about fifty pages devoted to a list of domestic animals and their parasites, arranged according to the organ infested. A brief bibliography and a very complete index add to the convenience of the volume.

During the past year there has also appeared a general text-book of parasitology in German: Fiebiger's "Die tierischen Parasiten der Haus- und Nutztiere," (Braumüller. 1912; 17 Marks). It is fully illustrated, an unusual proportion of the figures being original. Like the preceding, it closes with an extensive list of parasites of domestic animals, but this is far from complete. The author has treated the subject more fully from the zoölogical viewpoint and while the book has much to commend it as a text, it is less satisfactory for reference purposes than is Neveu-Lemaire's.

While this review has to do primarily with general treatises, the reader should not overlook the fact that there is appearing a large amount of important research, in the form of briefer papers, in this country. The studies of Dr. Stiles and Dr. Ransom, and their co-workers in the Public Health Service and in the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the work of Dr. Ward and his students have not only added much original material but have done much to stimulate interest in the subject in this country.

AN IMPORTANT MEANS OF PROMOTING APICULTURE: THE BEEKEEPING DEPARTMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT FAIR

By BURTON E. GATES, *Amherst, Mass.*

Apiculture, as a subject of instruction, is making rapid strides among the agricultural colleges. The majority of states are furthering the industry by the enactment and administration of laws to prevent and suppress infectious bee diseases. A further effort to promote bee-keeping comes forth in competitive displays at agricultural and other fairs. Thus far, however, these displays have been relatively meager and often without particular purpose. Not infrequently the products of the apiary are displayed as an adjunct to the floral or horticultural exhibits at fairs. It is unusual for the beekeeping section to occupy a separate building and to offer awards of premiums aggregating \$500.00 as at the Hartford (Conn.) Fair.

The competitive display at Hartford is under the direction of the Connecticut Beekeepers' Association, which offers premiums and conducts the displays through its Chairman, Mr. A. W. Yates. Three-fifths of the premium money are available through a state grant and

two-fifths are provided by the Fair management. The management also provides a building 75 x 50 feet, well lighted and equipped with tables. So excellent are the displays that the management regards the beekeeping show as much a feature as the poultry or floral sections.

The premiums offered are large in comparison to similar premiums at other fairs. For instance, for the largest and most attractive display of honey, the first premium is \$24.00, the second, \$16.00 and third, \$8.00. Liberal premiums are also offered for queen rearing outfits, being \$16.00, \$10.00 and \$6.00 respectively. With these seemingly large awards, sufficient interest is aroused among the beekeepers to cause keen competition. One of the exhibitors this year realized \$130.00 on premiums.

The benefits to beekeeping derived are, the results of keen competition wherein the beekeeper makes supreme effort to produce the finest sections of honey, to grade them with the utmost discretion, to clean the sections a little better than his competitor, and to pack them in the most attractive form which he can devise. In this way the methods and interest in producing and marketing honey cannot help but be improved. On the other hand, the consumer is enlightened concerning honey. One who is skeptical can satisfy himself that he is procuring the best of pure honey at the fair. He learns to know honey in the open market and acquires a taste for this most wholesome sweet. Furthermore, the public learns that honey differs,—it may be comb, extracted or candied,—and how to use it, for the Fair displays an assortment of culinary products in which honey is used.

The general beekeeper is not without benefit, also, for a most remarkable display of bees is made. In 1913, approximately fifty colonies of different races were on exhibition, and the beekeepers could be seen inspecting the superiority of the premium stock. This collection of bees, without doubt, represented the most choice material available in the country.

Novice beekeepers and the public are afforded opportunities to learn fundamental manipulations of bees, how to handle them so as to avoid stings, to know the features and construction of hives, and to see the brood, the internal features of the colony, through the numerous demonstrations given in the wire cloth-cage by experienced experts. Those who witness such demonstrations, realize how fascinating they are and what crowds are attracted.

From the educational standpoint, furthermore, a relatively unique feature of the Connecticut display is the Section entitled "Competition for Novices," in which it is prescribed that "no one previously exhibiting or receiving premiums shall be considered in this Department." It is at once apparent what this provision affords to the new

beekeepers. While it does not prevent the novice or new beekeeper from competing in other departments, it does afford him an opportunity to display his products and to feel that he has some chance to win a premium in fair competition with similar novices. This wholesome competition, too, encourages the beginner beekeeper to enter the larger competitions in succeeding years. Such a provision in the premium list for any fair is highly commendable.

Beside the strictly competitive displays, space is provided for concessioners who have honey in all its forms, wax, and honey-sandwiches for sale. Those who have charge of the Connecticut Fair, inform the writer that this is an exceedingly important provision, being profitable not only for the concessioners, but also for the management. It is explained that the concessions attract a certain class of people who might not otherwise enter the pavilion. Moreover, it is a means of income to the beekeepers.

Combining these several features of the carefully selected schedule, liberal premiums, an attractive and ample building, classes for the professional and novice, concessions where products are for sale, and the public demonstrations of living bees, presents a most remarkable beekeeping show. Furthermore, the attendance at this Fair probably exceeded several hundred thousand. For the beekeepers, therefore, it cannot help but be a most wholesome stimulus, and a wise method of promoting interests in bees and their products among the people at large.

NEW SPECIES OF MAPLE MITES

By H. E. HODGKISS, *Geneva, N. Y.*

A systematic study of the Eriophyidae subsisting on maples has shown the existence of a greater variety of forms than have heretofore been known to occur on these trees. Four species of the mites have been mentioned as inhabiting maples in this country, which are included in the genera *Phyllocoptes* and *Oxypleurites*.¹ In our later studies individuals have been discovered which belong in the genera *Eriophyes* and *Anthocoptes*, the last-named genus not before being known to occur in North America. The species which have not previously been described may be recognized by the following general characters:

Anthocoptes transitionalis sp. nov. The body is very large with a broad, beak-shaped thoracic shield which projects abruptly downward over the rostrum. The dorsum is highly arched and the striae are 21 in number, of which the anterior eight

¹ Jour. Econ. Ent. 1:311-313. 1908.