

suggested the usual remedies for this trouble; advice which, if persistently followed will, no doubt, soon reduce the numbers of the insects to about their normal proportion. Mr. Whitehead also has been actively engaged in investigating this important subject and in disseminating information among farmers.

Having been absent in Europe during the spring and early summer months, I have been unable to give the usual attention to Entomological subjects. While in England I had the privilege of seeing several fine collections of insects, but none gave me more pleasure in inspecting than that of the immortal Linnaeus, the results of whose painstaking work is carefully preserved in the library of the Linnean Society. Through the kindness of Dr. James Murie, the librarian, I was permitted to inspect this interesting cabinet, where every specimen bears evidence of having been mounted and named by this great master in natural history. One could not help dwelling in thought on the marvellous progress which has attended the study of natural science, since the master mind of this wonderful genius was brought to bear on the simplification of its nomenclature.

Every facility was also afforded me for examining the marvellously complete collections of insects in the natural history department of the British Museum in Kensington, under the kind guidance of Messrs. Butler and Kirby. Both these gentlemen did all in their power to make my visits to that institution both pleasant and profitable, and showed me many kindnesses which will never be forgotten. The collections of butterflies here are especially wonderful in their completeness. Take for instance the species composing the genera *Pieris* and *Colias*, and beginning with the plain ground colour of white or yellow, one can trace the black bordering of the wings through all the different gradations from the faintest marginal outline to the heaviest and widest bands, and the transition is so gradual that it is extremely difficult to say where one species ends and another begins.

While passing through the extensive grape-growing regions in the south of France, a sharp eye was kept on the vineyards with the view of detecting evidences of *Phylloxera*. I am pleased to report that I saw but few indications of its presence, and from enquiries made, the conclusion was reached that this insect pest which, a short time ago, was so exceedingly destructive to the vine-growing interests, is now doing comparatively little harm. It was the occasion of much regret that the limited time at my disposal would not permit me to visit any of the noted collections of insects to be found in most of the large cities in Europe.

While in London an opportunity was afforded me, which I gladly availed myself of, that of visiting the South Kensington Museum, in company with Miss Ormerod, and of inspecting the work of that talented lady as displayed in the cases of insects mounted, and the preparations made by her to illustrate the life history of injurious insects and depict their ravages, forming a most interesting and complete series of object lessons in this important economic department of entomological science. I was also present at one of the monthly meetings of the Entomological Society of London, where I had the good fortune to meet many entomologists of note, including the venerable Professor Westwood, H. T. Stainton, Esq., Mr. McLachlan, and others. All treated the stranger with the greatest possible courtesy and kindness, and at the same time manifested the warmest interest in everything relating to the progress of entomology in Canada.

During the past year there have appeared several important works on economic entomology, prominent among which may be mentioned the reports from the Entomological Bureau of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, under the direction of Professor C. V. Riley, and the report of Professor J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New York. In both these publications are recorded a number of useful observations and many new facts relating to the life history and habits of the species treated of. Among other important works on entomology may be mentioned the continuance of that magnificent work on the "Butterflies of North America," by W. H. Edwards, and a volume on the "Butterflies of the Eastern States," by G. H. French, of Carbondale, Illinois.

At the recent meeting of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Buffalo, N.Y., our Society was represented by the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Mr. J. Alston Moffat. Our Society was honoured in the election of our Secretary, Mr. E. Baynes Reed, to be Secretary of the Club. The local members did all in their power to make the gathering a pleasant one, and in addition to