

Phillips said there were plenty of unknown things in bee-keeping, not only in the management of bees, but in connection with the natural history of the bee. It was desirable to have better methods of queen-rearing; a sure method of introducing queens; to try and improve bee forage with known and unknown plants. Bees should be improved as other stock had been. How much had been done by breeding in increasing the average yield per colony for the last 45 years? Proper selection had not been practiced. This subject in all other stock and even in plants was attracting wide attention. Varieties of hens which had averaged 120 eggs a year had by selection been brought up to 200 to 250 eggs per year and this had been done in a few years. Dairymen were using the scale and Babcock test in weeding out. Bee-keepers should use the scale more and color less. In investigating foul brood they had found "bacillus lividus," in other bee diseases, but never in foul brood; this is contrary to the work of Cheshire, Cowan, Harrison, MacKenzie, Howard and others and creates a doubtful surprise. The government had a station at Washington, a sub-station under J. M. Rankin had been established in California. At Arlington, near Washington, a station for rearing queens had been established. Six miles from Washington a hospital for treating diseases, etc., had been established. Bees had been sent to Alaska and found to be doing well. Prof. Frank Benton was in Europe and was going to India and other countries to look up and send new and valuable races of bees if they could be found. The department was seeking help the wider use of honey as a food. Mr. Wm. McEvoy, of Woodburn, N. Y., was placed on a committee appointed to endeavor to distribute the results of the presentation, and in that way see if

a wider interest in the National Association could be created.

Mr. Morley Pettit, Villa Nova, was chairman of the committee on exhibits, of which there were a large number.

A resolution of international interest was passed and is as follows:

Moved by R. F. Holtermann, seconded by Morley Pettit, and resolved, That this convention recognize the great help which Federal and State governments can be by bringing before the public the value of honey as a food and the method of utilizing and keeping the same. And in connection therewith we would heartily approve of the issuing of such bulletins as No. 146, "Use of Fruit, Vegetables and Honey," issued by the Department of Agriculture for Ontario, Canada, and that a vote of thanks and appreciation be tendered the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, chief of the department, and that a copy of this resolution be sent him.

The National Bee-keepers' Convention at Chicago was attended by about 150 persons. The newly-elected president, C. P. Dadant, presided with impartiality. The genial Dr. Miller was heard on all occasions. The impetuous and original Emerson T. Abbott kept the nerves of the convention at high tension. A shorthand reporter took down the minutes of the convention, and all will appear in the annual report of the National Bee-keepers' Association. Several Canadian bee-keepers were present and contributed to the discussions, R. F. Holtermann and William McEvoy being among the number.—Rural Bee-Keeper.

No monument erected to the dead can make sweet and lasting the memory of those who have not builded their own monuments in the hearts of the people. —Success Magazine.