

\$1.00, except that the fare from New York and Baltimore will be \$3.00; from Washington \$4.00; from Newark, N. J., \$2.85; from Elizabeth, N. J., \$2.75; and proportionately from intermediate points. One fare to New York plus \$3.00 from points west of Binghampton and Syracuse via New York, going and returning same route." Tickets to be sold, and going, Sept. 2 to 5, inclusive.

The Central Passenger Association territory includes that part of Canada lying south of a line running from Toronto nearly west to Lake Huron; the southern peninsula of Michigan, that part of Illinois lying east of a line running from East St. Lewis to Chicago, including both of these cities; all of Indiana and Ohio; that portion of Pennsylvania lying west of the Alleghany River, and that part of New York lying west of a line from Salamanca to Buffalo.

The remainder of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River, and south of the Ohio River, and those portions of Pennsylvania and New York not in the Central Passenger territory above described, and all of New England, are in the Trunk Line Association territory.

In both the territories named above, "tickets will be good returning to Sept. 12, inclusive, except that by deposit of ticket with joint agent at Philadelphia, between Sept. 5th and 9th, both dates inclusive, and on payment of a fee of 50 cents, return limit may be extended to Sept. 30, inclusive."

Rates have not yet been fixed by the Southwestern Passenger Bureau, and the Western Passenger Association, but both have promised to inform me as soon as announcement is made."

By inquiring of the station agent any one can readily learn the rate of fare.

Side trips to Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Gettysburg, Antietam and other points of interest will be provided for at about one fare for round trip, or a cent and a half per mile for circuitous routes.

In a letter just received from Mr. F. Hahman, secretary of the Philadelphia Bee-Keepers' Association, he writes in substance:

"If those expecting to attend the convention will write me we will find quarters for them; those not notifying us will have to take their chances, as we cannot engage rooms for anybody except those we are sure will come."

Let me suggest that all such as desire entertainment write Mr. Hahman at once, or as soon as they have decided to attend

the convention, so as to be sure and reach him by Aug. 15 or 20, and tell him what you wish provided. Mr. Hahman's address is Harrowgate Lane, Sta. F. Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Association proposes to find good lodging-places for all who notify Mr. Hahman, and breakfast at the lodging-places if possible; and dinner and supper can be had at some of the numerous restaurants near the place of holding the convention, which will be in Franklin Institute, at 15 South 7th Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets.

A. B. MASON, Secretary.

Alsike Clover for Bees and Stock.

—By F. A. SNELL.

There is no crop I think that will, in the Northern States, pay the bee-keeper or farmer better to raise than does alsike clover. It blooms profusely, and the blossoms are rich in the secretion of honey—just what the apiarist most desires. The period for the building-up of colonies and their increase in numbers also comes at the time this plant blooms. With frequent rains this bloom will yield honey for six weeks, and a heavy flow for a full month when all conditions are favorable. It is a heavy bloom of honey-yielding plants that gives a big crop of surplus. It matters not if there is a good deal of white clover growing. The farmer bee-keeper should grow this clover so far as he can reasonably do so. More surplus honey will be secured in one month with a heavy bloom than in three or four months with only a fair bloom, other things being equal. I have many times found this proven true as stated above. There is never too good a bloom when we do our best to secure it by generous sowing of seeds producing honey; hence we should sow the alsike, and then with white clover we may have a generous honey harvest from the clovers, which is of finest quality.

As a crop for stock, after an experience of over thirty years, I can say that the hay from alsike is much superior to that from any other clover I know of, and, of course, is far ahead of timothy hay. The quality is very high. Stock prefer the alsike for pasture or hay to anything else in the line of hay. The stalks are fine and the hay is all eaten—no woody stubs