

money for inspection work, I think we should use it in the sections where it is needed most. I do not know of any better plan for stamping the disease out than what the department is now taking, only spent most where it is needed most."

Points to be Noted.

1. The Quarantine Stations recommended by two of the Inspectors.
2. Indifference, ignorance and carelessness which might be overcome by education, short courses, and more particularly apiary demonstrations.
3. The suggestion to tax or license beekeepers. I have maintained for some years that bees should pay taxes like any other property.
4. More rigid enforcement of the act.
5. Inspection of bees coming into the country.

GERMAN TRANSLATIONS.

Indexed Regress of Bee Culture:

Jacob Haberer.

In the last fifty or seventy years, bee culture has made enormous progress in theory and practice. Many important questions have been solved since 1845, when Dizerzon made the discovery that worker bees are able to lay eggs which produce drones, from which he drew the conclusion that the drones are reared from unfertilized eggs. Many new inventions have come into practice since. The moveable frame, the artificial comb foundation by Mehring; the honey extractor by Major Krushker—all these contributed to a greater result in the culture of bees. A great many workers in bee culture both in science and practice have been produced, and a high standard is reached by the press on apiculture. And still a regress in the bee industry has to be noted. The number of colonies in the German Empire was in 1873, 2,333,584; 1883, 1,911,797; 1900, 2,605,350; 1907, 2,594,690—a reduction of 10,660 colonies in 7 years. In Luneburg, where the largest number of colonies are kept, that is compared with other parts of Germany, they had in 1873, 75,279; 1883, 62,000; 1892, 62,083. By

travelling through the country, one can notice many played out bee stands. Another proof of the regress is, that Dr. Wurenhurst, member of parliament, asked the House to take measures to prevent the bee industry from going still more backward. Reasons for the regress are:

1. The waste land is getting less, as every foot of land is going under cultivation, and the honey producing plants have to give room for other culture plants, numerous honey producing weeds are entirely eradicated by better cultivation of the land, (an honor to the farmer—J. H.); sugar beet culture is changing good bee pasture into bee deserts; twenty years ago it was a rule not to cut the grass before about June 24th; now the hay is often under roof by June 10th.

2. Foreign honey is lowering the honey price, but this would not do so much harm, because foreign honey is mostly of a poorer quality and can't compete well with our own. If only our bee-keepers would work more in harmony and keep up the prices. In a French periodical Lefevre gives the following prices for 40 years back:

Extra fine honey in 1850, 200 francs; 1899 125 francs.

Light honey in 1850, 133 francs; 1899 90 francs.

Vegetable wax in 1850, 190 francs; 1899, 120 francs.

Foreign beeswax in 1850, 450 francs; 1899, 320 francs.

Native beeswax in 1850, 500 francs; 1899, 350 francs.

(I suppose this is per hundred pounds.—J.H.)

3. The increasing manufacture and sale of artificial honey keeps the prices down; therefore, many go out of the bee business, as it does not pay them any more.

4. Dishonesty among many individuals and doubtful productions, caused distrust and the honesty of a bee-keeper is always taken into consideration.

5. Better prices for other agricultural products will induce many to drop bee-keeping.

6. As at present the material and management of the bee business is more expensive, more knowledge, more work and attention is necessary. Poor honey seasons and the so often needed sugar-bags, discourage many in following bee culture, which is at present considered an expensive matter.—From an article by E. Schicketunz, Zinna, in Leipziger Bienenzeitung, October, 1910.

Convention

In addition to J., page 328, at the exhibition, a few of the German Bee-keepers from Budapest, Hungary also be of interest. Beekeepers present with their culture exhibition were sent by sixty by 83; tools and and wines by 180 and uses of wax photographs and 70 exhibitors; but been quite up to exhibition, it is its golden yellow bees paper, but got a Many papers were new interest. Well quiet with 450 par the staat furnished sides the best win ment wine cellars. bee king and pre: tion, Baron Bella the champagne fr sufficient for anot special excursion tr school in Goedoel excursion boat to of was furnished by t hospitality was eve the bee-keeper Bienenzeitung.

P.S.—Would it many of our bee-keeper convention? Remember wines have a world for one, would like as it will be not fa and of a good glass object at all.—J. H

From Schweizer fact that in South the Italian bee is exists in the worst light on the American journals, are the most immune disease statistics show fact. In Canton Tessin bee is bred, and reached the highest association territory. yard of a commercial was discovered in the July of the remain were healthy, 36 s