

who know how much the safety of their crops depends upon the absence of the ravages of the insect hosts, and who know that 'knowledge is power,' will set *themselves* to work to obtain a practical knowledge of Entomology, in order that, when they find their wheat or any other crop affected, they may themselves be able to discover the cause of the injury, and apply the proper remedy. The Entomological agriculturist who himself lives on the spot, and sees the smitten crops day after day, will be far better able to cure the disease (if the disease be a curable one) than the cleverest agriculturist knowing nothing of Entomology would be capable of doing, even after consulting the cleverest Entomologist who knows nothing of agriculture. It is a most necessary part of the education of the agriculturist, that he should be well acquainted with Entomology, and know his friends from his foes. Some assume that all insects are hostile, and are to be indiscriminately destroyed—about as sane a proceeding as though an *ignoramus* were to pluck up his crop as soon as it appeared above ground, under the impression that what was then making its appearance was only *weeds*. We can hardly imagine that any one could possibly be so ignorant as this; but is the ignorance of those who destroy their insect friends one iota greater?"

In 1862, when I was elected a corresponding member of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, I communicated to Mr. Cresson, the secretary, the importance of forming a cabinet of insect architecture in connection with the extensive collections of the Society. I subsequently wrote a short article on the importance of forming a collection of this nature, and on the 6th May, 1863, Mr. Cresson wrote: "We have already started our collection of insect architecture, and if you can contribute any specimens to it we will be very thankful." And on the 15th June, 1863, he further adds: "The cabinet of insect architecture recommended by you has been fully started, and the progress already made bids fair for a large collection."

Now, I wish to urge the Entomological Society of Ontario to form a similar collection, as it is a most instructive and useful branch of Entomology, serving, when the specimens are properly determined and named, to trace the parent insect to its early mode of working, besides infusing a more correct system of study, and arriving at facts. All the old Entomologists took the greatest trouble and care in describing the habitations of insects, and why should we, at this advanced age of Entomological science, confine ourselves to the collecting and study of insects only. Systematists may go on writing books describing insects, larvæ, and their habitations—and such, no doubt, are very proper and necessary—but I hold that a