

bees were known to them as faithful servants that gathered the sweets of the earth for their use. Three hundred years before the Christian era, Aristotle affirmed that the bee was a magazine of all the virtues, and Virgil, Shakespeare and Milton devoted to it their thoughts and words of praise. He briefly enumerated some of the books on bees and bee culture, beginning with the "Historie of Bees," published at Oxford, England, 1609, and coming down to the present day.

An address by Mr. C. F. Muth followed, his subject being "Success in Bee Culture." Mr. Muth has an apiary on a flat roof in the city of Cincinnati. He said he had kept bees for the last thirty years or more, and the average number of the colonies with which he had begun each season was between forty-five and fifty; that it was his habit to dispose of all the bees he had on hand each fall and told of the different methods he had employed and the success of each.

A discussion on Mr. Muth's paper and the reading of other contributions followed, after which the convention adjourned.

At the evening session unimportant miscellaneous business was transacted and questions suggested by the papers read during the day were considered.

SECOND DAY.

The Association met at 9 a.m., President Cutting in the chair. After some routine business, a paper on "Rendering comb into beeswax" by C. P. Dadant was read. It gave practical directions how to render comb into beeswax by ordinary methods, and closed by stating that the Solar Wax Extractor was no doubt the style of machine for the purpose which would come into common use. Mr. Dadant called on O. O. Poppleton to give an account of the Solar extractor which he had invented and used for some time. Mr. Poppleton responded, and after making an interesting statement, answered a number of questions.

N. N. Betsinger was then called on to read a paper on "Separators." He stated that he had prepared no paper, and proceeded to give a description of a separator of his own invention, and which he had recently adopted to the exclusion of all others. With some apologetic remarks for violating the rules of the Association in so doing, he exhibited his invention, and disclosed the fact that he had a patent on it. Mr. Betsinger's device consists of galvanized iron wire with meshes four to the inch.

A paper on "Foul Brood" by A. J. King, New York, was read by T. G. Newman. It detailed a successful experiment on a large scale made

to ascertain the value of Mr. Cheshire's recipe for the cure of foul brood. The experiment was made with an apiary of a hundred colonies, most of which were more or less affected with the disease. All but three or four were treated with Phenol as directed by Mr. Cheshire. All those treated in this manner recovered, while the few not thus treated got worse. At length they too, were treated, and the same success followed. Mr. Bingham thought the paper a valuable one as furnishing important evidence of the efficacy of Mr. Cheshire's remedy. Mr. R. L. Taylor described foul brood as it had appeared in his apiary. Rev. W. F. Clarke doubted if Mr. Taylor's was the genuine foul brood, and pointed out some features in which it did not correspond with the disease in its unmistakable character. Mr. Muth gave his experience as also did Mr. A. I. Root. Mr. Clarke thought from Messrs. Muth's and Root's descriptions that they had the "Simon pure" form of the disease, but he had met with several bee-keepers who had mistaken chilled brood for foul brood. The true foul brood was a terrible disease. It was the small pox of bee-dom. It was worse than many seemed to think and should be got rid of without delay at any cost. On motion the subject of foul brood was laid on the table until a later stage of the meeting.

The election of officers and appointment of next place of meeting were on the program as the next order of business, but, on motion, the election of officers was postponed until afternoon. After some little discussion of the respective claims of St. Louis and Chicago, it was decided by a large majority that Chicago be the next place of meeting. Rev. W. F. Clarke then read a paper on "The past, present and future of the North American Bee-keepers' Association." It glanced at the mission of the society, showed its usefulness and value, argued that it should be representative rather than local, and pointed out its possibilities in the future. On motion the paper was received and ordered to be put on file. The Association then adjourned.

In the afternoon, the election of officers was made the first order of business, with the following result:

President, Dr. C. C. Miller.
Secretary, W. Z. Hutchinson.
Treasurer, C. F. Muth.

A Committee of three was, on motion, appointed to report a list of Vice-Presidents, the constitutional rule for electing them by ballot having been suspended. W. F. Clarke, Dr. A. B. Mason, and R. L. Taylor were made said committee.

Mr. A. I. Root reported on behalf of the Committee appointed at last meeting to investigate