

article, and being found alive after a long sojourn in situations where there would seem to exist no chance for them to find any subsistence.

Such a short but correct *exposé* of the habits of the beetle as connected with the possibility of its penetrating almost anywhere, and by almost any means of transport, renders indeed insoluble the problem of absolutely preventing its inroad into new fields of devastation, no matter how remote or by what obstacles they may be separated from the regions already invaded.

It may be remarked in this respect that potatoes and their covering are neither more nor less apt to harbour the insect than anything else.

But if the absolute repelling of the invader is unfortunately beyond reach, the extent of the disaster is fortunately in a very great measure under control, involving, of course, care and expense.

The remedies which necessity has taught on this side of the Atlantic are such as to require for their application the joint effort of the community at large, kept alive to its interests and duties by the authorities, and men of devotedness to the common welfare.

These remedies are,—

1st. Searching for and crushing every potato beetle wherever found.

2nd. Frequent visits to the potato fields, and searching for the eggs deposited on the under side of the leaves of the potato vine; and

3rd. Watching for the presence of the larvæ on the buds and on the leaves of the plant, in order to destroy them by means of *Paris Green*, the only substance yet discovered to be effectually operative on a large scale for the destruction of the insect in its larva state.

By these means, and by these means only, the invaded American States, and the western part of Canada, have been able to secure potato crops in a measure commensurate with the care and energy bestowed, and by similar means only can the invasion be retarded and lessened in its effects.

No measure has been taken in Canada, for reasons given, to prevent the falling or creeping of individual insects on board ships loading in Dominion seaports.

There is, however, almost a certainty that the environs of Montreal will be invaded next year, and with that prospect in view, general orders may be given to public officers and employés of the ports to look for and destroy any beetles which might be observed on the wharves, on sheds, on packages of goods to be embarked, or on board ships. A general appeal might also be made to all persons having to deal with the shipping for assistance in the execution of such preventive measures.

The undersigned respectfully recommends the adoption of such precautions, beyond which he does not see that there is anything within the power of the Canadian Government to do.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) *L. Letellier.*

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, 6th October, 1876.

Admiralty, 26th June, 1877.

Staff Surgeon William Harris Lloyd, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 31st May, 1877.

Admiralty, 28th June, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st July,

1876, the undermentioned Commanders on the Retired List have been allowed to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the 24th instant:—

Commanders:

Richard Henry Roe.

Honourable George FitzClarence.

Henry Charles Burleigh.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, and 30th April, 1877—

Chief Engineer Joseph J. Greathead has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

War Office, Pall Mall,

29th June, 1877.

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Surgeon Thomas William Thompson to be Surgeon, vice Edgcombe Venning, who resigns his Commission. Dated 30th June, 1877.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Captain Albert McCann retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 30th June, 1877.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Captain Robert Stevenson retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 30th June, 1877.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Andrew Baldrey to be Adjutant. Dated 13th June, 1876.

7th Dragoon Guards, Captain Colin Campbell, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice E. M. Lyte, retired. Dated 9th June, 1877.

1st Dragoons, Lieutenant William Henry Robertson resigns his Commission. Dated 30th June, 1877.

12th Lancers, Paymaster and Honorary Captain Alexander Sidney G. Jauncey, from the 67th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Captain W. H. Buttanshaw, transferred to the 16th Lancers. Dated 30th June, 1877.

14th Hussars, Captain William Noel Hill, from the 16th Lancers, to be Captain, vice T. H. H. Garrett, who exchanges. Dated 30th June, 1877.

Veterinary-Surgeon of the First Class William Albert Russell, from the Army Service Corps, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Veterinary-Surgeon of the First Class F. F. Marshall, who exchanges. Dated 30th June, 1877.

16th Lancers, Captain and Brevet Major J. M. Mc'Nair, from half-pay, late 5th Lancers, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major R. Rintoul, retired on half-pay. Dated 30th June, 1877.

Captain Thomas Horsfall Heaton Garrett, from the 14th Hussars, to be Captain, vice W. N. Hill, who exchanges. Dated 30th June, 1877.

17th Lancers, Lieutenant Charles Evelyn Arkwright retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 30th June, 1877.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Francis Charles Trollope, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R. L. Pemberton, resigned. Dated 30th June, 1877.

Surgeon George Ballingall Stuart, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major W. R. Lane, appointed Battalion Surgeon, Scots Guards. Dated 30th June, 1877.