

behind in the importation of fruit and ornamental stock upon which the scale has occurred. The overwhelming success that followed the introduction of the Australian lady beetle, *Novius cardinalis*, and the suppression of the Cottony-cushion scale might not again be repeated in the case of the San José scale, as, in case of a successful introduction of its natural enemies, its wide diffusion over the country would render its suppression much more difficult, but it would now seem that we have in our possession information enough to indicate very strongly that in Japan *Aspidiotus perniciosus* has natural enemies, which, if brought to this country and distributed in infested orchards and places where the scale exists, would sooner or later overcome this pest and hold it in check thereafter. We have accomplished this once and saved from ruin an immense industry, starting with even less prospects of success than we now have in the case of the San José scale. A competent entomologist located in Japan, for perhaps a year, would solve the problem, as within that time he would be able to study the San José scale and its enemies over a considerable area of country, and if such enemies were transmittible, and we have no reason to suppose that they are not, arrangements could be made to have them transmitted in quantity to the various Experiment Stations in this country in the States where the scale is known to occur. From a scientific standpoint, there does not appear to be a single significant obstacle in the way of again carrying out this plan of introducing from a foreign country the natural enemies of an insect that has been introduced with the plants upon which it depredates, while these natural enemies, owing to their habits, have been left behind.

Financially speaking, there ought to be no question as to the value to the country of the benefits to be derived from this importation, in case it is found to be practical. Even if it should fail, which must be reckoned among the possibilities, but not by any means among the probabilities, the financial loss would be but a mere bagatelle for either Canada or the United States, or even a single State, for that matter.

The total expense of sending Mr. Koebele and myself to Australia (See reports U. S. Commissioners to Centennial Exhibition at Melbourne, 1888, p. 78) in 1888-89, exclusive of salaries, was exactly \$1,694.97. With \$2,000 or \$2,500 at his disposal, an entomologist would be able to accomplish all that I have indicated, provided, of course, that he was already a salaried officer and his pay was continued by the institution with which he was connected. There are two widely separated town-