

cationist, *ex-officio*, as the highest. Personally, I can testify that of all the non-professional educationists with whom I have associated during the past fifteen years, I owe the deepest debt of gratitude to Dr. Fletcher. I regarded him as almost indispensable to my development and I know that his death will be a genuine embarrassment in taking away a source of assistance and inspiration in my studies of nature. Such is my weak tribute to this very great man.

As the death of Dr. Fletcher marks the first break among the members of the original Council of the Club, organized nearly thirty years ago, it was deemed appropriate that the first President of the Club, Lieut.-Col. Wm. White, should preside at this meeting held in honour of the memory of a leading member of the original Council. I shall therefore ask Lieut.-Col. White to take the chair.

Lieut.-Col. White on taking the chair, said:—We are assembled this evening for the purpose of paying tribute to one of our earliest members, a well-loved companion and friend of every one of us; a man who was preeminently qualified for the position he held.

We have lost a dear friend and the country has lost a valued servant—whose name is a household word in the homes of the agriculturists of the Dominion. There are here this evening many members who of late years have been more closely associated with Dr. Fletcher, than I have been, owing to advancing age, and therefore without further words from myself, I shall call on several members of the Club to address you this evening, commencing with Dr. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

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#### DR. FLETCHER'S WORK, ITS INFLUENCE ON CANADIAN AGRICULTURE.

BY DR. W. SAUNDERS

In this meeting called to honour the memory of our esteemed friend and fellow worker the late Dr. James Fletcher it is my privilege to say a few words on the bearing of his work on the advancement of agriculture. Prior to the organization of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Dr. Fletcher acted as Dominion Entomologist to the Department of Agriculture, a title conferred on him in 1884, and, in this capacity, he published two reports. His first report was published in 1884, and a second in 1885. These reports dealt chiefly with injurious insects, and they had a considerable circulation. At that time he was also serving the