

in taking care of them. You think it over several times, as I have, and you will find it is the case. Curing foul brood is like throwing a man's sheep into the river, and having them float down to his house for him to pull out. After they had floated down several times the man would be more foolish than I was if he didn't find out who was throwing the sheep in. On the same principle some bee-keepers are furnishing foul brood for their neighbors to cure, and doing it right along at that. There is at times an over production of the disease, and then it is that the Latin elocutionist finds a busy and profitable season, and all to no purpose; for the stuff is indigestible for man or beast. What we, the people, need at present is less Latin and more learning. I have personally felt this need increasing seriously. Several hours before the Inspector made the announcement that *chilled brood* was the cause of foul brood, I had without any knowledge of his findings, discovered this myself—at least I found it out before I had heard of his. He has priority on the *chilled brood*, but I have priority in finding that the *extractor kills more brood than all other causes combined*. Extracting from the brood chambers does it, and most bee-keepers ought to know how it does it, without further explanation; but I may explain the how and the which of it by-and-by.

JOHN F. GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa., April 28th, '92.

### Spraying of Fruit Trees.

THE Legislative Assembly of Ontario at the late session passed the following Act, in reference to the spraying of fruit trees and the protection of bees. Following it will be found a brief summary of the evidence taken before a special committee of the House in connection with the consideration of this Bill.

AN ACT FOR THE FURTHER PROTECTION OF BEES.

(Assented to April 8th 1892.)

1. No person in spraying or sprinkling fruit trees during the period within which such trees are in full bloom shall use or cause to be used any mixture containing Paris green or any other poisonous substance "injurious to bees."

2. Any person contravening the provisions of this Act shall on summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, be subject to a penalty of not less than \$1.00 or more than \$5.00 with or without costs of prosecuting, and in case of a fine or a fine and costs being awarded, and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the justice may commit the offender to the common jail, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs are sooner paid.

3. This Act shall not come into force until the first day of January, 1893.

### EVIDENCE AS TO SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Allen Pringle, ex-President Bee-Keepers' Association, Selby, gave evidence as to bees being killed by Paris green sprayed upon fruit trees, referring to various accounts taken from Bee Journals. He cited Prof. Cooke, of Michigan as authority. He had no experience himself as to poisonous spraying upon his bees.

Mr. F. A. Gemmell, President Bee-Keepers' Association, Stratford: Bees will feed upon sweetened matter that contains poison. Spraying during bloom is only throwing away time, labor and money; when bloom has fallen is the proper time.

Mr. Wm. McEvoy, Bee Inspector, Woodburn: Had heard many complaints that bees are being poisoned. Had seen them dying and dead; thought the honey also might be injured by poison being carried to it by the bees.

Mr. Gemmell did not think the honey would be affected, as when spraying is done the honey is being gathered for brood.

Mr. Gilmer said only one fruit grower in his neighborhood sprayed, there was no loss, however, as he did not spray during bloom.

Mr. A. W. Peart, fruit grower, Burlington: Had been for some time in the habit of spraying apples, plums and cherries immediately after fall of blossoms. Did so because the blossoms are much more tender than the leaves. The bees play a very important part in cross fertilization, and therefore should not be destroyed. Had had success in spraying, trees sprayed giving more bountiful harvest than those not sprayed. Thought this Bill was in accordance with the researches on these lines for the last ten years. Fruit growers in his district delay spraying until after the blossoms fall, and are favorable to this Bill.

Mr. P. C. Dempsey, fruit grower, Trenton: Had sprayed for over thirty years; with Paris green for only five or six. Sprayed only after blossoms fall. Since he had sprayed he would not find in 50 barrels of apples one barrel of bad ones; whereas before spraying was introduced it would have been difficult to get that number of really good ones. As to injuries to bees, he keeps 150 colonies of bees right in his orchard, and has never seen any of them suffer on account of spraying. Never sprayed during bloom. He sometimes sprays cherries and plums before the petals drop. He believed a Bill prohibiting spraying while in full bloom would be a benefit.

Capt. Felan, fruit grower, Oakville: The proper time to spray is when the blossoms fall. He did not think this Bill would injure fruit growers. He is the only man in his section who sprays.