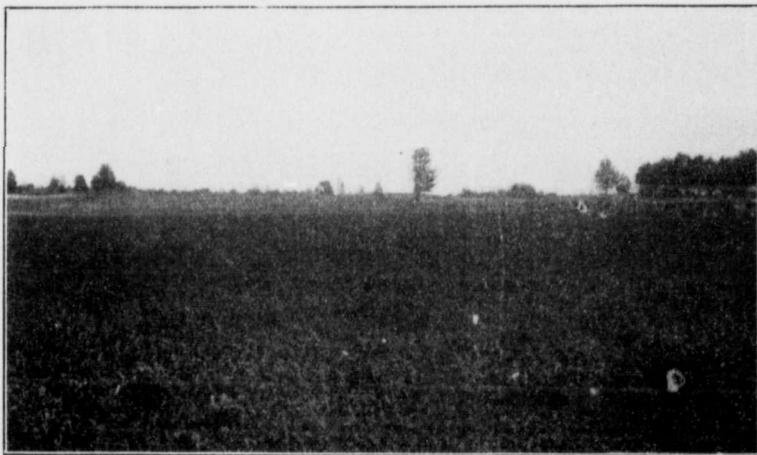


From the above table it will be seen that in fields where mixtures Nos. 2 and 4 containing oranges were used, higher death counts per square yard were obtained. The mixtures in which sawdust was used are, indeed, very promising and further work with these mixtures will be conducted. The results obtained with mixture No. 8 are certainly remarkable and indicate the value of this new and very cheap poisoned bait. In the report of the Society for 1914,\* Mr. Norman Criddle stated that he had experimented with sawdust and salt in Manitoba and claimed that with the salt and sawdust he obtained about the same results as with salt and bran. In the experiments tabulated above the highest death rate was obtained, as will be seen, in the use of mixture No. 9, which killed, on an average, 514 locusts per square yard of field.

As above mentioned each mixture treated an area of five acres. In the sawdust mixtures the amount of water necessary, of course, will vary with the dryness



Oat field at St. Etienne de Gres., Que., saved by one application of poisoned bait. (Original.)

or otherwise of the material at hand. Two gallons may be sufficient, or more may be required. The carrier, whether this be sawdust or bran, should be noticeably moistened, not made into a mash, or moistened too much to prevent its being crumbled through the fingers. The farmers in general on whose lands the experiments were conducted were much pleased with the success of the mixtures. Those on whose fields mixtures 3, 4 and 8 were used have specially reported that the crops were saved by the treatment. In all of these experiments only the one application was made. The work of spreading the mixtures and making the death counts was satisfactorily accomplished by Mr. T. Rankin, a student assistant.

At Lanoraie, in Quebec Province, a series of similar experiments were conducted under my direction by Messrs. Beaulieu and Beaulne, officers of the Entomological Branch. Unfortunately, the work here was seriously interfered with by exceptional heavy and continuous rain and wind storms. In heavily infested fields where mixtures similar to Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, but with shorts instead of bran, the locusts were much reduced in numbers by the application, but the

\*Rep. Ent. Soc. Ont., 1914, p. 102.