

**CIHM  
Microfiche  
Series  
(Monographs)**

**ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches  
(monographies)**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

**© 1996**

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes technique et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / Le reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de  
la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear  
within the text. Whenever possible, these have  
been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines  
pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration  
apparaissent dans le texte. mais, lorsque cela était  
possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modifications dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata  
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to  
ensure the best possible image / Les pages  
totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un  
feuillelet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées  
à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure  
image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or  
discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the  
best possible image / Les pages s'opposant  
ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations  
sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir le  
meilleur image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

|  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |
|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|
|  | 10X |  | 14X |  | 18X |  | 22X |  | 26X |  | 30X |
|  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |
|  | 12X |  | 16X |  | 20X |  | 24X |  | 28X |  | 32X |

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

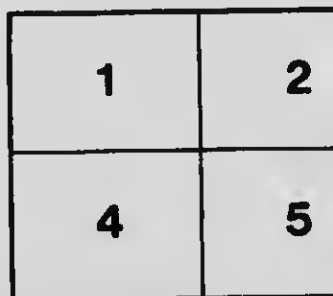
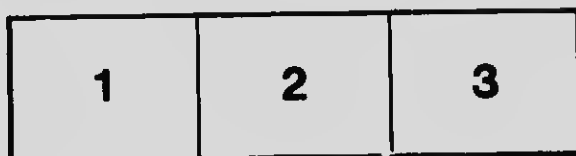
Entomology Research Library  
Agriculture Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exempleire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la  
générosité de:

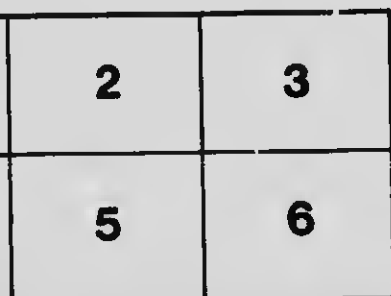
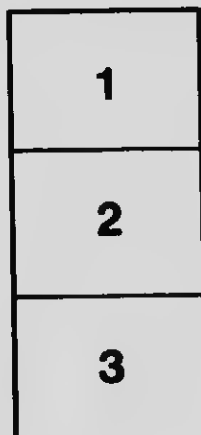
Bibliothèque de recherche entomologique  
Agriculture Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le  
plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et  
de la netteté de l'exempleire filmé, et en  
conformité avec les conditions du contrat de  
filmage.

Les exempleires originaux dont la couverture en  
papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant  
par le premier plat et en terminent soit par le  
dernière page qui comporte une empreinte  
d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second  
plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exempleires  
originaux sont filmés en commençant par le  
première page qui comporte une empreinte  
d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminent par  
le dernière page qui comporte une telle  
empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaît sur la  
dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le  
cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le  
symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être  
filmés à des taux de réduction différents.  
Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être  
reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir  
de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite,  
et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre  
d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants  
illustrent la méthode.



# MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



4.5  
5.0  
5.6  
6.3  
7.1  
8.0  
9.0  
10  
11.2  
12.5  
14  
16  
18  
20



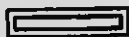
**APPLIED IMAGE Inc**

1653 East Main Street 14609 USA  
Rochester, New York  
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone  
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

LIBRARY  
ENTOMOLOGICAL RESEARCH

INSTITUTE  
DEPT. OF AGR.  
OTTAWA

# The Spruce Budworm and Larch Sawfly



Lecture delivered by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, F. E. S., Dominion  
Entomologist, at the Canadian Forestry Convention,  
City of Quebec, 19th January,

1911.

Reprint from the Report.



THE BRITISH WHIG PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED,  
KINGSTON, ONTARIO,  
1911.

OV  
P Box





MAP OF CANADA AND PART OF THE UNITED STATES TO ILLUSTRATE DR. C. GORDON HEWITT'S LECTURE  
ON THE SPRUCE BUDWORM AND LARCI SAWFLY IN CANADA.



## THE SPRUCE BUDWORM AND LARCH SAWFLY

DR. C. GORDON HEWITT, F.E.S., DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST, OTTAWA.

During this convention forest conservation has been fully discussed, but this discussion has been more or less limited to the consideration of one factor in forest destruction—fire. What has struck me is the fact that except for two references, in almost as many words, there has been no mention of another great destructive agency, namely insects. This seems peculiar when you think of one insect which when it appeared first (1882-6) destroyed all the mature tamarack from Nova Scotia to Winnipeg. When we have such an insect spreading more destructively than any fire, because it is selective in its destruction, it is quite unintelligible to me why there should be this apparent neglect of this factor. You will observe that I say apparent neglect, because I do not think there is any real neglect on the part of those interested.

In this matter we cannot consider one factor to the exclusion of the others. The three factors chiefly responsible for the destruction of our forests—fire, insects and plant diseases, are all closely interrelated. Possibly the reason that insects are not generally mentioned is because, working as they do quietly and insidiously, they carry on their destruction unnoticed except by the expert who is trained to detect them; whereas a fire can be observed by the smallest child and its ravages cover a large area in a very short space of time.

I believe that in Canada we suffer quite as much in the aggregate from insects as from fire. It has been estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture that the annual loss in the forests of that country through destructive insects amounts to over \$65,000,000. This is figured from actual observations in the forests covering a period of at least ten years. You can thus realize the enormous loss caused by insects which we shall have to consider as affecting first, the growing timber; secondly, timber products; and thirdly, the second growth upon which the perpetuation of the forest depends.

Twelve months ago at the first meeting of the Commission of Conservation I called attention to the important relation that insects bear to forestry in Canada and to the conservation of our forests, and the urgent necessity of studying all the facts possible concerning insects bearing upon this relation. I am now addressing a body of men most of whom are concerned in the practical aspect of forestry, and to you I repeat with increased emphasis that as insects play so large a part in the destruction of forests, the increasing importance of our forests as sources of timber, for regulating the water supply, for preventing erosion and for the other objects with which you are all familiar, will make it increasingly essential that, by careful scientific investigation, we shall be in possession of these facts concerning the life-histories, habits and natural means of control and other factors upon which alone any measures of control can be based and recommended.

It is not my intention to retrace my steps over the ground which was traversed in my previous address. I was requested to speak to you upon two insects which have had and are at present exercising a serious influence upon some of our important forest trees: the sawfly which is attacking the larch or tamarack, and the spruce budworm whose attacks upon the spruce and balsam in the province of Quebec have been the cause of much alarm on the part of those interested in the timber and pulpwood limits.

Both of these insects belong to a class which is destructive by reason of the larvae defoliating the trees, and this class of insects is not so serious in its results as the group of bark beetles, which are responsible for enormous damage to coniferous trees as the records of the investigations in the United States show. Nevertheless, I shall be able to show you that under certain conditions defoliating insects may be the primary cause of most serious losses.

#### THE SPRUCE BUDWORM.

The insect which is causing most alarm at present in the forests of the province of Quebec is the spruce budworm (*Tortrix fumiferana*, Clemens). Its depredations were first reported to us by the Hon. W. C. Edwards in 1909, as it was defoliating considerable areas of balsam and spruce in the upper Gatineau region about 100 miles north of Ottawa. It was also reported as defoliating the Douglas fir in British Columbia. During the past season a large number of reports and enquiries have been received by the Division of Entomology concerning the defoliation of spruce and balsam in Quebec and of the Douglas fir on Vancouver Island. As the Department of Lands and Forests of the government of the province of Quebec has a body of forest rangers throughout the province, arrangements were made by Mr. G. C. Piché, Chief Forestry Engineer, to obtain reports from them as to the distribution of the insect, and we drew up a list of questions. The results of this inquiry and of the information which the Division of Entomology has received indicate that the insect is abundant in certain areas from Lake Timiskaming on the west to Lake St. John on the east and is sparingly distributed throughout the whole province down to the International boundary. The most serious devastations have been recorded from the region having River Desert and the Upper Gatineau on the west to the Rouge River and Lake Ouareau on the east; from the region southeast of Lake St. John; and from the River St. Maurice. In British Columbia, where I visited the infested areas last year and again this year, the most severely infested region is the south-east region of Vancouver Island from Salt Spring Island and Maple Bay south to the Saanich Peninsula. Dr. Fletcher recorded it from Manitoba in 1907, and immature caterpillars which appeared to be the spruce budworm were sent to the Division during the past summer from Brandon, Manitoba. In Quebec it is attacking chiefly the balsam and spruce, but specimens attacking larch and white pine were also received from the River St. Maurice. In British Columbia it is defoliating the Douglas fir and in severely infested localities it will attack other conifers such as hemlock, larch, silver fir, &c. As its name implies its caterpillar feeds upon the buds of the tree, destroying these and thus preventing the further growth of that shoot. After the destruction of the bud it turns its attention to the leaves or needles which are eaten off at their bases after spinning them together by means of silk, the caterpillars thus make loose shelters in which they live. These dead leaves and the defoliated twigs, together with the excreta or frass formed by the caterpillar, give the branches their characteristic reddish brown appearance so that an infested forest seen from a distance appears to have been swept by fire. The life-history of the insect is of interest. The winter is passed in the caterpillar stage, as a very small caterpillar, we believe, in a little shelter constructed near a bud. In the spring, when the bud begins to swell the caterpillar begins to feed and becomes full-grown towards the end of May and beginning of June. They are then four-fifths of an inch long, of a reddish brown color, and have small light yellow warts on each segment of the body; the sides of the caterpillar are lighter in colour. They transform into brown chrysalids inside the loosely-made shelters. In six to ten days the small brown moth emerges from the chrysalis dragging the empty case partially out of the larval shelter. The moths are found from the middle of June to the end of July. Shortly after emergence they deposit their peculiar pale-green scale-like eggs in small oval patches on the undersides of the needles, and they are not conspicuous. The eggs hatch in about a week or ten days and the young larvae feed for a short time on the terminal shoots of the branches before hibernating. During July, when the moths are flying, they occur in enormous numbers about the electric and other lights. This has been specially noticeable in Ottawa, Quebec, and in Victoria, B. C. They are carried considerable distances by the wind, and this method of dispersal accounts for the rapid spread of the insect. The result of our inquiries would indicate that the spread of the insect has been in the direction of the prevailing winds at the time of the year when the moths are flying.

The results of the attacks of this insect, though a defoliating insect, are serious, though they are more complex than would appear at first sight. Fiskard stated that the destruction of the spruces along the Maine coast in the early 'eighties' was chiefly due to this insect. It is not unlikely, however that the budworm was followed by other insects. The primary injury is to the buds which are destroyed and thus the growth is checked—a serious matter on a slowly-growing tree. The repeated defoliation weakens the vitality of the tree with the result that it reaches a certain point at which it is susceptible to the attacks of bark-beetles, the chief of which is the Eastern Spruce Beetle (*Dendroctonus piceaperda* Hopk.). This beetle is more serious in its effects than any other enemy of the spruce, as it kills the tree which is then readily attacked by timber borers and fungi. As Hopkins has stated this species of bark-beetles has caused the death of a very large percentage of the mature spruce over an area of thousands of miles in the spruce forests of New York and the New England States and southeastern Canada. It has been found killing the mature spruce in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The greatest danger to my mind, therefore, of the present outbreak of the spruce budworm in Quebec is not so much the direct killing of the trees by repeated defoliation but the reducing of the vitality of the trees and rendering them more susceptible to the attacks of bark beetles especially the spruce beetle which is present in many of the affected localities, and one of my chief objects in making a tour of inspection of the most severely infested localities will be to discover whether the trees are being weakened in vitality, and this secondary attack of bark beetles is taking place. That the spruce budworm is able, however, to cause the death of the trees directly is demonstrated in British Columbia where it has killed a considerable quantity of the young Douglas firs of the second growth which is a most serious matter as affecting the natural regeneration and afforestation.

Spreading like fire by means of the moths it is impossible to check the spread of this pest by ordinary means. Two things only appear to be possible; to study, in the manner I describe later in my account of the larch sawfly, the progress of the work of the parasites with a view to ascertaining whether the natural means of control are proving effectual and, by careful inspection of the infested areas, to detect the beginning of the attacks of the bark-beetles upon the weakened trees. As soon as such attacks are observed the trees should be immediately dealt with, as is possible in the early stages of the outbreaks of these insects. By such timely action it may be possible to prevent the spread of the beetles and the weakened trees, instead of being killed by the latter, will have the opportunity to recover, should the outbreak of the budworm be transient or checked by natural causes. These bark beetles are the most destructive of all insects attacking conifers but, at the same time, if the necessary steps are taken, it is possible to prevent serious outbreaks. The chief essential is that the forest rangers shall have such entomological knowledge as will enable them to detect the first signs of the outbreak the chief of which is the turning yellow or red of the tops of the trees. The presence of the spruce budworm will make such detection more difficult. If the identity of the species of beetle is scientifically determined, it is usually possible to recommend the measures to be taken to check the further spread of the insect.

A study of the parasites of the spruce budworm, both in Quebec and British Columbia, is being made with a view to ascertaining the extent of their work. This insect is stated not to have many parasites. So far, we have discovered about seven species of parasites which attack it, and next year we hope to have sufficient material to enable us to estimate the degree of parasitisation.

#### THE LARCH SAWFLY.

This 'larch-worm,' as it is sometimes called, since the defoliation of the larch or tamarack is caused by the caterpillar, has been known in Europe since the early part of the nineteenth century where it was injurious to the European larch in cer-

tain regions of Germany. It was first discovered in America by Dr. Hagen of Harvard University who recorded it in the '*Canadian Entomologist*' in 1881. In that and the two following years it was found through the New England States where great destruction of the larch was caused. It was not long in reaching Canada, for in 1883 Dr. Fyles reported its appearance in Quebec on *Larix Americana*. Two years later, my predecessor, Dr. Fletcher, gave an account of its occurrence in his annual report as Dominion Entomologist: it occurred throughout the east in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In 1905 it again assumed serious proportions and it will be of interest to quote Dr. Fletcher's reference to it in his report of that year. After mentioning the fact that it reached Canada in 1882, he states that after three or four years of being stripped, the larches over millions of acres, and practically over the whole of Eastern Canada, were wiped out. With this large destruction of its food plant, the insect practically disappeared until 1904 when it again became noticeable upon ornamental European larches and on larches in swamps. Further, he says: 'A feature of the last outbreak of 1882 to 1885 was the rapidity with which the attack spread, and the suddenness with which it disappeared. Occasionally specimens of the sawfly or of the colonies of larvae have been seen from time to time since 1885, but there has been no noticeable destruction until the present year.' This last attack has now spread along the forest belt into Manitoba where I have observed it during the past two years, and it has also been reported from near James' Bay and recently as far west as Battleford, Saskatchewan. I have not found it attacking the western larch in British Columbia, but its occurrence there would not be surprising. East of Winnipeg it may be said to extend to the Atlantic as I have found it throughout to the eastern region of Nova Scotia. Its present known distribution in Canada, therefore, is over an area of 2,500 miles in extent. In the United States it extends from the Atlantic coast to Minnesota and as far south as Pennsylvania.

The results of the first outbreak were disastrous as was seen from the report just quoted. The second growth of larch is now being attacked, and we cannot prophesy as to the result of this renewed outbreak. Even should these trees escape, I shall show later in what manner the timber has been reduced in value and utility in most cases by the effect of the first visitation of 1882-5 upon the young second growth.

The habits and life-history of the insect are such as to render it injurious in both the caterpillar or worm stage and the fly stage. The winter is passed by the larva in a cocoon under the turf round the base of the tree. In May the larvae transform into the perfect insect and the flies begin to emerge during that month. An interesting feature of the productive powers of the larch sawfly is that it can reproduce parthenogenetically, this means that the females can deposit eggs which, although they have not been fertilized by the males, are not infertile but produce larvae of the sawfly. This interesting phenomenon which also occurs in certain other insects, is of importance as the productive power of the species is increased when the necessity of the female meeting a male is dispensed with. Shortly after emerging the females begin to deposit their eggs. The eggs are always deposited in the terminal green shoots of the larch and never on any other part of the tree. In laying the eggs the female sawfly makes an incision in the tender stem of the shoot by means of a pair of saw-like instruments at the end of the body and into this incision the egg is pushed. The eggs are usually deposited in a double row in the shoot and as many as forty or fifty eggs may be found on a single green shoot. As they are usually deposited along one side of the shoot the injuries inflicted by the saw-like appendages of the female cause the shoot as it grows to curl. In many cases the injuries are so severe as to kill the shoot and the presence of the dead and reddish-brown shoots often serves as an indication of the presence of the insect. In about a week to ten days after deposition the eggs hatch and the young pale green caterpillars emerge and immediately begin to feed upon the green verticels of leaves. As they become older they feed in masses, sometimes as many as fifty or sixty caterpillars in a single

cluster and, feeding in this manner, they completely strip the branches of all green leaves which gives the trees a winter aspect in the middle of summer. The caterpillars are full-grown in three to four weeks and, during their lives, they cast their skins five times. As the period during which the sawflies emerge from the cocoons is a lengthy one, there is a correspondingly long period during which the eggs are deposited and the larvae emerge; in consequence of this, one may find recently-emerged caterpillars feeding side by side with full-grown specimens and the caterpillars may be found in Canada feeding as late as the second week in August. As the first newly hatched caterpillars were found during the last week in May in the neighbourhood of Ottawa and full-grown caterpillars in August, and as the caterpillar stage is not a long one, it might be assumed by anyone who had not made these observations that there were two broods of the sawflies during the year, which has been proved not to be the case.

The full-grown caterpillar measures about two-thirds of an inch in length. Its color is bluish or glaucous green, the lower surface being a lighter green. The head and three pairs of thoracic legs are jet black. It also possesses seven pairs of abdominal legs. When the caterpillars are full-grown they either crawl down or drop from the tree and penetrate the turf round the base of the tree to the depth of a few inches. There they spin a brown oval cocoon about two-fifths of an inch in length, and in this the winter is passed, the caterpillar transforming into the perfect insect in the following year as previously described. The sawflies are black with the middle portion of the hind-body or abdomen a bright resin-red and they measure about half an inch in length.

The forester is naturally most concerned in the measures which may be adopted to control or prevent the attacks and spreading of a pest. Means of control are of two kinds, those of nature and those of man; the latter are frequently adaptations of the former. In cases where a pest has gained some headway and extends over a large area, especially of virgin forest, it is normally impracticable to adopt any measures of control which will be of value. We are compelled to wait the disappearance of the pest either by the exhaustion of its food supply by the killing of the trees or by its extermination through the attacks of parasites or other natural enemies. For this reason the study of the natural means of control is attaining considerable importance in entomological problems and mention will be briefly made of such a study which I have been making during the last few years in connection with the outbreak of this insect in England and in Canada. In that investigation it was found that the commonest parasite attacking the caterpillars of the sawfly in England was an Ichneumon *Mesoleius aulicus* and it was decided to study the progress of the work of this parasite from year to year. In 1908 it was found that it had attacked and destroyed 6% of the caterpillars of the previous year. Next year the percentage of caterpillars killed by the parasites was 15% and last year the percentage of caterpillars killed by this natural means of control was nearly 65%, an enormous increase which means that the parasite has practically gained control over the sawfly, and this is borne out by the observations made by Mr. Mangan who is continuing the work, who informs me that during the past summer the trees, instead of having the completely burned appearance and defoliated condition of the previous years, had the normal green appearance, so it was not a little difficult to discover the insects. This disappearance was almost entirely due to the natural causes, the chief of which was the parasite *Mesoleius aulicus*. The chief of the other potent natural causes were the small voles or field mice and the birds, especially the tits. A system of bird encouragement and protection was initiated when it was discovered that certain species of birds were feeding upon the caterpillars, especially as there was a relative scarcity of birds in the infested region. Nest boxes were distributed, an additional number being provided each year. Last year there were nearly 300 boxes and over 50% of these were occupied, which indicates a considerable increase in the number of birds in view of the scarcity previous to their encouragement. Such a system of bird protection, in other

words the encouragement of the natural enemies of these insect pests is carried on in Europe not only by individuals, but also by those states in which the forests are important natural resources.

This study of the parasitic and other means of natural control is the only line of investigation which can be carried on and its practical results, although they may not be apparent at first sight, are nevertheless of importance as we can measure the efficacy and progress of natural causes of control, and in this way alone can prophesy the course that the outbreak will take, which will enable the forester to act accordingly. During the last year a beginning was made of a study of the parasites of this sawfly in Canada, the chief of which was found to be a small insect *Coelopisthia nematocida* Packard, which deposits its eggs inside the cocoon by piercing the cocoon with its elongate ovipositor. The eggs are deposited on the hibernating caterpillar lying inside the cocoon and on hatching the parasitic larvae feed upon it and so destroy it. From the prevalence of this parasite which has been reared from cocoons found not only near Ottawa but also from Massachusetts, I am inclined to consider it an important factor in the natural control of the pest.

The serious result of the attack of this insect does not consist in the destruction of the mature timber alone, but also in its effect upon the young second growth. I have previously shown how the injury to the young growing shoot by the female in inserting her eggs may either kill the shoot or cause its curvature and it may be so strong as to cause the shoot to curve through a complete circle. Usually, however, a strong curve in the stem is formed and an erect position is gained subsequently. This strong curve or kink on the stem has a serious effect on the growth of the timber, and as a result of these injuries you may see the young larches from Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, almost to Winnipeg having the main stem curved in various ways, as my illustration shows, rendering the future timber totally insuitable for the best uses to which the larch is put. The results of this insect's work, then, are twofold, the killing of the mature trees by repeated defoliation and the permanent injury to the young second growth which enormously reduces the value of the subsequent timber and in this manner not only is the larva injurious but the mature insect also. As in the case of the spruce, the trees weakened in vitality by defoliation by the caterpillars will be especially subject to the attacks of the bark-boring beetles and also of those fungi to which the larch is susceptible.

THE CHAIRMAN—I am sure that as Canadians we will all congratulate ourselves that we have a Minister of Agriculture who has the good sense to profit by the scientific assistance of such men as Dr. Hewitt. I am also sure that every one of us feels regret that our good friend, Senator Edwards, was not here to appreciate what science can do in a practical way for the development of the forestry industry. Personally I do not know when I have enjoyed a lecture as much as I have enjoyed Dr. Hewitt's address. I trust we shall have an opportunity of hearing him again at another meeting of our Association, for I feel that such addresses as his cannot but be of benefit to us individually and as an organization.

It being 10 p.m. the convention adjourned.







