

the junction of the Columbia and Okanagan Rivers, but thus far has not arrived in the southern Okanagan orchards. The Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*) has gained access to the orchards of the Province on four or five definite occasions, each one traceable to Californian, Oregon and Ontario importations. Fortunately each of these outbreaks has been caught in its incipiency, consequently there is every reason to believe that few moths will appear in the spring of 1915. The record of the control of this insect alone constitutes an excellent example of applied economic entomology, and an account of the methods used might well find its way into the pages of this journal at some later date. This insect, however, is gradually moving up in natural stages towards the boundary line from the South, the nearest record being at a point midway between the junction of the two rivers before mentioned and the Okanagan boundary line. The Woolly Aphis (*Eriosoma lanigera*) is one of the most injurious insects in the Province, especially on the immediate Pacific Coast region, but there is good reason to believe its numbers were quite negligible about the year 1893. And this is much the case with most of the farm and orchard insects of the Province.

Horticulture is at present the "first arm" of the agricultural interests of the Province, and it is interesting to note that the Provincial Horticulturist, Mr. R. M. Winslow, has stated that the "census of 1890 showed 6,000 acres of fruit, the census of 1900 an increase to only 8,000. At the time of the 1910 census the acreage had increased to 33,606, and the survey of 1913 showed this further increased to 38,196 acres."

These facts, therefore, clearly indicate an original condition and establishes the point that the chief interest of economic entomology in British Columbia lies in one's ability to observe the growth of the agricultural industry in connection with the development of attendant insect pests.

While forest and range insects are not being referred to in this article, for the reason that they represent an entirely different problem, it is interesting to note that not the least important of the insect troubles of the orchard and farm are derived primarily from the virgin lands, which, as the above rapid growth of cleared land would indicate, are gradually being broken up to give place