

Prof. Jas. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, stated that the pistil of the blossom is very sensitive, and a very weak solution of Paris green would destroy it and prevent the formation of fruit. Bees are much more easily killed than other insects. There is no accurately recorded experiment as to whether or not bees have been killed by spraying. An experiment has been arranged. He did not believe the honey is at all affected. The poison taken by the bee is in the nectar that comes from the flowers and before the bee can deposit it the bee is dead, so that the honey in question is never deposited. Even if the bee did not die before depositing it this honey is used not for surplus, but for feeding the young. As to spraying, if you wait until the flowers are all gone you will cover the canker-worm and all the insects that he knew of except the bud-worm, and in the case of the bud-worm he thought it would be necessary to spray before the flower is open. As to the codling-moth and the curculio, there is no possible use in spraying for them while the fruit is in flower. In California the insects injure the fruit right up to the time that it is full grown. He did not think there would be any use in spraying the cherry until it is the size of an ordinary pea. Apple trees remain in flower about a week. The eggs are not laid until the flowers are in full bloom. Wait till they all drop before spraying. Bees do not visit fruit in dull weather, and then we get little fruit in consequence. As to bees injuring fruit there is no direct evidence. Wasps may start the work, and then bees continue it. We have never been able to find a case of primary injury by bees. As to their carrying "the yellows," that is a point requiring serious consideration, as we do not even know what "the yellows" are. He drew attention to the false statements of the English press that our apples are poisoned from their absorbing arsenic. The statement is absurd. The physiology of the plant renders such a thing impossible. The pistil of the apple cannot absorb arsenic or any other poison. If we could only get our farmers to spray more we would have better fruit crops. He thought there was nothing in this Bill but advantage to the fruit-grower.

Prof. J. H. Panton, Entomologist, Agricultural College, Guelph: He could not imagine that anyone was doing what this Bill prohibits. In all cases of spraying that had come under his observation it was invariably the rule not to spray during bloom. But if there are people who will persist in doing such a thing he should certainly think it necessary to have a bill to prevent it, and to protect others. This Bill is in accordance with the teachings of all science.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE CODLING-MOTH. The eggs are laid on the young fruit at the blossom end, in the cup left by the fallen flower, and in about a week or ten days the larva hatches. Egg-laying continues about