

Professor Galloway followed with a paper on various insecticide substances, with which he had been experimenting for a number of years past, many of them in lines which had not hitherto been worked to any extent. He discussed particularly the kerosene emulsion made with lime, with resin wash, and with Bordeaux mixture. He also described a new method of making resin wash, devised by one of his field agents in Florida, which, briefly, consisted in using purer caustic soda, causing a much more rapid formation of the resin soap. Various other mixtures of possible insecticide value were also suggested. The paper was accompanied by the exhibition of a large series of vials, illustrating the various mixtures and combinations described by the author. The communication was generally discussed, and the important point emphasized that none of the emulsions were as perfect or as permanent as the standard milk and soap emulsions in common use, although some of them are possibly of value for immediate application.

Mr. Webster's paper on "Spraying with Arsenites vs. Bees" was read, in the absence of the author, by the Secretary. The conclusions arrived at were that arsenic is always present in the abdomens of bees frequenting recently sprayed blossoms, and more or less of it reaches the honey sacs; and that bees are, therefore, liable to be poisoned by spraying the bloom of fruit trees. He claimed that his experiments were the first to show conclusively that actual poisoning does result to bees under the conditions mentioned.

In the discussion, Mr. Lintner stated that even in the event of actual harm resulting to the bees, the question is still an open one, for the reason that many noxious insects frequenting fruit blooms are also destroyed. The paper was further discussed by other members.

Mr. Southwick presented a paper on economic entomological work in the parks of New York City, in which he described the general character of the means employed to control destructive insects in the principal parks of New York; he also gave some notes on the occurrences of and damage due to the principal insect pests with which he had to contend. A general discussion of the paper followed, which was participated in by most of the members present.

Mr. Southwick followed with a second paper on the Wood Leopard Moth in the parks of New York, giving an historical account of the insect, its present status, the nature of the injury, the plants affected, and the means he had adopted to exterminate the pest. He stated that this is a