey producing plants of this or any other country. A tolerably complete list of those best known may be found on page 386 of Langstroth, on "The Honey Bee Revised, by Dadant. To this I refer those who are curious to learn the names of the best honey producing plants of North America.

R. MCKNIGHT.

Owen Sound.

HONEY YIELDING PLANTS, COPIED FROM LANGSTROTH, REVISED BY DADANT.

<i>Compositae</i>	<i>Pleurisy root</i>
Dandelion	<i>Corniferous</i>
Thistle	Rape
Chamomile	Mustard
Snowflower	Cabbage
Ox-eye Daisy	Radish
Goldenrod	Candy Tuft
Coreopsis	Stock
Lettuce	Wall Flower
Chickory	Moon wort
Boneset	Sweet Alyssum
Iron Weed	Cress
Indian Hantain	<i>Ericaceae</i>
Fire Weed	Blueberry
Aster	Sow wood
Burr Marigold	Laurel
Spanish Needle.	Clethra
Coneflower	Alwrtolia
Isatis Tinctoria	Cowberry
Star Thistle	Huckleberry
Thoroughwort	Whortleberry
Butterweed	Procumbens
Sneeze wort	<i>Talerianaceae</i>
Blue bottle	Valerian
Rag weed	Lamb lettuce
Varieties of Echinops	<i>Onagraceae</i>
<i>Leguminosae</i>	(Primrose family)
Indas Tree	Gaura
Locust Tree	Enothæxa
Honey Locust	Willow herb
Mistaria	<i>Liliaceae</i>
Clover-white Red	Lillies
Clover, Alsike	Asparagus
Mililob	Star of Bethlem
Alfalfa	Lilly of the Valley
Peas	Solomons Seal
Beans	Violet.
Vetches	Night Shade
Lentils	Garlic
False Indigo	Onion
Partridge Pea	Crocus
Wild Sena	<i>Malvaceae</i>
Milk Vetch	Mallows
Gellon Wood	Hollyhook
Mesquit Tree	Cotton
Cleome—Integrifolia	Abutilon
and Pungens	<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>
<i>Labiatae</i>	Honeysuckle
Sage	Snowberry
Mint	Arrow wood
Ground Ivy	<i>Cucumbaceae</i>