

Brunswick which he considered belonged to this species, which were in a sort of cocoon in the crevices of the gnarled fruit spurs of apple trees. He hoped members would try and settle the question for their own locality, as the decision as to this point is of great importance in deciding what is the best remedy to apply. He had secured good results in treating this insect as well as the leaf-rollers and canker-worms on apples by spraying early with Paris green. With regard to Cut-worms (*Agrotis ochrogaster*) the red-bellied cutworm had been complained of also by many of his correspondents. Several specimens had been sent to him from Lethbridge, a large proportion of which had proved to be parasitized. At Ottawa the species had also been abundant, and from rearing a large number he felt sure that the red form known as *Ag. turris* and the pale *ochrogaster* were the same species. Mr. Fyles had at the meeting a pair representing both forms taken in copulation. A new turnip pest had appeared in the Northwest Territories in the shape of a handsome chrysomelid named *Entomoscelis adonidis*. Several consignments were sent in during August.

Mr. J. Dearnness had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks. He quite agreed with the mover in the practical value of such an address as the President had given them. Speaking of the pea weevil, Mr. Dearnness had heard from farmers in the school districts he had visited that this pest was not so prevalent as last year. With regard to the Eye-spot bud-moth, he suggested spraying both the ground and the twigs during the winter. He mentioned having recently noticed a number of webs or tents on trees.

The President in acknowledging the vote of thanks explained that the tent caterpillars in the spring and the fall web-worms are two distinct insects, and that while the latter is very abundant, the former is scarce.

Mr. Denton had noticed that the *Olisiocampa* referred to by the President as being conspicuous by its absence in most parts of the Province during the past season, was unusually abundant in some orchards about London; he had collected no less than 103 nests in an orchard of three acres.

Capt. Geddes had also noticed the insect to be abundant in the state of New Jersey.

Mr. Denton referred to the injuries of the pea-weevil, and pointed out the importance of making its habits and life history known so that farmers should take the proper precautions against sowing infested seeds.

Mr. Fletcher said that frequently many of the beetles left the peas in the autumn and hibernated about barns and similar places, and therefore seed should be treated with bisulphide of carbon as soon after harvesting as possible. This substance is so inflammable and dangerous that it could not be recommended for general use by farmers, but most of the large seed dealers who handled peas had a special house built for treating their seed peas. This was especially the case in Prince Edward County.

REPORT OF THE BOTANICAL SECTION.

The report of the Botanical Section was then read by the Secretary and adopted, as follows:—

During the past year this section has held regular weekly meetings through the spring, summer and early autumn months, as well as occasional meetings during the winter. The proceedings of these meetings have been a source of great profit and pleasure to all the members.

Under the leadership of Mr. Dearnness the primary instruction of a year ago gave place to earnest work of a more advanced order.

A collection of native plants was begun, and there are now in the herbarium over three hundred species, all neatly arranged in a cabinet provided by the parent society. The success that has attended our work in this particular has been largely due to the