3. Leaves kept perfectly dry can hardly be injured by the arsenites, even when they are applied very abundantly.

4. Applications made in the heat of the day and in the bright sunlight do not injure foliage more than when applied in the cool of the day.

5. The only effect of a heavy rain or dashing shower following an application of one of the arsenites is to lessen the injury to foliage.

6. Leaves suffering from a fungous disease are more susceptible to injury than are healthy leaves.

7. When freshly mixed and applied, London purple is most and white arsenic is least injurious to foliage.

8. White arsenic in solution should not be used upon foliage without first adding lime, Bordeaux mixture or some other substance to prevent its injurious effects upon foliage.

9. White arsenic, if ollowed to stand many days in water before being applied, will do far greater harm to foliage than if applied as soon as mixed

10. Line added to London purple or Paris green in water greatly lessens the injury that these poisons would otherwise do to foliage.

11. Lime added to a mixture of white arsenic in water will greatly increase the injury that this poison would otherwise do to foliage. If the arsenic is all in solution, the lime will then lessen the injury, as in the case of London purple or Paris green.

12. London purple (Paris green and white arsenic have not yet been tried) can be used. at least, eight or ten times as strong without injury to foliage it applied in common Bordeaux mixture instead of water.

13. The arsenites cannot by any ordinary method be successfully mixed in a kerosene emulsion.

14. The arsenites mix readily in resin compounds and do not seem to be more injurious to foliage than as ordinarily applied in water.

15. The arsenites in strong soapy mixtures do considerably more damage to foliage than when applied in water only.

16. The arsenites mix readily in carbonate of copper solution and do not seem to do more harm than when applied in water only.

17. London purple in sulphate of copper solution does vastly more harm than when applied in water only.

HONEY BEES AND ARSENICALS USED AS SPRAYS.—Mr. H. O. Kruschke, of Juneau county, Wisconsin, in the *American Garden* for January, 1890, p. 57, warns prospective sprayers that the first man caught applying arsenic to trees in full bloom will be prosecuted—reasoning that the spraying of such trees will result in the storage by the bees of poisoned honey, the consumption of which will be dangerous.

In our Report for last year, (1889, page 87) we quoted from *Insect Life* an account from Prof. Webster of the spraying of fruit trees without any ill results to either bees or honey. "The prevailing belief," says *Insect Life*, "is, however, the other way, and cases are on record where serious destruction of bees has resulted from spraying. In the case of the apple, particularly, the application should not be made until the bloom has begun to fall, when no injury will be