

examined. Mr. G. Beaulieu, Field Officer of the Branch, who was also present in the same district during the period June 20 to 29, could not find any fields sufficiently infested to enable him to undertake control experiments similar to those conducted at Bowesville, Ont. In some fields a second treatment was given owing to very heavy rains following the first spreading.

In the Parishes of Pointe du Lac, St. Boniface de Shawinigan and Almaville, similar satisfactory results were obtained and the farmers generally were well pleased with the poisoned bait, which certainly saved from destruction many fields of crops.

The question of the control of locusts is a very important one to many farmers in Eastern Canada, but we are extremely hopeful as a result of our experimental and field demonstration work, that the destruction of these insects in future outbreaks will be a comparatively simple matter—largely one of proper co-operation. Farmers living in districts where locusts are destructive should organize in early spring so that a sufficient quantity of poison, etc., will be readily available to distribute over the fields when the locusts are about the size shown at *a* and *b* of figure herewith of the Lesser Migratory Locust. The poisoned bait should be applied early in the morning (before or very soon after sunrise) on or about the same day. Twenty pounds of poisoned bait is sufficient to treat five acres. It is, of course, not necessary that the mixture be applied to all of the land, but by scattering it thinly here and there throughout the fields sufficient of the bait will be distributed to attract the locusts from considerable distances. In the preparation of the bait it is wise to guard against the breathing of the fine particles of the Paris green. This may be avoided by tying a handkerchief, loosely, over the mouth and nose.

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