

the grubs are destructive the advice has not been followed. Farmers, as a rule, tell us they cannot grow clover in northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin and similar latitudes because of winter killing. On the contrary thoroughly competent authorities inform us that if the land is properly prepared for clover the danger of loss by winter killing is of little consequence, and that agriculture would be greatly improved in these sections if it were possible to secure a greater acreage of clover to replace the now large acreage of timothy. With the knowledge we now possess with regard to the importance of clover in the rotation as a means of preventing white grub injury it is not unlikely that it will have some influence in reducing the timothy and increasing the clover acreage in the white grub districts, and in this way in part compensates for the losses which have resulted within the past ten years.

A rotation which we have recommended in the past for the white grub territory of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin and similar latitudes and which is approved by the agronomists is oats or barley, clover and corn. If oats or barley are on the ground the year of the May-beetle flight it will contain many grubs but since either will be followed by clover which is little injured by white grubs, no harmful results will follow. If the field bears a good stand of clover during May and June of the year May-beetles are abundant, few or no eggs will be laid in the ground and it can be safely followed by corn, while if the field is in corn the year the beetles are abundant, few eggs will be laid if the field is kept cultivated during the flight of the May-beetles, as it naturally should be, and further even should there be eggs laid in the corn ground as there occasionally are when the field is alongside a timber lot, the ground would be planted to oats or barley the following year according to the rotation suggested and these grains are little injured by grubs.

These few facts regarding the role of clover in the rotation to prevent white grub losses are brought together not only to emphasize the entomological importance of this crop, but also to show again the intimate relation between the study of soils and crops and field crop entomology, and the importance of a more intimate correlation of the two subjects.