

the wood removed by the farmer or lumberman, so as to produce not only new timber, but also to preserve important and beneficial results affecting the climatic conditions of a district. Fodder plants were receiving special attention and collections of our native Canadian grasses were being tested with a view of obtaining such a mixture as would make a good and "permanent pasture." This was greatly needed in Canada. Farmers in this country were in the habit of importing their grass seed from Europe, but this did not always prove satisfactory. Seeds of certain plants grown in northern countries were better and produced more vigorous plants than when grown in more southerly regions. Clover seed grown in Canada realized a much higher figure and was sought for more eagerly in the American markets than that grown in the United States. During his visit to the North-West last summer Prof. Saunders had obtained seeds of several species of grasses, and others had been obtained from correspondents. Experiments were now being tried with them, and it was hoped that good results would follow the testing of some of the more promising sorts. It was strange that there should be so few of our native grasses known to farmers and utilized by them. Many meadows needed to be replenished, as they were quite worn out. Regarding his duties as entomologist, Mr. Fletcher said everybody will see that they are a necessity this year. Ravages by insects are reported in all quarters, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In Europe the same troubles are felt this year as we feel in Canada. In Canada farmers had applied readily for remedies, and it had been a great pleasure to him on many occasions to be able to advise them how to cope successfully with their enemies. There were two leading modes of treatment, depending upon the nature of the insect injury. Injurious insects might be divided into two classes. (1). Those which took their nourishment by means of masticating jaws, or (2) by sucking with a tube—for the first a poisonous substance had to be applied over the surface of the plant likely to be destroyed—whilst for the other, a substance which gives off volatile matter (like pyrethrum) was applied. Pyrethrum or "Insect Powder" was a most useful substance, and its properties were graphically illustrated from an experience he had recently had in the Nepigon district—a place