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caught up with the other poisons within two and one-half days. Arsenate of lead was much slower than any of the four poisons mentioned above, although ultimately, that is at the end of five or six days, was more effective than the other poisons, although it must be remembered that the arsenate of lead bait was used twice as strong as the other poisons. Arsenous acid (white arsenic) gave the poorest results, for it was not only much slower in action but its accumulative effect was inappreciable.

Summarizing our results with poisons we can conclude that Paris green, crude arsenous oxid and sodium arsenite, are the more desirable for poison baits, while calcium arsenate is next in value. Our results indicate that lead arsenate should only be used when one of the four poisons mentioned above are not available, and then it must be used at a strength of about 1–20. Our results with arsenous acid are wholly negative.

Combina- tions tested	Bran, lem. ext. and molasses	Bran, lem. fruit and molasses	Bran and lem. ext.	Bran and lemon	Bran and	Bran and	
Number ex-					banana	molasses	Check
perments	8	9	3	3	2		
represented.	96	108	20				5
Per cent. killed				36	24	36	60
	72.7+	66.6+	72.2+	63.9+	83.3+ without molasses 66.6+ with molasses	72.2+	18.3+

Table 3. Results from use of varying mixtures.

Various experiments were made to determine the effectiveness of bait prepared in different ways. That is, bait where lemon extract was used in place of lemon fruit; and with and without molasses. There was no great difference between baits prepared with bran, lemon extract and molasses; bran, lemon fruit and molasses; bran and lemon extract; bran and lemon fruit; bran and molasses and bran and bananas. However, in all of the experiments where lemon extract was used in comparison with lemon fruit, the extract gave a higher percentage of effectiveness, and these experiments, although carried on in the laboratory, seem to be sufficiently conclusive to warrant the use of lemon extract in

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