

Central Experimental Farm,

Ottawa, 23rd October, 1912.

MR. R. TREHERNE,

1625 Nelson Street,

Vancouver, B. C.:

DEAR SIR,—

I thank you for your letter received yesterday, and for your kind promise to send a copy of your Proceedings containing the list of members of your Entomological Society, so that I may write to them direct for Bumble-bees. I am also working up the other *Aculeate hymenoptera*, and shall be pleased to receive specimens of Wasps, of Sand-wasps and solitary Bees.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. L. SLADEN,

Assistant for Apiculture.

Mr. W. H. Brittain, Provincial Entomologist, also requested the members present, as well as those who were unable to be at the meeting, to send him specimens of British Columbia Coccidæ (Scale insects) for identification and study.

NOTE—Financial Statement follows the list of members on last page.

RE IMPERIAL BUREAU.

The Secretary then read a letter which he had received from Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, in regard to the formation of an Imperial Bureau which is being formed in London and will be maintained by the various Governments within the British Empire.

"It would probably interest the members of the Society, when they meet in January, if you informed them of the formation of this Bureau. The first move which was made towards its formation was the calling of a Conference in 1911 by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the Ministers of Agriculture of the various Dominions and Colonies who were in London at that time. At this Conference it was decided that such a Bureau was desirable for the purpose of assisting the various countries in the British Empire in the matter of preventing the spread of and furthering the investigations on injurious insects. The Colonial Office then drew up a scheme for the formation of a Bureau of this nature and this was submitted to the various Dominions and Colonies for their consideration. While the scheme submitted did not benefit Canada to the extent that it benefitted other parts of the Empire, chiefly because our entomological service is well organized, but more especially because the scheme proposed to confine itself, so far as the collecting of information regarding insect pests was concerned, to the countries within the British Empire, we wished to further its aims and co-operate, if

possible. As we obtain most of our natural products and with them our new insect pests from non-British countries, it was necessary, if the scheme were to be of use to us, and in our opinion of real use to the other Colonies, that its survey should not be confined to the British Empire, but should be world-wide. Such a more extended scheme was considered to be desirable by us. I conferred with the Colonial Office authorities in London in January and in August, after the International Entomological Congress, the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies called another conference of the Government entomologists of the Dominions and Colonies and of the Entomological Research Committee of the Colonial Office to work out a scheme for inspection co-operation.

At this conference the more extended scheme which we proposed was unanimously adopted and an Imperial Entomological Bureau will be formed and will be maintained by financial contributions from the self-governing Dominions and Colonies and also from the Colonial Office. It will supply information on the subject of insect pests and will also identify insects sent in by those entomologists who have not access to large collections or who are unable to get their material identified. One of its most useful functions will be the publication of a journal containing abstracts of current literature relating to insect pests and their control.

The co-operation which will result from the formation of this Bureau will be of undoubted benefit to the Colonies concerned and will materially assist all parts of the British Empire in their efforts to control insect pests."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

"CARBON BISULPHIDE FUMIGATION."

During the last ten to twenty years many methods aiming at the destruction of insect pests infecting trees, shrubs, plants and grain, etc., have been put into practice.

The problem has always been: What is the most deadly to the insects, the least harmful to the stock they infect, and also within the bounds of economic practice?

The methods in use may be quoted as, Spraying, Dipping and Fumigating. All three of these have their special merits, according to the conditions under which they are applied.

Fumigation has been very extensively adopted by the Government Departments in many parts of the world, for the purpose of preventing the spread of insect pests from one country to another.