

tected. I suggest the propriety of bee-keepers forwarding some specimens of poisoned bees to the chemist of the Agricultural College.

Prof. Cook of Michigan has proved by experiment that a solution of Paris green in the proportion of 1 pound to 200 gallons (a common mixture used in spraying trees) proved fatal to bees within 24 hours.

Regarding the effect upon honey there is considerable diversity of opinion. The writer is not aware of any experiments having as yet been undertaken to show that even the honey is affected, though there is in the minds of some very practical men such as the inspector, Mr. McEvoy, who is thoroughly convinced, a great fear that honey produced at the time of spraying is a dangerous article of food. The writer would suggest that some such suspicious honey be sent to the chemist already referred to so that there may be no longer any doubt regarding the subject.

Experiment in the laboratory and observation by practical men indicate that spraying trees in bloom with Paris green is followed by most disastrous results to bees in the neighborhood, and no doubt some degree of injury to the trees as far as fruit is concerned.

THE TIME TO SPRAY. To spray when trees are in bloom is a great mistake, because it is a waste of material, time and fruit. The plum curculio and codling moth are the chief enemies we seek to destroy with Paris green. The adult of the former lays its eggs in the plum just beneath the skin and is not likely to be present to any great extent till the fruit is set, consequently applying the poison while the trees are in bloom is commencing the attack too soon. If thought necessary to attack insects before the time of bloom spraying may be done, and afterwards, but certainly *never while the trees are in flower.*

In the case of the codling moth which deposits its eggs in the blossom end of the young apple, a mistake is also made by spraying before the fruit is set, which does not take place till the bloom is off.

The portion of the pistil upon which the pollen falls is exceedingly tender and sensitive, so much so, that the application of such substances as Paris green injure it to so great an extent that the process of fertilisation is affected and the development of fruit checked. With these facts before us as revealed by scientific investigation, it does seem strange that anyone would attempt to spray at a time not in accord with the teachings of science, and that anyone would feel it a hardship to conform to the requirements of a law calculated to protect the interests of two so important classes as the producers of fruit and honey. Spraying is only in its infancy, but as time rolls on and this practice becomes more general, the practicability of the law referred to will become more evident and the efforts of those seeking to enforce it thoroughly appreciated.