entomological. His last article, "Notes on Some Ottawa District Plants" (11 pp.) was published in the February, 1917, issue of The Ottawa Naturalist. He was certainly an excellent student and most careful writer. His writings have indeed enriched our knowledge of Canadian Entomology.

His wife, one son and one daughter survive him. To them we extend our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement.

ARTHUR GIBSON.

POPULAR AND PRACTICAL ENTOMOLOGY.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CUTWORM BAITS.*

BY JOHN J. DAVIS AND C. F. TURNER, LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

In the Emergency Entomological Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, No. 5, Sept. 1, 1917, we reported experiments to determine the suitableness of sawdust as a filler for cutworm and grasshopper poison baits in place of the increasingly expensive wheat bran. Briefly these results were as follows: Tests were made at Johnson, Indiana, in a corn field infested with so-called "over-flow worms" (*Agrotis ypsilon*). Here the regulation bran mash, that is 1 lb. poison to 25 lbs. filler (sawdust or bran), 2 quarts molasses, six lemons and water as needed. Three formulæ were used. Paris green and bran, Paris green and sawdust, and white arsenic and bran, and these were scattered broadcast at the rate of 5 lbs. per acre. The ground thus treated July 9 was re-planted to corn July 14, and counts were made July 23, with the following results:

Paris green and bran	2% plants cut.
Paris green and sawdust	5% plants cut.
White arsenic and bran	3% plants cut.
Check	50% plants cut.

Similarly at Akron, Indiana, experiments were conducted with Paris green and bran and Paris green and sawdust for the control of the army worm (*Cirphis unipuncta*). Two strengths

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