common black bee of the country; 12 preferred Italians; 7 preferred Carniolans; and he concludes by advising bee-keepers to raise their own queens and keep their money in their pockets.

Imports of Honey Into Egypt .- According to the "Bienen-Vater," the imports in 1905 amounted to 82,290 kilogrammes, valued at £2,045, against 75,745 kilogrammes the previous year. As is usual in the Orient, the consumption of honey in Egypt is considerable, as it is freely used in the various sweet dishes and refreshing drinks, such as sherbets, etc. The bulk of the imported honey is extracted, and comes from Syria, Greece and Cyprus in barrels, and costs 1.40 fr. per kilogramme f.o.b. in Alexandria or Port Said. The trade in superior honey in glass jars is small.

New Bee Disease .- In the "Schweitzerische Bienenzeitung" M. G. Rippstein describes a disease that has appeared in the Canton Soleure and has spread to several apiaries. It was first observed in the summer of 1905 during the second harvest. Reports of the outbreak were received from twenty apiaries between Lauterbach and Bienne, an dalso in Soleure and Bucheggberg. The first outbreak was noticed in 1902, and the disease has appeared here and there in a mild form every year since that time. This new bee trouble generally makes its appearance from the end of May to beginning of July, usually with the second harvest, and disappears when this is ended. It is most severe during an abundant yield of nectar, and colonies having their entrances facing south are the worst affected. It appears to be produced by a plentiful harvest, and weak colonies either escape altogether or are affected very slightly. The affected colonies lose from one-fifth to one-half of their populations. From outward

appearances the dead can be placed in two groups. The smaller number have a normal aspect, but the largest are quite different. The abdomen is black and shiny, destitute of hair, small, lean and pointed. Probably these shiny bees are the foragers, and the others young nurse bees. The dying shiny bees tremble, extend their wings up-wards, move convulsively as if they pe. Ripe honey were suffering pain, fly around with the hive until evident fear, and are no longer admit-erature and get ted into their hives. The other affected aterior of the h bees run about in front of entrance or effection, when round the hive until they drop to the a airtight cover ground. Most of the dead are found in comb of honey the morning; so it is evident that many saled, the bette must die on their foraging trips. No erfect the honey remedy is suggested, and bee-keepers ble for man to are asked to make careful observations al means, condi and to report.

Strong Colonies.-M. L. Arnold says in "Rucher Belge," besides the fertilization of plants by bees, and the interest these industrious insects inspire the object of apiculture is to produce honey. For this purpose he urges the advantage of having all colonies strong and sums up the requirements for a good harvest with the following, which he calls the golden rule of apiculture: Large population in the hive + abundance of melliferous flowers + fine days ation so he will and hot nights (thundery weather in ore for each hive ducing a copious secretion of nectar) = abundant harvest.—"Bee-keeper d can get the wh Review" (British).

Build a little fence of trust Around to-day;

Fill the space with loving work,

And therein stay;

Look out through the sheltering ban Upon to-morrow;

God will help thee bear what comes Of joy or sorrow.

-Mrs. Mary F. Butts.

e in a bee-hive, tain perfect ho ept by letting th e perfecting. \(\mathbb{T}\)
cable to have ev acting combs sea e nearer to this e better our hor nner may have o acting combs fo perhaps less, ar act too soon. It have his bees dr extracting until led up at once. In the actual w ore time is lost

ork with a dull u ving the honey to her way. Have arp as you can m ecting on a warr mbs from the be ey can be extra te off the hives r tract before it ha d you will find t