agronomic advice, nor indeed is it a good entomological practice in relation to such insects as the root aphis and root worm.

For several years past our records have shown very little or no injury to corn planted on ground which was in clover the preceding year, and not infrequently observant farmers have reported this condition. The past year observations which are more conclusive and which corroborate the above statment have been made. For instance, last fall at Cascade, Iowa, we collected grubs behind a plow which circled a field, two-thirds of which bore a crop of timothy and one-third a good stand of alsike clover. As the plow turned up the soil in the timothy area the grubs were very abundant but as soon as the clover sod was reached, scarcely a grub could be found. Further, at one corner of the clover area the clover had died out, apparently because the lime had washed away, and the small patch had grown up in smartweed, sorrel and the like, and here the grubs were again abundant as in the timothy end of the field. At Richland, Michigan, a farmer limed his field preparatory to sowing clover, but left one drill row unlimed to satisfy himself on the value of the lime. Last spring when the May-beetles were abundant at Richland there was an excellent stand of red clover over the entire field excepting the unlimed strip which grew up to grass and timothy. An examination this spring revealed 30 to 40 grubs to the square yard in the unlimed strip, that is, where the timothy was growing, while in the rest of the field where the clover had made a good growth only 1 or 2 grubs to the square yard were to be found, and in digging a trench from the clover into the timothy one knew as soon as the timothy strip was reached by an abundance of grubs. All of these facts give us conclusive evidence that May-beetles will not deposit their eggs in numbers in ground which has a stand of clover which covers the ground, probably because the clover mats over the surface and makes it difficult for the beetles to make an entrance.

The natural conclusion is to substitute clover for timothy in the rotation and to follow corn on clover ground, especially the year following an abundance of May-beetles. The growing of clover in place of timothy is a practice which has been recommended and advised by agronomists, but in most sections where