

and agricultural community in the province. I understand that the establishment of an Entomological Department in the Agricultural College, with a competent man in charge, is contemplated; such a forward step would be in every way desirable and justified.

Throughout Saskatchewan the name of Mr. T. N. Willing, Associate Professor of Natural History in the Saskatchewan Agricultural College, Saskatoon, is known for his educational work among the farmers. By lectures at Institute meetings and exhibits of injurious and beneficial insects he has performed a real service to the agricultural community. Previous to his present position Mr. Willing held the position of Chief Inspector of Weeds for the Department of Agriculture in Saskatchewan, and combined with the botanical work such entomological propaganda as he was able, all enquiries respecting the control of insect pests being referred to him.

In the Province of Alberta there existed some years ago the North-West Entomological Society, which had for one of its objects the dissemination among the agriculturists of information relating to the control of insect pests, and its President, Mr. P. B. Gregson, of Waghorn, was particularly active in this aspect of the Society's work. I do not think the society exists at the present time, although there are several entomologists in the province, of whom Mr. F. H. Wolley-Dod is well known on account of his work in Noctuidæ. The Provincial Department of Agriculture of Alberta has not taken any steps in the direction of education or other work regarding the control of insect pests.

No action has been taken by the Provincial Government of Prince Edward Island regarding entomological work.

In briefly touching upon the various phases of the progress of applied entomology in the provinces nothing has been said concerning a number of agencies not entomological, all of which have helped in the general development of entomological work among the agriculturists. Such agencies are the Farmers' Institute meetings, agricultural fairs, demonstration orchards, district representatives, the more recent "Better Farming" special trains; all of these varied activities, through the zeal of those who have charge, have and will have in an increasing measure a potent influence in developing our science.

No one is more conscious of the rambling nature of the foregoing account than its writer, but if the description appears to lack co-ordination, like the solitary efforts of those who have been the pioneers in our work in Canada, you cannot fail to observe the single motive which runs through all the efforts—an unquenchable desire to place scientific knowledge at the disposal of those who will profit by its application to the advantage of the country at large. Entomologists are sometimes wont to resolve themselves into two main classes: the systematists, who collect and classify, and the economic entomologists, who study how to control species affecting man in his varied activities. Occasionally I have heard the former section speak somewhat disparagingly, even scornfully of those who apply their knowledge to every day life; on the other hand, a reversal of such opinions is sometimes heard. We need not concern ourselves with the opinions of those who collect insects as they would stamps or china, but I would remind those systematists who are inclined to hold aloof from the practical application of their science that to the work of economic entomologists they owe almost entirely that large measure of respect with which entomologists and entomological work is now regarded by the general public. The prevention and eradication of diseases carried by insects and the control of insects which have devastated our forests and crops and de-