

country, one can see stands. And this is, that Dr. Parliament, asked res to prevent being still more he regress are: ng less, as every der cultivation, ntshave to gi e ants, numerous e entirely erad- on of the land, —J. H.); sugar good bee pasture years ago it was ass before about is often under

lowering the his would not because foreign a poorer qual- ll with our own. would work more p the prices. In e fevre gives the years back: 1850, 200 francs;

133 francs; 1899

50, 190 francs;

1850, 450 francs;

1850, 500 francs;

r hundred pounds.

manufacture and sale is the prices down; it of the bee busi- ay them any more. many individuals ns, caused distrust a bee-keeper is al- deration.

other agricultural many to drop bee.

a material and man- usiness is more ex- dge, more work and

Poor honey sea- needed sugar-bags, following bee cul- esent considered an rom an article by E. in Leipziger Bien- 1910.

### Convention at Budapest.

In addition to the remarks in C. B. J., page 328, about the London Honey exhibition, a few items from the convention of the German Austrian and Hungarian Bee-keepers, which took place at Budapest, Hungaria, Aug 20-23, might also be of interest. The number of bee-keepers present was over 1,000. Reception and hospitality was excellent and bee culture exhibition very fine. Live bees were sent by sixty exhibitors; bee hives by 83; tools and supplies by 61; honey and wines by 186; honey preparations and uses of wax by 77; bee literature, photographs and instruction articles by 70 exhibitors; but the lectures have not been quite up to correspond with the exhibition, it is stated. The American golden yellow bees were mentioned in one paper, but got a poor reputation again. Many papers were read, but of not much new interest. Well praised was the banquet with 450 partakers, and to which the staat furnished part of the cost, besides the best wine out of the government wine cellars. The great Hungarian bee king and president of the convention, Baron Bella Hmbrozy, contributed the champagne from his cellars, almost sufficient for another convention. Also special excursion train to the bee-keepers school in Goedoeloe, and also an excursion boat to other important places was furnished by the government. Great hospitality was every where extended to the bee-keeper guests.—Luxemburger Bienenzeitung.

P.S.—Would it not be interesting for many of our bee-keepers to attend such a convention? Remember the Hungarian wines have a world-wide reputation. I for one, would like to attend next year, as it will be not far from my old home, and of a good glass of wine I would not object at all.—J. H.

From Schweizer Bienenzeitung: The fact that in South Switzerland, where the Italian bee is domestic, foul brood exists in the worst type, throws a queer light on the American reports circulated in German journals, that the Italian bees are the most immune to foul brood. Our disease statistics shows just the contrary fact. In Canton Tessin only the Italian bee is bred, and right there the disease reached the highest percentage of the Association territory. For instance in a yard of a commercial bee-keeper foul brood was discovered in the spring of 1909; in July of the remaining colonies only 13 were healthy, 36 suspicious and 54 dis-

eased. In Canton Wallis, the German bee is also bred besides the Italian, but in smaller number. The reporter of Wallis writes that four-fifths or eighty per cent. of the diseased colonies are Italians or their bastards and that the native bees resist the foul brood far better than the Italians.—Rheinische Bienenzeitung.

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3. To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

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