

are off and the fruit has fairly set and still points blossom end up, make your first spraying."

PLUM CURCULIO. The first spraying should be made *before* the trees are in bloom, and at least three sprayings should be made afterwards. Never spray trees while in bloom. (Bulletin of New Jersey Expt. Station, April 4, 1892.)

At last fruit growers and bee-keepers are getting into right relations with each other. The numerous discussions which have taken place regarding the value of bees as fertilizers of fruit blossoms and of those blossoms of plants grown for their seeds, and regarding the alleged damage to fruit by bees, have led to close observation and careful experimentation, the results of which show that the interests of these two classes of producers conflict but in trifling respects—that, in fact, bee-keepers and fruit growers are of great help to each other and even indispensable if each is to obtain the best results in his work.

Bee-keepers have never complained but that the grower of fruit in the vicinity of their apiaries was a great benefit to their interests; hence their position has been merely a defensive one, the battle waxing warm only when poisonous substances were set out to kill off the bees, or when fruit growers sprayed their orchards with poisonous insecticides during the time the trees were in blossom, or again when efforts were made to secure by legislation the removal of bees from a certain locality as nuisances. Fruit growers at first relented when close observation and experiment showed that wasps bit open tender fruit, birds pecked them, they cracked under the action of sun and rains and hail sometimes cut them, the bees only coming in to save the wasting juices of the injured fruit. The wide publicity given to the results of the experiments made under the direction of the United States entomologist and published in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1885, have no doubt contributed much to secure this change among fruit growers. But now it would appear that the bees have only been vindicated, but that in the future fruit growers are likely to be generally regarded as more indebted to bee-keepers than the latter are to the fruit growers, for the amount of honey the bees secure from fruit blossoms comes far short of equalling in value that part of the fruit crop which many accurate observations and experiments indicates is due to the complete cross-fertilization of the blossoms by bees. The observations and researches of Hildebrand, Muller, Delpino, Darwin and others, as well as the excellent explanation of the subject in Cheshire's recent work, have gone far to prove how greatly blossoms depend upon the agency of bees for their fertilization and hence for the production of seeds and fruits." (Insect Life, April, 1892.)

Reports

MARTIN EMEIGH of Holbroke writes:—I set my bees out of the cellar on Saturday April 30th. This is the latest I ever set out bees, I

prepared to set them out three weeks ago, but on account of the cold nights I left them in and I believe they are much better for being inside till the cold spell was over. They appear to be in excellent condition, I have not looked through them yet but I see they are flying *as* though they intended to make up for lost time, which I hope they will.

A. O. COMIRE, M. D. St. Francois, du. Lac. Que. writes us:—The spring here is long and cold, there has been no rain and the grass is not as yet growing. I put six hives in the cellar last fall and took them out on the 20th. April. They have wintered well and are in good condition this spring; have gathered some pollen to-day. Last summer I extracted 450 pounds of honey from four hives, which was my stock then. The soft maple is not yet in bloom and I am at a loss to know of any flowers in this neighborhood from which the bees can gather pollen.

They are probably gathering from willow, as it is the first pollen that comes, in this country.

M. G. A. Deadman of Brussels writes us:—My bees have wintered fairly well but the weather being so cold it is impossible to judge yet. Those in the cellar were removed April 22nd., had they been left in that day they would have had to remain for another week. I use light hives with space filled with chaff and have never had cause to regret it. No necessity for winter cases or worry over changeable weather. The season is so damp and backward, if it continues so the bees should get strong before the clover blooms.

Words of Encouragement.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, of which D. A. Jones, the well known bee man of Beeton is the able editor, with No 1 of vol. 8 begins a new era in its useful life which promises to bring it a higher measure of popularity and success. Besides being enlarged, covered, and otherwise improved, it has a page of electros showing the faces of Allan Pringle, W. F. Clarke, R. McKnight, and S. Cornell, each of whom has an interesting article in the current number. This method of making the readers of the BEE JOURNAL better acquainted with the writers is, we understand, to be a regular feature. THE BEE JOURNAL is published twice a month at \$1 a year.—Toronto Globe.