

## CAPPINGS.

CUT FROM A VARIETY OF CO

Poisoning Bees by spraying Paris Green

DOWN in Kent County, bee-keepers are having a serious time through the carelessness, wanton or otherwise, of owners of fruit trees, by the spraying of the trees with paris green. Mr. W. R. Sterling has called our attention to the fact, and enclosed us a clipping from the *Blenheim News*, which very sensibly protests against the practice of spraying fruit trees while in bloom. It may be that those who are spreading the poison do it through ignorance of the fact that the time so spent is to a great extent wasted, as the moth whose work they are endeavoring to counteract does not visit the flowers—but the small apples—and deposits its eggs in the calyx of the embryo fruit, after the blossoms have dried up. If these facts were known to them, they would probably refrain from the needless work until the proper time, which time would also suit the beekeeper, whose bees would have sought "pastures green" when nothing more was obtainable from fruit blossoms. The *News* says:—

"A number of our citizens are just now suffering heavy losses in their bees from the spraying of fruit trees with paris green. An eminent authority has given the opinion recently that damages can be collected in such cases, as bees are public benefit in fertilizing the fruit blossom and as spraying while the blossom is ripe for the bee is of no use in protecting the fruits from the insect that does its work a few days later. As there are many bees in this section, and as they are beyond all doubt a public benefit it is desirable that they should not be wantonly destroyed. To injure this industry is to destroy one that is of great value in some sections of the world."

Commenting on the above, Mr. Sterling thinks that the Government should do something to protect beekeepers in this matter.

NOT LAW YET.

Some time since we printed from the *British Bee Journal* a copy of a law relating to bees, as passed in Germany, according to L. Stachelhausen, Selma, Texas. What we published was merely a draft of a bill which was introduced in the Reichstag, but which did not go through.

## DRONES FED BY WORKERS.

Ms. Schoenfield, in the *Bienenzeitung*, (German) says on this point.

"He experimented with drones and found that they will die in three days if not fed by the workers with larval food. These experiments explain how at once, in what manner the drones are killed by the workers. They simply do not receive any nitrogenous food. The reason for killing the drones of a colony is not on account of the end of the swarming season, but the scarcity of pollen in the field. With scarcity of pollen it is more difficult for the bees to prepare larval food. At first the drone-brood is not fed any more; then the drones are so weak the second day that they are easily carried out by the bees. Hereby it is necessary to know that drones, like the queen, feed themselves on honey, but never eat any pollen. All nitrogenous food for drones and queen comes from the chyle stomach of worker-bees."

## REVERSING SECTIONS.

Henry Alley says in the June number of the *Apiculturist* what we have often mentioned before, and for the carrying out of which our reversible honey-boards, and reversers were invented.

"If you want all your sections nicely filled, and the comb fastened to all sides of the section reverse them when about two-thirds filled with honey."

## A NEW USE FOR THE SOLAR WAX EXTRACTOR.

H. R. Boardman in writing about the solar wax extractor, suggests a new use to which he has put it, as follows:—

"We all know how much trouble it is to liquify granulated honey. But some one says, 'don't do it.' But we have to do it sometimes; and when we have occasion to do a job of this kind, just place it in the solar extractor, if in cans or pails, or any convenient packages to go inside; or if in bulk, have a large pan on purpose. It is much better than any method where artificial heat is used. It can also be used to evaporate extracted honey by having a wire-cloth screen at the upper end, to be opened for ventilation. In order to make it convenient for melting or evaporating honey, I would suggest, instead of fixed legs at the back end, a standard with holes through it, and a pin with which to fasten the machine at any desired inclination. It could then be let down to a horizontal position for this purpose. Just put the honey in and go about your business. It won't burn nor spoil, but the work will be done in the cheapest and very best possible manner."

## STATISTICS FROM THE U. S.

The following paragraph we extract from *Gleanings*, with reference to the present statistics of beekeeping as shown by the reports of a corps of special correspondents from all over the U. S.

"A summarized statement is as follows:—The