

on by experts, has donated \$15,000 annually to each state and territory to be expended in carrying on experiments in apiculture. Forty-seven states and territories have organized under this act and have established stations, and have manned them with more or less efficient workers. Thus \$705,000, or almost three-fourths of a million dollars are spent annually by our country to develop new truths, and further the interests of apiculture.

From what I have said, it is clearly evident that apiculture is a very important branch of agriculture. To foster its interests is the height of wisdom. Wise experimentation cannot fail to very greatly aid this important industry. Yet in the face of all this, only four of the forty-seven states have done anything to promote the interest of bee-keeping; and in all these cases money has been given in such a niggarely way that very little could be accomplished. Think of it! Three-fourths of a million of dollars devoted annually to experiments in agriculture, and probably not two thousand, I think the amount is much less, not one three hundred and fiftieth of the whole given to aid apiculture. I say without fear of contradiction, that this is a stupendous injustice. I affirm with positive assurance that I am right, that the bee-keepers in every state where bee-keeping is an important industry might, in all modesty, claim \$1,000 to be expended annually in behalf of their pursuit. This, in addition to the proceeds of the station apiary, would serve to support one first class man, the best that could be found, whose time should be given entirely to this work. And can we doubt that rich results would attend such effort? Then \$40,000 instead of a scant two thousand would be expended for such experiments. Even then, apiculture would fall short of its deserts and would receive less than its exceeding importance might very justly demand.

But how can such action be secured? How can the Board of Directors of the several stations be brought to recognize the rights of bee-keepers and the importance of their vocation in this very practical manner? It is by no means as difficult an undertaking as would seem. If the bee-keepers will wake up to their rights in this matter, and demand recognition and justice they will receive them as certainly as the leaves fly before the gale. No Board dare disregard a just demand backed by any considerable number of the constituents of its members. I would suggest that each State Association appoint a good committee of live, wide awake bee-

keepers to wait on the Board controlling the station in their state, show the reasonableness of their demands, and press it with the unction that comes from knowing that one is asking only what is his unquestionably by right. Then this action should be supplemented by personal letters from a score or two of the most prominent bee-keepers to each of the Board of Directors. These will constitute a battering ram to raze to the ground the most inexcusable indifference, and secure action from the most conservative directors. These letters should be hand written and personal, not circulars. Of course, this takes work; but so does every undertaking that has in view any real valuable accomplishment. A third duty, and the most difficult of all, will be to decide on the right man to do the experimental work. He must be a keen, able man, full of energy, full of the spirit of genuine honesty and with natural tact in the direction of experimentation. Good-heartedness, needy circumstances, political affiliations, should all be thrown to the winds. Decide on the very best man in the state, and urge his appointment before the Board, with a force and energy that the excellence of the cause warrants, and a startling success will reward the effort.

If there is not a waking up, and a reform all along the line, it will be because bee-keepers are asleep to their own interests. There is not a case on record, where any considerable number have appealed for recognition and demanded earnestly their rights in any good cause, that success has not crowned the effort. Not always at first it is true but the delay is never long. This will be no exception. Bee-keepers will wake up to the importance of this matter; they will demand recognition; the Boards will, as they must, concede the justness of the demand and apiary stations will then be the rule, and not, as now, the exception.

A discussion followed, some advocating that bee-keeping was on the increase, others to the contrary. This diversity of opinion might be owing to locality. In some localities bee-keeping is on the decrease, in others in is on the increase. The general opinion was that bee-keeping was drifting more into the hands of the specialist.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Prof. A. J. Cook, Dr. A. B. Mason and J. A. Green to draft a resolution re experimental work in bee-keeping. They reported at a later stage, as follows:

Resolved by the North American Bee-keepers' Association, that we recognize the value