

## RESOLUTION 22.

*Resolved*, That it be a recommendation from the First Pan-Pacific Food-conservation Conference to the various maritime countries of the Pacific area that urgent attention be directed to the study of ocean and coastal currents, and to the working-up of data already available, with a view to the elucidation of important problems in navigation and commercial fisheries concerning the countries mentioned.

This resolution, which is of too general a nature to be effective, is of importance from the point of view of fish-distribution. It was suggested after the reading of my paper on "Ocean Currents and their Bearing on the Distribution of Food Fishes," in which I pointed out that apparently the great majority of swimming-forms liberated at the Portobello Marine Fish-hatchery are carried either northwards along the east coast of the South Island of New Zealand or in a north-easterly direction towards the Chatham Islands.

## APPENDIX II.

## MEMORANDUM FOR DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SECTION IV, dealing with Plant Quarantine, Plant Entomology, and Plant Pathology, was ably presided over by Dr. Charles L. Marlatt, of Washington, Chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Entomology. This section dealt with important problems of special interest to the fruit, rice, and sugar producers of the Pacific, and the meetings were well attended, and its discussions were animated.

The following resolutions, Nos. 24 and 25, are of a general character, and are recommended to the notice of the Department:—

## RESOLUTION 24.

Whereas it is of great importance to guard against the losses due to insects and other animal depredators, to plant-diseases, and to pest plants or weeds, which in all countries greatly diminish the yields of food crops; and whereas the risk of transfer of plant-pests from one country to another is increasing vastly under the conditions of modern commerce; and whereas the information as to the occurrence and distribution of such pests within the Pacific area is far from being adequate to form the basis for appropriate restrictions on movement of products necessary to prevent the spread of such enemies:

Therefore be it *resolved*, That this Conference, to meet these emergencies and needs, recommends and approves the appointment of an International Crop-protection Committee or Board to promote and co-ordinate the investigations of such crop enemies and related subjects throughout the Pacific region, and when necessary in other regions, such as the West Indies, which have close commercial relations with Pacific countries; and that, on recommendation of the Crop-protection Section of the Conference, the following provisional committee be designated to organize such work and provide for its support by the countries concerned, and for the selection of the said International Crop-protection Committee, on nominations of one or more members for each country, to be made by the proper agencies of such countries: O. H. Swezey, E. M. Ehrhorn, H. A. Lee, H. L. Lyon, D. T. Fullaway.

The duties of such International Crop-protection Committee shall be—

- (a.) To promote surveys throughout the Pacific area for the purpose of acquiring information as promptly as possible concerning both the known and the probable enemies of crops, and also concerning the parasites and other agencies which may be useful in the control of such crop enemies;
- (b.) To encourage research work necessary for the local control of such enemies, to determine what quarantine action may be warranted, and to develop better methods of inspecting and disinfecting plants and plant products;
- (c.) To promote the development by each country of larger numbers of trained workers in the general field of plant-pest survey and control;
- (d.) To obtain agreements and understandings between countries as to giving prompt notification of the appearance of any new and destructive pests, and to secure the co-operation of such countries in the prevention of spread of such pests.

## RESOLUTION 25.

Whereas the excellent economic results that have been gained by the transportation of parasites and other natural enemies of injurious insects from one country to another, as in Hawaii, on the mainland of the United States, in Italy, France, New Zealand, Uruguay, Chile, South Africa, the Island of Mauritius, and other places, have fully justified continued and broader work in this direction, and therefore larger expenditures of funds by Governments and smaller organizations; and whereas the transportation and introduction of such beneficial insects, to be successful and free from danger, usually involves technical studies of an enormously complicated chain of interactions of organisms: