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contains within its thirty pages a wonderful amount of concise information regarding our commonest insect pests and the best way to deal with them. If any intelligent farmer or gardener will faithfully carry out the directions given, he will reap an abundant reward in the saving of a very large percentage of his crops or fruits, and he will at the same time gain a practical knowledge of insects that will stand him in good stead all the days of his life. If Mr. Fletcher had done no other work, and we all know how much valuable work he is always doing, the preparation of this little treatise would amply justify his appointment as Dominion Entomologist.

I hope that I have not wearied you with so much practical entomology to-night, but there is no doubt that our department of science is just now more concerned with economic rather than with technical investigations. An evidence of this may be found in the record of the proceedings of the meeting of economic entomologists held at Washington in August last, under the presidency of our colleague, Mr. Fletcher. It was a remarkable meeting, both as regards the number of distinguished scientists who were present, and the ability and usefulness which characterised the large number of papers read and the discussions that resulted from them. I trust that a full account will be published in our forthcoming annual report.

Since our last annual meeting many publications on economic entomology have been issued from the press, for the most part in the form of bulletins prepared by the entomologists attached to the Experiment Stations in various States of the Union. They are too numerous to mention in detail, but are always useful and interesting, and in many cases most valuable contributions to the knowledge of the subject. The Division of Entomology at Washington must not be overlooked when referring to work of this kind. Besides the publication of *Insect Life*, which is by far the best periodical of its kind that we have ever seen, many valuable papers on both scientific and practical entomology have been issued.

About ten years ago (in 1881) what was then called the United States Entomological Commission, consisting of Messrs. Riley, Packard and Thomas—three very eminent men—issued a work by Dr. Packard on "Insects Injurious to Forest and Shade Trees," (Bulletin No. 7), a goodly volume of 275 pages, well illustrated and replete with valuable information. Recently a revised and much enlarged edition of this work has been issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, bringing the original work more nearly down to date, and furnishing, as far as is possible, a complete manual on the subject. The new volume is more than three times the size of the former edition, consisting of no less than 950 pages, illustrated by over 300 wood-cuts and 40 plates, 12 of which are coloured. Some idea of the extent of the work, as well as of the importance of the subject, may be formed when I mention that descriptions are given of over 300 species of insects that affect the oak, and the names of nearly 150 more are mentioned; 61 are described as attacking the elm, and 30 more mentioned; 151 described that affect the pine, and a list of 20 more given; and so on for a large number of other trees. Economic entomologists for the most part devote their attention to the insects that attack fruit trees, crops and vegetables, as these most directly affect the public; but surely no more important matter can be studied than the preservation of our forests, which are annually being depleted for the purposes of commerce, as well as by fire and insects. It is high time that more attention was paid to this matter, and that people generally should be aroused to the dangers that will surely result if we allow our country to be stripped of its woods and forests. In some countries of Europe, notably in Germany, a very rigid oversight of the forests is maintained by the Government, and no wanton or careless destruction is permitted. In connection with this, they encourage scientific men to devote their studies to the insect enemies of the trees, and as a result some magnificent books have been published. Chief among these are the grand work of Ratzeburg, and the perhaps less widely-known publications of Kaltenbach. Along side of these Dr. Packard's book will assuredly take its place.

Miss E. A. Ormerod, we are happy to say, continues her valuable work in England with unceasing devotion and industry. It is gratifying to know that the difficulties which led to her resignation of the office of Consulting Entomologist to the Royal