

above, that the life members in the United States only were the incorporators. We are very sure that the Canadian life members were left out for no other reason than that the laws of incorporation require that the incorporators be residents of the United States. By the way, if we are correct there is but only one life member in Canada, and twelve in the United States. The Canadian member is D. A. Jones, and we are sure he would never quarrel with us on that point; and of the committee who make this as a big handle, not one is a life member.

Reference has been made to the fact that bee-keepers on this side have called the North American "national." As we had no really distinct national association, the nearest to it was the North American Bee Keepers' Association; and when "national" was used it was employed as a convenient term without any thought of excluding Canada.

As an evidence of the fraternal feeling, we presume it will do no harm to let out the secret that there was a strong effort on foot at Albany to put S. Corneil, a Canadian, in as president of the N.A.B.K.A. for the ensuing year. A number of members, including President Elwood, approached the writer on the subject, asking whether he would vote for him, and what he thought of our Canadian brother for the position. We not only endorsed the name, but said we would give our support to it, which we did. Those who were present at the Albany convention know well that Mr. Corneil would have been elected president if he had not absolutely refused to accept the honor. After this we were a little surprised to find that his name should appear among the members of the committee who drafted the report as above. This ought to show, beyond a question of doubt, that the American bee-keepers, who are members of the North American, desired to recognize Canada, and desired also to continue their past pleasant relations as we had done heretofore. Mark this: the very bee-keepers who voted to elect Mr. Corneil are the same ones who voted to adopt the article of incorporation.

Now, brother bee-keepers across the line, does this not show that the idea of crowding Canadians outside of the association was the furthest from our thoughts? and does it not prove that we on our part desired to continue our pleasant fraternal relations?

We have taken a good deal of space to reply to this; but the reason we have done so is because it is an international matter, and now

that the O.B.K.A. has taken the action that it has, it is proper that, as one of the Roots, and as a member of the N.A.B.K.A., we should explain our side so that our Canadian brethren can see that we were not intending to break down, nor even thinking of breaking down, their "independence, self respect and national dignity." If the Canadians refuse to reconsider, that will of course leave our Association distinctly national, for Canada has been the only nation outside the United States which had a voice in the proceedings of the North American.

—  
"A.B.J.'S." COMMENTS ON "GLEANINGS" EDITORIAL  
NOTE.

"It seems by the above that we are the principal offender. This is a surprise to us, as it is no doubt to all the others named—for we have labored assiduously for harmony and cordiality. Have sacrificed our feelings and interests to the gentlemen who signed the document. But when a quarrel is sought some one must be blamed, and the five Americans are singled out. We are in excellent company, and shall have to bear the blame, even though we have no idea of why we should be censured.

We opposed the incorporation of the society in Illinois, because we feared that the two Canadians present at the Keokuk meeting would say that we were personally interested in its location. The members of that committee will bear witness that upon every vote we were recorded in favor of Indianapolis, Ind., because the Association was born in that city. We subsequently stated this fact in open convention at Keokuk, and it was then well understood that we were in favor of any place which should be selected by the Association. There were only two votes against the incorporation in Illinois, and these were from the two Canadian delegates.

The report of the Canadian Committee also attacked the report of secretary Dadant, and he writes us the following letter in self-defence:

"DEAR MR. NEWMAN,—On page 783 of the C. B. J. I am accused of *suppressio veri* I have sent a protest to that paper, and wish to notify you, as the article also seems to hit you, and I wish you to know just where I stand. Every one who knows me knows that I tried to report all the facts, and I assert that it is ungentlemanly to accuse me at this date, when I have not been given notice either of errors or omissions by any one. I hold that the most elementary rules of politeness would require