

New York bee-keepers, but afterwards they apologized to him and adopted the 1-pound sections— $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches.

The point brought out was that comb honey sold in retail by the section.

To make combs straight, separators are now used.

Mr. Mellon thinks that the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide section sells better than the 7 to the foot section, because it weighs a full pound, while a smaller section is short weight.

Mr. Root said that Mr. Heddin originated the light weight section.

Mr. Hart sells his honey in 7 to foot sections, and when used without separators, they weigh a pound each.

Mr. Hunt used 7 to foot, used without separators, and thinks that honey should be sold by the section.

Mr. Root said they sold honey in Denver in sections at 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents per pound, and sold many tons from wagons which run as regular as a milk wagon.

Mr. Hillier used 7 to foot sections, and gets a pound in each. He stamps his name on the packages, and sells his honey before it is taken from the hive.

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Apropos of the discussions which took place at Albany, N. Y., and at London, Ont., is the discussion which took place at the California State Bee-Keepers' Association held Jan. 6th ult., at Los Angeles, on "Bees and Grapes," and "Spraying of Fruit Trees." We cull the following extracts from a report of the meeting contained in the American Bee Journal:

"The first topic for discussion was, 'Do bees bite through the skin of the grape?'"

Prof. Cook led the question with remarks upon the mouth parts of insects, and was willing to stake his reputation as an entomologist upon the statement that the honey bee is structurally unable to bite the smooth skin of the grape. The honey-bee, as a busy fertilizer, of the different fruit blossoms, is practically the fruit-grower's best friend. Experiments at the Michigan Agricultural College has demonstrated this over and over again. Thin cheese-cloth was tied over a limb of various fruit trees, upon which were a hundred or more blossoms, and being deprived of the visits of the bee, there was no fruit, while other positions to which the bees had access were loaded with fruit.

In the discussion which followed, it was shown that at least two-thirds of the bee-keepers

present were also fruit growers, and where grapes or berries were picked in season, there was but little danger of damage. It was also demonstrated by Prof. Cook, Mr. Corey, and Mr. Keeney, that the California linnet and the yellow jacket would puncture the grape; after the puncture was made, the bees were ready to rush in in great numbers and suck the juice, and receive the cursing that was really due to the real mischief-makers.

In grape drying it was sometimes necessary to cover the grapes with cheese cloth, but even then it was only the imperfect grapes that were destroyed.

Mr. Root raised the question of priority of the occupation of the field by the bee-keepers, and claimed that this right should be respected by the fruit-men. Sometimes the question assumes a vexed tone between fruit-men and bee-keepers, but a little reasonable forbearance from both sides would result in great benefit.

It is very evident that a country destitute of bees to fertilize the fruit blossoms, would either be abandoned as a fruit country, or bees obtained to cause it to produce again.

The second subject taken up was the spraying of fruit trees for the destruction of the codling moth.

Prof. Cook gave the result of several interesting experiments. London purple or Paris green (1 pound to 200 gallons of water, and even so diluted as 400 gallons of water), when sprayed upon trees in full bloom, had the effect of killing bees, and even the young bees in the hive. It is also useless to spray trees while the tree is in full bloom, for the moth does not lay the egg in the embryo fruit until the blossom falls. The proper time for spraying is just as the fruit is forming. A rain or a strong wind upon the sprayed blossom will render the spraying inoperative.

The effect of diluted Paris green, as used for spraying trees, had been tried upon sheep, hogs and horses, and without bad results."

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Before the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL was published we used the columns of the Beeton WORLD, to give a synopsis of our lectures and talks to our bee students. In going over some of the musty tomes of the attic above the sanctum we carelessly peeped into a few of them, and in some instances we were surprised to find how little we knew years ago about many points in apiculture, and how little we have learned since in many others. The old fyles are interesting. Questions are asked years ago that are asked today. Letters appear from old friends