

chamber and the surplus cases, and when this is done, drone foundation in the sections will not help the matter. I never suffer a square inch of drone foundation to come near my apiary. I have quit full sheets of foundation in my sections, because no man can produce a first class article of comb honey—inside as well as outside—with any article of foundation I have ever seen. I now use a V shaped starter, which is just one-quarter of a full sized sheet.

NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

THE Nebraska State Bee-Keepers met in the Red Ribbon Hall in Lincoln on Jan. 12th, 1887 for their annual meeting. House called to order by Vice President, J. G. Hodges. Roli called and found two of the officers and several members absent.

Owing to the slow arrival of members the regular order of business was postponed until the next day, and the meeting then listened to an essay given by Mr. A. D. Keller, on wintering, followed by a discussion on the subject, by the association.

Finance committee consisting of J. Kopetzky, M. L. Trested and J. L. S. Jackson was appointed to inspect the secretary's and treasurer's accounts.

The meeting being now open for general remarks, Mr. Muir said he had found no pay in shipping honey to city markets, to be sold on commission.

Motion carried that members present make to the secretary a special report of their success and failures for 1886.

SECOND DAYS WORK.

House called to order by VicePres. at 9 o'clock a.m. The finance committee having reported favorably the reports of the secretary and treasurer were presented and accepted. Committee on Foul Brood, appointed at last meeting, reported that Mr. Henry, of Filmore county, whose bees were thought to have the Foul Brood, had destroyed his bees by burning. A vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. Henry for the course he had taken in destroying his bees by burning, thereby saving cost of inspection and danger of the disease spreading.

After the enrollment of members. Prof. Bessy, Prof. of botany of State

University, delivered an address, showing how bee-keepers and botanists could work to each others' mutual benefit, and extended an invitation to the members to visit the University, which was accepted and much appreciated. Next Mr. E. Kretchmer, of Coburgh, Iowa, gave a very instructive talk on past and present apiculture in the west.

Pres. W. F. Wright's resignation having been offered by letter and accepted, Mr. R. R. Ryan, of Bradshaw, was elected president of the association. The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the following subjects: The Solar Wax extractor and wax rendering. Best mode of increase, natural and artificial. What time in the year is best to give or change queen. What strain of bees is best for business and the best method of creating a honey market.

THIRD DAYS WORK.

House called to order by Pres. Ryan at 9:30 a.m.

This session was devoted to special business, and considerable wrangling and personal feelings cropped out by some member who was modestly rebuked.

The association then adjourned to meet in Lincoln on Jan. 11th, 1888, for their next meeting, and then proceeded in a body to visit the State University.

H. N. PATTERSON, Sec.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

THE BEST BEES FOR THE NORTH WEST.

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.—I would like to see in your JOURNAL an authoritative (if possible) statement of the qualities and proportionate or comparative value of the different kinds of bees. I hope to begin with the best, if I know which, out here.

Grenfell, Assa, N.W.T.

We would not advise you to go to any extra expense in order to secure special rates, until you have strongly tested the climate and location. We find the crosses better than any pure race.

SPRING TIME IN OREGON.

GUST. MURHARD.—We have had thus far a remarkably mild winter here in Oregon all rain, no snow or ice, and promises to be such a mild one as we had in 1855, if I recollect the year correctly, when in the last days in February the peach trees were in bloom and we had ripe wild