of securing sawdust in sufficient quantities on the Prairie  $\rm Pro-ces$ , the cheapness of the Criddle mixture is an important factor. It is made by adding 1 pound of Paris green, or white arsenic, and 1 pound of salt to 15 gallons, by measure, of fresh horse droppings. Sufficient water should be added to the droppings to make a moist, but rot sloppy, mash, and the Paris green and salt then added and thoroughly mixed by means of a fork or rake. The mixture may be scattered lightly from a low barrel, box, or tub, by means of a trowel or shingle, in the infested fields, chiefly where the insects are feeding.



Egg pods of locusts, showing various shapes; pod at right opened to show the closely packed eggs. (Original).

Ploughing.—Old pasture land or other areas known to attract locusts for the purpose of egglaying should be ploughed to a depth of at least six inches after the eggs have been deposited. Egg-laying takes place in late summer and early autumn, and the ploughing therefore, should be done in late autumn or in spring before May of the following year, in order that as many eggs as possible will be buried deeply, thus preventing the young escaping to the surface. If the ploughing is done in spring, it is wise to follow this immediately by harrowing. Shallow ploughing, which would undoubtedly break up many of the egg pods, would not, however, be thorough enough, so is not to be recommended.

Damage to Binder Twine.—In the Prairie Provinces considerable injury, some years, has been caused by locusts, as well as crickets, eating binder twine when grain is standing in stooks. Some kinds of twine, as for instance that which is loosely twisted, has been more attractive to the insects. We have used several mixtures to protect the twine from locust injury, and the following has been found most useful:—

of binder twine should be soaked in the solution for half an hour, and then dried so fore using. The mixture, of course, is not intended to destroy locusts; it simply errent.