

interesting result obtained from the analyses of the different stages of the Gypsy moth made in 1893 and 1894 is that pupæ and imagoes from caterpillars which have been reared on leaves sprayed with Paris green or arsenate of lead may contain arsenic in recognizable quantities. Several pupæ and a few female imagoes obtained under these conditions, when subjected to chemical analysis, gave ample evidence of the presence of arsenic in their bodies. This shows that the presence of arsenic in the pupa may not materially interfere with the processes involved in the development of the imago. Since, as has been repeatedly demonstrated, moths reared from poisoned larvæ are capable of reproduction, it is also evident that the arsenic contained in their bodies does not injure the reproductive function." With reference to the amount of arsenic which could be consumed by some of these caterpillars, and yet leave them "normally active and healthy," it was found that some of them had in their bodies, in proportion to their weight, an amount equivalent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ times the fatal dose for an adult human being, in proportion to the weight of the latter.

The work of the Gypsy Moth Committee has been criticised, examined and studied by practical men who were entomologists and others who were not. As far as I can learn, the general verdict is that excellent work, and, under the circumstances, remarkably so, has been done. The insect is not exterminated, it is true; but there seems every reason to hope, judging from what has been done and the behaviour of the species in other countries where it was once alarmingly abundant, that this is possible if money be supplied and if it be given at the time when it can be made use of to the best advantage. On pages 38 to 93 of the report will be found an instructive account of the constant efforts of the committee to get funds to carry on the work properly, and year after year it was the same story of reduced, and what was almost worse, delayed, appropriations, resulting in the necessity of modifying the whole plan of work arranged for the year; so that instead of making vigorous efforts for the extermination of the insect, and fighting it at the time this could be most effectively done—early in the season when the caterpillars were small—all that could be done was to try and prevent the further spread of the enemy from the localities known to be infested. The appropriations which have been made for this work are considerable, about \$525,000 up to the present time, and this amount would certainly have produced far better results could the committee have obtained the grants