

size of sections the opinion was advanced that the form of an oblong is more pleasing to the eye than that of a square, hence, the reason why we have oblong panes of glass, oblong windows, and oblong doors instead of square ones. It seemed to be the opinion of the meeting that oblong sections like Capt. Hetherington's, which is $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ are handsomer than the standard section which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ square.

The matter of grading comb honey was referred to a committee which included the representatives of two of the largest dealers in comb honey in the city of New York. The committee recommend four grades, fancy white, fair white, mixed and buckwheat.

The convention was favored with a visit by Professor Lintner state entomologist for the State of New York. In his address he said that the proper way to kill the larva of the codlin moth is by spraying the fruit trees with an arsenical poison just after the bloom has fallen. But he said that fruit trees have lately been attacked by other insects, and if these are to be killed in the same way it is necessary to spray before, and during bloom. He referred to the popular idea that spraying kills the bees, and said that as yet they have no conclusive proof that such is the fact. He asked the bee-keepers present to assist in determining this point. He requested that a research be made under any fruit trees which are known to have been sprinkled while in bloom and if dead bees are found, to collect them and take them to some chemist to be tested for arsenic. If arsenic should be found to be present in such a case it may be taken as conclusive proof that the spraying has killed the bees, and the practice of spraying trees while they are being visited by bees will be discouraged in all cases.

Mr. J. M. Humbough a member of the Illinois Legislature was present and said he had charge of a Bill to prevent spraying during bloom. In support of the bill he was furnished with facts which showed that large apiaries had been almost ruined by the fruit growers of the west spraying their trees while in bloom. He had heard that the other bee-keepers in other States, also were about to ask for Legislation for the protection of their apiaries.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Pro. Lintner for his address.

Washington, D. C. was selected for the next place of meeting with the unanimous understanding that the convention of 1893 shall be held in Chicago.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. CORNELL.

Delegate.

It was moved by R. McKnight, seconded by A. W. Hall that the report be adopted, filed and engrossed in the report of the provincial government for printing. Carried.

It was unanimously resolved that a committee composed of Messrs McKnight, Corneil, Clarke, and the president discuss, the matter of again affiliating with the North American Bee Keepers Association. Carried.

The matter of spraying fruit trees with poison was discussed for a good length of time.

Mr. McEvoy thought that bees were poisoned considerably and thought there should be something done to prevent spraying at times when it did not do the trees any good and poisoned the bees. He thought there should be a committee appointed and approach the government and have an act passed to prevent spraying when not needed.

Mr. Corneil said that it was not yet established by entomologists that bees have been poisoned by the spraying of trees.

Mr. Chas. Baker, a nurseryman, thought it a great mistake to spray with poison, as it should be done after there was no danger of the bees being killed (that is after the bloom was over), and that often too much poison was used and killed the trees. He would approve of having spraying done away with until after any danger of killing the bees.

Mr. Gemmell said that he finds a lack of knowledge of spraying trees at the proper time, and thought that there should be lectures given through the country on the subject.

Mr. Alpaugh did not know that any direct evidence could be given to prove that bees had been killed by the spraying of trees, but thought that there was enough circumstantial evidence to prove it. He noticed that he lost trees in the city of St. Thomas when he did not lose them in the country, and believed it was from the spraying of fruit trees with paris green.

Mr. Corneil said that a fruit grower had said that no intelligent fruit grower sprays his trees when in full bloom.

Mr. McEvoy said that bees could be killed by poison, as he knew of a case in Ontario county when a person had poisoned his neighbors bees.

Mr. L. Traver, of Alvinston, was asked to attend this meeting as a delegate from the Lambton Bee-Keepers Association, and bring the matter of spraying trees before the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

Mr. Baker thought there should be two periods for spraying.

Mr. Joitt, of Arkona, thought spraying a mistake, he was opposed to it.

Mr. Baker said that bees would take poison.