

Referring to the value of this mixture in the province of Manitoba, Mr. Norman Criddle, who devised it, says:—

"There is no doubt whatever as to the remarkable attractiveness of this mixture at all periods, from the time of the locusts' appearance in May until they die in September, or of its superiority over any other form of extermination yet tried in these parts. The evidence of farmers is almost unanimous on this point, and all the best type of men speak with enthusiasm of its value, the few exceptions being due to faulty methods in its application and mixture. My brothers and I have used it continuously for the last ten years with perfect success and at very small cost, the last occasion being in 1913, when we undoubtedly saved many acres of crop, while on more than one occasion its use undoubtedly saved the whole crop as was shown by the destruction of crops on neighboring farms not treated."



Fig. 6.—Field of corn largely destroyed by locusts, Bowesville, Ont. (Original).

Ploughing.—Old pasture land or other areas known to attract locusts for the purpose of egg-laying 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.