

Mr. Miller: I think if a man goes in to bee-keeping he must place out yards and detail, a system of close management, so that he can handle those yards with very little skilled labor outside of his own. It has an advantage of specialty and I think bee-keeping should be put on that footing.

Question: Should not some protection be given to bees when first set out? Do queens use queen cells more than once? Should they be broken up?

Mr. Miller: I used to give spring protection. Queen cells, I think all understand, are never used but once and if they are not broken up the bees will cut them out or leave stubs; they will reduce them, never using them but once.

Mr. Fixter: wouldn't it be a very great advantage to locate our apiaries where there is shelter and protection from the cold winds and then close the entrance blocks considerably.

Mr. Miller: I certainly think so if possible. I think they should be looked after in that way: if we can get a sheltered spot the yard will receive great protection from the cold winds and also by reducing the entrance to the requirements of each colony.

Question: Is Prof. Harrison's method of formalizing combs practicable or must we destroy infected combs?

Mr. Miller: I have had no experience with that. Prof. Harrison has given us a great deal on that subject. I think he stated at our last meeting that combs could be saved.

Question: What is the best clover to sow for honey, useful for farmers and fodder?

Mr. Miller: I would say Alsike.

Question: What is the best time for re-queening?

Mr. Miller: That I think would

largely depend on a man's time. I have always found a very good time just after the honey flow, after extracting and the work of the yard was all in hand, to re-queen: say through August.

Mr. Fixter: As to that previous question. Mr. Miller recommends alsike. I think there is better than that; I think you can get more honey from alfalfa and then there is sanfoine. I think if grown extensively we can get more honey and feed more bees on alfalfa and sanfoine than even white clover. I think it would pay any bee-keeper to try it on a small scale and see if it will grow in this locality, and if it will grow at all I am sure it will be a boon to bee-keepers.

Mr. Lott: Will sanfoine stand this climate? We have tried it in our locality and it is usually winter-killed the second winter.

Mr. Fixter: It stands it in our locality.

Mr. Lott: Do you find also that alfalfa is cut before any nectars secreted in it?

Mr. Fixter: That is the beauty of sanfoine. Leaving the question of honey and fodder out of question altogether, as a fertilizer we believe there is a very great benefit from it in that way.

Mr. Holtermann: I don't believe there is any clover equal to alsike. Around Brantford we have had fields of alfalfa and the bees passed right over its bloom and went to the alsike fields. Where there is irrigation and an abundance of moisture there may be something in it.

Mr. Chrysler: We have a good deal of alfalfa in our district and have yet to find a bee on an alfalfa blossom.

Mr. Fixter: The great advantage of Sanfoine is that the bees cluster on a second cutting just as readily as they will on the first.

Mr
alfalf
by M

Mr
from
qualit

Mr
Mr.
on th

beauti
Que
to tak

spring
Mr.
ticed t

spring
cording
and cor

always
early
clipping

wish to
colonies
the bro

before a
Quest
it advis

other to
them ar
also stra

and brin
is extrac
Mr. M

to have
and not l
yard to

also strai
and draw
possible.

Questio
cubic inc
hood cha

suppress
Mr. Mil
can't expl

room reta
not preven
Mr. McI

large enou
and taking