Arranged alphabetically: the numbers corresponding to those on the accompanying map. (V. I. = Vancouver Island.)

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1.	Adams Lake		Departure Bay, V. I.				Saanich, V. I.
2.	Agassiz	21.	Douglas Lake		Minnie Lake		Salmon Arm
3.	Alexandria	22.	Fairmont	41.	Mt. Cheam		Shalalth
4.	Barkerville	23.	Fairview	42.	Nanaimo, V. I.	61.	Sidney, V. I.
	Beavermouth	24.	Field	43.	Nelson	62.	Skidegate
6.	Birch Island	25.	Gang Ranch	44.	Newcastle, V. I.	63.	Smithers
7.	Bridge Lake	26.	Glacier	45.	Okanagan Falls	64.	Squilax
	Buccaneer Bay	27.	Goldstream, V. I.	46.	Okanagan Landing	65.	Sooke, V. I.
9.	Burns Lake	28.	Grantham's Landing	47.	Oliver		Summerland
	Canim Lake	29.	Hazelton	48.	Osoyoos	67.	Terrace
	Cedarvale	30.	Hope	49.	Pender Harbour		Tyee
12.	Celista	31.	100 Mile House	50.	Penticton	10111	Vancouver
13.	Chase	32.	Kamloops	51.	Powell River		Vernon
	Chilcotin	33.	Kaslo	52.	Prichard		Victoria
15.	Clinton	34.	Kelowna	53.	Prince George	72.	Walhachin
	Courtenay, V. I.	35.	Keremeos	54.	Prince Rupert	73.	Westbank
	Cowichan Lake, V. I.	36.	Kitchener	55.	Quesnel	74.	Yale
	Cranbrook	37.	Kitwanga	56.	Revelstoke		
	Creston		Lillooet	57.	Royal Oak, V. I.		
					And Annual Control		

## **BOOK REVIEW**

"A Century of Entomology in the Pacific Northwest," by Melville H. Hatch, University of Washington Press. Seattle 5. \$1.50.

In this little book of 43 pages Dr. Hatch has brought together for the first time the facts relating to the development of entomology in the States of Oregon. Washington and the Province of British Columbia. The work of assembling this information has obviously entailed considerable research and the author has succeeded very effectively in synchronizing the events leading to the gradual development of entomological work in the different parts of the Pacific Northwest.

The book is divided into five chapters dealing with periods of development; first, the period of itinerant collectors, then the period of resident collectors who laid the foundation of our entomological societies; then the period of established laboratories, showing the growth of applied entomology in this region from small beginnings to gradual broadening of the work in recent years. We regret that, in this chapter, mention has not been made of the names of Dr. W. H. Brittain and his assistant Mr. M. H. Ruhmann, the first entomologists to be appointed by the Government of

British Columbia. Dr. Brittain held the dual position of Provincial Entomologist and Plant Pathologist at Vernon from 1912 to 1913 when he resigned on accepting the post of Provincial Entomologist for Nova Scotia. Mr. Ruhmann was appointed assistant to Dr. Brittain in 1912 and, when the direction of entomological work was taken over by R. C. Treherne under the Dominion Government, after Dr. Brittain's departure, he continued in the position of Assistant Provincial Entomologist until his death in 1943.

In other respects we find that full recognition has been given to the work of British Columbia entomologists. Chapter four describes the expansion of entomological work from 1930 until the present time and a short chapter is devoted to enumeration and description of the insect collections in the Pacific Northwest. The book is illustrated with portraits of several noted men who played a prominent part in founding the structure of our present day entomological organizations and many facts of historical interest are recorded. For reference purposes Dr. Hatch's book will be of value and interesting to all who are presently engaged or who have taken part in entomological work in the Pacific Northwest.—W. Downes.