

to be studied where they exist. They can rarely be "planted". In order to study them the workers must have mobility and be ready to carry out work with the infected crop anywhere within a reasonable radius of his centre. m

It may be of interest to point out that one regional entomological laboratory of the Department of Agriculture has six permanent workers, two seasonal workers and one permanent stenographer and is equipped with laboratories, insecticide mixing plant, insectaries, sprays, two cars, etc., and other equipment much in excess of our provision and they probably spend more than the whole institution devotes to pure research. This is for experimental and research work alone, no instruction being involved. Perhaps we cannot compete with that and undoubtedly we must confine ourselves to the more fundamental phases of the subject, but we too must be enabled to study outbreaks in the place of their occurrence. m yes

Nevertheless, it is clear that we are not getting what we should get out of our organization for the lack of opportunity to carry our work to its logical conclusion. In other words, ordinary maintenance absorbs the funds available, but most of the plant, equipment and personnel for a much wider field of work are there. Supplemented with a little more material and equipment and personnel and a relatively modest appropriation we could increase our usefulness many times over and begin to make those contacts, which are so vital to an Agricultural College. I have estimated that, provided certain of these hypothetical added facilities are pooled with the Plant Pathology Department, we could carry out the programme, indicated in a general way in the foregoing, by the expenditure of \$2500-\$3000 per annum for each of the two departments.