

ETY.

tawa, on Friday and on Friday morning following members Baynes Reed, Mr. thune, Port Hope; I. H. Lyman, Mon-) was voted to the als and pamphlets. the Secretary-Trea- ted to deal with all on of the Society at it of Science. The order was directed to what he has already

ington was present of specimens of the er last year (*C. E.* ) thought it most i though they may Fyles and Moffatt ould have separate

ior, early in July, ose of collecting the odes he employed e great success he flies and capturing

rytheme, chiefly of ptember, last, and nber of specimens nd 30th. Among *rgymnis electa* and *ntera* and *cardui*,

recounted his suc-

a series of papers st, and urged upon litor also drew the required for the

r. Scudder's great examined by the he subject of the d by a species of various localities. ds which are found during the past be done to reduce nd thus prevent-

ing the maturity of the insects by depriving them of their food before they were able to fly to a distance for it. Mr. Denton reported that the Chinch bug had been observed in the Township of Delaware, near London, and that it was likely to become very injurious if measures were not taken to counteract it. The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

### EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the Society held a public meeting in the Council Chamber of the City Hall at 8 o'clock, at which there were about sixty persons present, including the Hon. C. Drury, the recently appointed Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; Mr. John Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada; Professor Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms of the Dominion; Sir James Grant, M.D.; Mr. R. B. Whyte, President of the Ottawa Field Naturalist's Club; Mrs. Macleod Stewart, Mrs. Davidson and a number of farmers and gardeners from the city and neighbourhood.

The proceedings of the evening began with an able and practical address from the President, Mr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa, upon "Insects Injurious to Crops."

### THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is with feelings of undisguised pleasure that the Council of the Entomological Society of Ontario welcome you to this evening's meeting. The time has been when such a gathering would have been impossible. The appreciation of the study of entomology as a practical branch of economic science, has only sprung up within the last few years, and this too in response to great and incessant efforts on the part of a few naturalists to make their work useful, by specially studying those species of insects which were found to attack products of economic value, with the set purpose of discovering remedies to lessen or prevent the loss thereby sustained. It is gratifying to know that foremost amongst these practical men of science have been many of our North American entomologists. The names of Harris, Fitch, Walsh, Glover and Riley in the United States, and in Canada Saunders and Bethune, are names never to be forgotten in this connection for the work they have accomplished in the past, by patient, persistent labour, to distribute amongst cultivators intelligible knowledge which would enable them to meet and frustrate the attacks of their insect foes. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that until the last decade, comparatively few of the many students who have enjoyed the charms of the delightful study of entomology have turned their attention to this practical aspect of the case. In England, our dear mother-country, this want was even more marked, and until quite lately there were only two or three names which stood out prominently as having done conspicuous work in this line, such as Curtis, Kirby and Spence, and lastly, most important of all, our corresponding member, Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, whose reports upon Injurious Insects and Methods of Prevention are now known the world over. Indeed, so great was the contempt in which these studies were at one time held that we are told by Kirby and Spence, in their classical treatise, that in the last century the will of a noble lady was actually set aside as that of an imbecile, upon the sole evidence that she had been known to collect and study insects. These ages of darkness and ignorance, however, have happily passed away, and to-day not only do the intelligent farmers, horticulturists and fruit-growers recognise the value of these studies, but every person of common sense appreciates the fact that by their means the revenue of every country may be largely increased, by giving methods of protecting all agricultural products from the large diminution attributable to the attacks of noxious insects. The Governments of many countries have recognised this, and employ their own State Entomologists, or appoint committees to carry on these investigations. In many American colleges they form part of the curriculum of studies. Within the last year in Ontario I am delighted to tell you they have been added to the course of instruction at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. It is but natural that