

among which we may mention the following beetles and plant bugs:—One of the largest metallic green tiger beetles (*tetracha virginica*) destroys immense numbers of them. In the next family of ground beetles we may mention *calosoma calidum*, which measures three-quarters of an inch long. It is black, with several rows of copper-colored spots on each wing case. *Harpalus caliginosus*, a dull black species, about the same length; *pasimachus elongatus*, a larger species; and *labia grandis*, a beetle measuring about a quarter of an inch in length, the head and thorax of which are quite small and clay-coloured, while the body, large and oval in shape, is a dark blue. One of the "rove beetles," a *philonthus*, also attacks it. As a singular fact we may mention that two or three species of blister flies (beetles) that have themselves been considered enemies of the potato, and justly, too, feed upon or destroy the Colorado beetle in the larva state, which reminds us forcibly of the old adage—

When thieves fall out honest men come by their own.

Among the plant bugs, or hemiptera, the insect is destroyed by six species at least. *Harpactor cinctus* is easily recognised by the legs and sides being banded by yellow and black. Like all the insects of this order, it is provided with a beak, and destroys its victim by sucking out its juices. *Reduvius raptorius* is about the same size, and is brownish in colour; *arma spinosa*, which looks very much like a squash bug, also feeds upon it. *Perillus circumcinctus* is brown marked with yellow; and *euschistes punctipes* resembles likewise the squash bug in general shape, except that it is larger. It is dull yellowish, covered with minute specks or dots. *Capsus linearis*, a small bug, is also an enemy to the beetle

*Lydella doryphoræ*, a dipterous insect (belonging to the flies), is parasitic in the body of the larva, which never attains the beetle state in consequence. Mr. Riley, who describes this insect, states that "it destroys fully ten per cent. of the second brood and fifty per cent. of the third brood."

Another large fly, *promachus bastardii*, is also mentioned as a potato beetle destroyer, but the same insect has such a rascally habit of killing bees that its credit mark should be small. Even a species of daddy-long-legs has been detected in destroying the larva of potato beetles. It is a known fact, however, that spiders generally are great insect eaters, and so our phalangium is only carrying out an instinct of nature. In the family of wasps *polistes rubiginosus* stings the larva, and while in a paralyzed condition bears it to its nest as food for its young.

Chickens, ducks, geese, and in fact poultry generally, will not touch these insects in either stage of their existence, so we may look in vain for help from that quarter.

Doubtless there are other insects engaged in this good work which have been left out of the list, but enough have been given to show the farmer that he has some friends in the insect tribe, and he will do well to cultivate their acquaintance and protect them. Besides if he is a keen observer, he may himself add to the list and contribute his mite to entomological science."

#### THE LOVELL VENTURE.

We print this morning a short description of the establishment recently erected by Mr. Lovell at Rouse's Point. The transference of a large printing establishment, and of the energy and industry of so many people, from Canada to a small village just across the lines, is a subject which may well challenge our serious consideration. There is nothing in Rouse's Point, considered by itself, to justify the erection of a printing office in it. Such an establishment usually requires as a first condition of success that it shall be surrounded by an active business or reading population. That certainly cannot be said to the character of the little village on Lake Champlain. It is a small community, so small that even Yankee enterprise has not deemed it important enough to entitle it to a weekly newspaper. And yet it is in such a place that Mr. Lovell has erected the large and complete establishment which we describe elsewhere; and it is there that he is already employing nearly a hundred hands, and has every promise in short time of doubling that number. The venture has certainly not been made from love of change, or from a desire to move into the United States. Mr. Lovell has lived too long in Montreal, and his social and business relations have become too well established, to cause him to change for the mere sake of changes. It is worth while, therefore, to consider what has been the motive in the establishment of this printing office, at such an apparently unpromising spot.

The truth is that this establishment at Rouse's Point is the outgrowth of the Copyright Law, which in its operation favours American publishing houses. Our American friends, whether wisely or not, we do not pretend to discuss, have always refused to be parties to an International Copyright. As a consequence they can take English works and reprint them in the United States without let or

hindrance, and having published them they can send them into Canada, at a duty of twelve and a half per cent. which is collected for the benefit of the author, and sell them where they please. In Canada, on the contrary, this cannot be done. No English work can be reprinted in this country without the direct permission of the author, who has the copyright here as well as in Great Britain, and the obtaining of this permission is a matter of so much delay and expense that, except in rare cases, and then only in the walks of light literature, has it ever been attempted. Some of the publishers in Canada have asked that they might be put on the same footing as those in the United States, that is, permitted to print whatever they find, and pay for the benefit of the authors, twelve and a half per cent. upon the edition issued to the public. But this suggestion has been met with an insulting negative, as the suggestion of dishonesty, and the authors and publishers of England go on with the idea that they are retaining Canada as a market, when in reality they are doing more than forcing the printing of their books in American rather than in the Canadian printing offices, by American rather than Canadian printers, and on American rather than Canadian paper; while the people of Canada read the American reprint, careless of whether it pleases the English author or publisher or not. Here is the prompting motive which led to the Lovell venture of a large and commodious printing establishment at Rouse's Point. There he can do what in Montreal he dare not do, without subjecting himself to penalties. There he can print any English work and send into Canada as many copies as the Canadian people require, by the simple payment of twelve and a half per cent, retaining the balance of the edition for the American market; so that by the stupidity of English authors and publishers, they have forced one enterprising Canadian publisher to meet the obstructions they have thrown in the way, by making his publishing enterprise an American instead of a Canadian one, and transferring the large expenditure of capital to a foreign country.

This illustration of the results of the law as it stands, should have the effect of attracting public attention to the monstrous injustice of the present copyright system, which, without benefitting the authors and publishers at home, is ruinous to the publishing trade in Canada. We regret to notice that there is an attempt being made in England at this moment to prevent the Royal assent being given to the bill passed last session at Ottawa. The information which reaches us is to the effect that this opposition may possibly be successful. We sincerely hope it will not be. It is a measure eminently in the interest of British authors and publishers, while at the same time it will afford some encouragement to Canadian publishers and to the building up of a Canadian publishing trade. Anything more fair to those who have an interest in the copyright, it would be difficult to imagine; and we are satisfied that in its operation it would prove not only fair but most advantageous to them. One thing is certain that the refusal of the British Government, acting upon the solicitation of British authors and publishers, to sustain the bill, would produce a very unfortunate feeling in Canada. We are a self-governing community. It is within the competence of the Canadian Parliament to put what duty it please upon British manufactures in the interest either of the revenue or requirements of the industries of the Dominion. Surely when we may do that without hindrance, is it wise that we should be prevented from regulating this copyright question in such a way as to make it unnecessary for publishers to erect printing offices on the other side of the line, the better to supply the Canadian people with English works? We are satisfied that a bill so favourable to British authors and publishers will never again pass the two houses of Parliament, and the effect of the disallowance of the present measure will be to cause a cry for free trade in foreign copyrights for Canada, which will certainly not prove advantageous to those, by whose ill-advised interference so favourable a settlement of the whole question as that now proposed will have been defeated. In the meantime we hope Mr. Lovell, as an old Montrealer, may fully realise his anticipations in relation to the business to be done at Rouse's Point, anticipations which there is good reason to believe, from orders already in from American publishing houses, will not be disappointed; and that his present venture may tend more strongly to draw the attention of the British public on both sides of the Atlantic, to the anomalous state of the patent copyright law, which in its operation has been the cause of this Lovell venture being made.\*—*Montreal Gazette*.

\*The Lovell Printing and Publishing House is situated on the margin of Lake Champlain, at Rouse's Point, New York. The landing for the Lake Champlain steamers, and the stations of the Central, Vermont and the Grand Trunk Railways are within a short distance of the building. The Lake Shore Press office is an imposing, massive and substantial structure of stone and brick, three storeys high, measuring 150 feet front by 178 feet depth with a width of 45 feet. The roof is covered with English tin. The foundation and first courses are built with magnificent blocks of lime stone from Isle La Motte quarries, many of them weighing four and five tons. The remainder of the building is built of brick.