

race. The queen and drones are also black. The workers of the yellow race are smooth and glossy, the hairs on head and thorax are yellow, and also the scutellum, or triangle on the mesothorax. The upper abdominal rings are bright yellow, streaked with black, and the two lower segments are entirely black. The queen is of a deeper golden color, and in the drones the upper segments of the abdomen are banded alternately black and dull yellow, the lower segments being similarly but less distinctly marked. The crosses between these two races produce very considerable variations, from pure black to those banded with yellow, and are found promiscuously in the hive. Your bees being a cross of these two races accounts for the different bees you find in the same hive. Bees occasionally surround the queen in a compact cluster, or 'ball,' and this is called balling. It is apt to occur when a strange queen is introduced to a colony, although sometimes a colony will ball their own queen if unusually excited or disturbed, more especially in spring and autumn. Bees sometimes ball their own queen for the purpose of protecting her from strange bees, and when robbing is going on. If the queen is not soon released, she is usually suffocated, and is thrown out of the hive.—Eds.]

From "Gleanings."

That Canadian Imbroiglio.

DR. MILLER OFFERS SOME NUTS FOR THE ONTARIO COMMITTEE TO CRACK.

DOTWITHSTANDING the fact that I am singled out as one of the evil few who were anxious to oust Canadians from the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, the action taken by the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association came to me with a surprise as utter as it was painful. What! desire to be disassociated from that body of bee-keepers which includes in its numbers many whom I highly esteem, men whom I love as brothers! Have I so soon forgotten the kindly spirit shown by the Canadians at the Toronto Convention? If, in reality I had any desire to remain separate from them hereafter, then I should certainly have no word to offer in reply. Or, if the action of the Ontario were simply a withdrawal where further affiliation were considered unpleasant or unprofitable, then I could only regret the loss and submit in silence. But when false charges are made, even if they arise entirely from misconception, then, for the sake of those whose good opinion I value, I may be allowed a reply.

The first charge made is the feeling "on the part of some United States bee-keepers to regard and speak of the North American as a national

institution." It is true, the society was often called the "National" for short, and I think that was all the evidence there was of such feeling, or, rather of such supposed feeling, for I am sure that for one I never had any other thought than considering the Canadians just as much brethren as the Georgians or Texans. In looking over the pages of the history of the society, characterized by the Rev. W. F. Clarke as that "admirable compend" for which "we all owe a debt of gratitude to our friend Thos. G. Newman," I find it called the "National Society" in the minutes of 1878; and in 1884 a motion seconded by a Canadian, S. T. Pettit, appoints a committee "to consider what modifications, if any, should be made in the *National Society*." "Rev. Wm. F. Clarke, of Ontario, spoke at some length on this resolution. . . . He said it was first intended to call the society by the name 'National,' but at his request it was called 'North American,' so as to include Canada. It was often called the 'National Society,' but it would be more proper to call it the International, for such was its real character, and such he hoped it would continue." In all this it hardly appears that the term "National" was looked upon as anything betokening any wrong feeling, and it is hardly possible Mr. Clarke so considered it. As corroborating this view, Mr. Clarke, in a written address at the convention of 1890, said, "I do not know of any ill feeling that rankles among us." So I think it looks pretty clear that, Mr. Clarke himself being judge, there was nothing to complain of up to the convention at Keokuk in 1890.

It may be well, also, to mention that at Columbus, in 1888, the name of the society was changed to "International American Bee-Association." As no other countries than the United States and Canada were represented in the society, it certainly does not seem that the adoption of the name international contemplated driving out the Canadians. Moreover, the adoption of this name was at the instigation of Thos. G. Newman, who is held up as one of the bad. Two years later the name was again changed to the present one, Mr. Clarke himself proposing the change.

I think it is pretty clear, therefore, that up to the meeting at Keokuk all was smooth sailing. At that meeting it was proposed that the society be incorporated. That incorporation was and is the head and front of our offending. The committee on organization and incorporation in their report, right in the very act of furthering the matter of incorporation, recommended that the constitution should read in its first sentence that the society "shall include in its territory