

SPRAYING DURING FRUIT BLOOM

Mr. Simon of Paris, Ont., writes us as follows:

Enclosed you will find a clipping taken from 'Farm and Dairy,' in which you will see the second spraying is recommended to be done just after the blossoms open. The posters sent out by the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association in regard to spraying state that the law expressly forbids spraying during fruit-bloom. An article of the kind inserted in a farming paper at a time when spraying and spraying mixtures are at their height will surely cause some trouble. While I have not had actual losses from such a cause, I have found dead larvæ in my hives, which caused me quite a little worry at first, but after having it two years, just in the spring, and after the inspector stating I had no foul brood, I began to look around, and found one of the neighbors made it a custom of spraying plum trees when they were in full bloom. Such articles ought to be corrected, I think, and I know no other way but to send them in when noticed to our bee journal.

The clipping which Mr. Simon has been so good as to submit to us concludes with the following paragraph:

"We spray three times. The first spraying is given when the wood is dormant, one part of concentrated spray solution to 10 or 11 parts of water. The second spraying, just after the blossoms open, is of a strength of one to 35. The other spraying of the same strength is applied just as the blossoms fall. Arsenate of lead is added to control the codling moth."

Looking at it from the fruit-grower's point of view, it is difficult to understand how any practical man can be so foolish as to advise the use of a corrosive spray material upon the delicate sexual organs contained in the bloom of fruit trees at a time when they are least protected and most liable to injury from foreign substances. It is difficult to realize that a fruit-grower will consciously spread destruction amongst bees—his neighbor's property, most probably—upon whose agency the pollination of the fruit-bloom largely depends. Yet this is what the article in

question advocates when it advises spraying during fruit-bloom.

Let us again urge upon all bee-keepers the great necessity of keeping a watchful eye upon all such harmful and illegal practices, and, if necessary, of taking effective steps to protect the interests of the bee-keeping profession. We shall be very glad to have this matter further ventilated in these columns, and also to hear of any instances in which the law has been transgressed.

FOR WASP AND BEE STINGS

Carbolic acid in crystals 1 dram, glycerine 4 drams; distilled water, 1 dram. Dissolve the acid by the aid of a little heat. Two or three drops of the preparation should be placed on a little cotton wool, which, if possible, should be tied over the wound, so keeping the air away. Care should always be taken to see that the sting is not left in the flesh.

Other remedies are a solution of ammonia and bicarbonate of soda made into a paste with water and vinegar.

LOSS DUE TO POOR STORES

I have lost about 50 colonies out of 212, and what are left are not in very good condition. The loss, I think, was due mostly to poor winter stores. Buckwheat didn't yield any honey in my locality last season, but the bees filled the brood nests and gave a small surplus very late in the fall—mostly I think from asters. 30 of the weakest colonies I had wintered on sugar syrup, and all are living and in the best condition now.

LEWIS MINOR

Southville, May 2, 1912.

LOSSES IN NEW BRUNSWICK 75%

Mr. R. L. Todd of Milltown, N. B. writes us saying that the bee-keepers of Charlotte and Washington Counties have sustained big losses through wintering, amounting in cases to 75%. These heavy losses he attributes to faulty methods of wintering.

REPORT

GLENGARRY (C) BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Spring

On the afternoon of the 1st of June, a number of the members of the Glengarry Bee-keepers' Association met at the apiary of Alex. Esdon for their annual session, Esdon presiding.

Following the presentation of the report of the treasurer and the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. A. D. Esdon made a demonstration of "Honey Bees," comprising the year's work from early spring until now. They are put into special stress was the most important subjects as how to bring to a minimum, the loss of queen-raising, and the introduction. Much discussion followed these matters they were dealt with.

A second demonstration of "Brood" was given by the inspector, who carefully explained the nature of the two varieties—the American and the Italian.

It was pointed out that the only remedy for European bees was to Italianize, the bees being partially immune to the disease.

At the completion of the meeting a vote of thanks was given to the members to the speaker and the meeting adjourned.

SPRING MEETING OF THE GLENGARRY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

SEX B.

The bee-keepers of the Glengarry Association met for their spring meeting on the 1st day of May 4th. The attendance was better than at the last meeting, partly to the fact that the business was stated at the meeting. The members were sent out to a general session in the country. The session was entirely satisfactory and the meeting reports. The losses