

and viewing that we give you the very foundation as it was, when placed in the hive and then along side of it as bees had treated it. Now we are working along these lines, but we are working under great difficulty. What we are doing we have very largely to think of ourselves.

Mr. Newman—It is important not only that these experiments be carefully, but that they shall be published to the world as early as possible and in piece meal as suggested by the essay so that bee-keepers be able to criticise and form correct notions concerning them.

Mr. Pringle—In order to have experiments practically useful we must get at the vital parts. The most important and difficult parts is wintering in this latitude. I wish to enquire of Dr. Mills if it is the intention to conduct experiments regarding the wintering of bees.

Dr. Mills—That is the intention. If you have any suggestion to make do not fail to make it.

Mr. Aspanall—I have one experiment which I would suggest and that is controlling the fertilization of queens. It may seem a little ridiculous to bring up that question again. I met with a partial degree of success, simply by clipping the virgin queens wings, my object was to keep her in reach of my own apiary. Also have an elevation a little below my neighbours to keep her from flying drones.

While the experiment was not conducted in my own apiary it was within a few rods or a quarter of a mile and the result was favorable at the continuous gain of fertilizing queens to the extent of fifty per cent. I am a firm believer in overcoming every difficulty which now presents its self in bee culture.

The Chairman—Do you clip one wing or both?

Both.

Mr. Hall—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:—Bee-keepers, what we are seeking is honey, our Experiment Stations can aid us very much in experiments on producing flora. At the present time some of the Bee Journals are giving crimson clover a very large puff as a soiler and as a honey producing plant. I think this would be a very cheap experiment for our friend Mills to test this clover, he can make three tests, one for animals, one for his land and one for his apiaries.

Dr. Mills—It will not stand our winter at Guelph, it will at some parts of our Provinces. We get good growth from seed sown in the spring.

Mr. Calvert—At Medina, Ohio, we put in a piece. Some was sown with red clover that was partly winter killed in order to

give the crimson clover protection, and the crimson clover that had protection wintered nicely, while that that did not have protection was killed.

A Member—In our part of the country, North Western Pennsylvania, we have sown crimson clover for a good many years, and to my knowledge very few people have sown it in the fall. It does not penetrate the ground like red clover. By sowing crimson clover in the spring it will be of so strong a growth that it will winter all right and in the fall you will get a great benefit from good ground, it is all blossoms in the fall, we fail to have the clover remain in the ground more than one year.

A Member—Are you a bee-keeper?

Yes!

You have not told us about the honey.

My soul, the bees just revel on it, and the honey is as good as white clover honey.

A Member—We put in some crimson clover in damp mucky ground and we had a splendid crop.

Mr. J. B. Hall—I would request that the officials at the Agriculture College of Guelph be requested to sow some this fall on mucky ground to test its wintering qualities on mucky ground, and also to sow some in the spring.

Meeting adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Friday, Sept. 6th, 1895.

Convention opened at 9 a. m. The President in the chair.

The Committee appointed to report on the matter of last year's report, not having been published, reported as follows:

"Your Committee, to which was referred the matter of the refusing of Mr. Frank Benton to furnish a full report of the proceedings of the meetings of this association in 1894," as per vote of the association, although he had been paid for making said report, find that he has no valid excuse for such refusal, and recommend that he be requested to at once furnish the balance of the said report, or refund the amount he has received for such services, and in case of his refusal to do either or both, that he be censured by this association.

Mr. Benton agrees to send in balance of report as soon as possible.

SOME MISTAKES OF BEE-KEEPERS AND BEE-JOURNALS.

Allen Pringle Selby—

Bee-keepers are mostly worthy and level-headed people, but they are not infallible. Like other people they do actually make mistakes. All men and a few women make mistakes, and I have sometimes thought that the mistakes of humanity were the