

existed, feeding upon it and effectually keeping it in check. Professor Koebele brought back with him a good stock of this ladybird; they were propagated and disseminated throughout the infected districts, with the result that they increased very fast and in time almost exterminated the scale insects. Since then, whenever this insect makes its appearance colonies of ladybirds are sent to feed upon them. Later, almost similar results are being obtained with the black scale, *lecanium oleæ*, from the introduction of the black ladybird, *rhizobius ventralis*, and in many cases the dreaded San Jose scale is fed upon and kept in check by other ladybirds also introduced from Australia, which country seems to be the natural home of many injurious insects, and also, fortunately, of their natural enemies.

Coming to our own necessities, it is found that the ladybirds usually found in British Columbia, while feeding freely on the common green aphids, are not at all partial to that pest so often found in apple orchards, the woolly aphids, and if winged ladybirds are placed on trees infected with this pest they will fly away to more congenial food, but if we take the larvæ or grubs of these ladybirds and put them on infected trees they will probably feed on the woolly aphids, and so may the mature ladybirds which are hatched, and I hope that some of you who are troubled with woolly aphids will try this plan next summer.

I have the promise of a colony of another variety of ladybird from Mr. Alexander Craw, entomologist for the California State Board of Horticulture, which, he says, feeds voraciously on the woolly aphids. It is known as the *hippodamia convergens* or convergent ladybird, and I hope will prove valuable in British Columbia; in Oregon I heard of a beetle (the *podabrus comes*) belonging to the *lamproyridæ* (fireflies), which ate up both woolly and green aphids in great numbers, and in the Willamette Valley greenfinches (introduced from England four years ago) are getting numerous and reported as feeding on the aphids.

Again, many fruit trees, especially pears, have suffered so much from overbearing, neglect, and fungus diseases, that it will take two or more seasons to get the trees into a healthy condition again, and they often require fertilizing as much as spraying. For this purpose nothing is better than wood ashes and soapsuds. And I frequently come across fruit trees of all kinds, so grown up with moss and lichen, with bark diseased and partially rotten, which are simply breeding places for insect pests and fungus diseases, a constant menace and source of danger to healthy orchards in their vicinity, and such trees should be destroyed by fire—root and branch.

The usual formula for Bordeaux mixture is four pounds each of lime and bluestone in fifty gallons of water, and directions for its

preparation the report be made from where it is may be measured in gallons, then below this solves much bottom of the allowed to two pounds.

Mark a lime paste. add water it will contain you know the quantity water for the lime mixture.

Strain through but lutions well Re COLLECT The CH being made receive donations might be added.

A long of sending to Northwest February.

Association not properly benefits derived reports of the entitled to present.

Several present at the Secretary of member of the in the process.

Mr. Palmer

"That the