

LOCUST CONTROL WORK WITH POISONED BAITS IN EASTERN CANADA IN 1915.

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At the meeting of the Society held in Toronto in November, 1914, I gave an account of our experiments at Bowesville, Ont., with poisoned bran baits to control locusts.* Such work we considered very encouraging. During the present year, 1915, the Lesser Migratory Locust, *Melanoplus allanis* Riley, was again enormously abundant in Ontario and Quebec Provinces and to a lesser extent the Pellucid Locust, *Camnula pellucida* Scudd. We were, therefore, able to conduct further experiments and to demonstrate the value of new poisoned baits which had not previously, under field conditions, been used in Canada.

POISONED BAITS USED IN 1915.

In June last (1915) arrangements were made to conduct twenty-three experiments with various poisoned baits near Bowesville, Ont. Each experiment was on five acres and the land chosen was from adjacent farms upon which the Lesser Migratory Locust was exceedingly numerous. No poisoned bait had previously been used on any of this land. In addition to bran, shorts and sawdust were also used as carriers for the poison. Formulæ containing bran were easily mixed; shorts did not mix satisfactorily owing to the fact that it becomes sticky and lumpy which, of course, makes it more difficult to spread properly. Sawdust, if fairly well free of small pieces of wood, spreads easily, but in mixing the formulæ containing it care had to be taken to add the water slowly, as the sawdust does not absorb liquid as quickly as bran, otherwise the Paris green is liable to be washed off. In many districts where it is difficult to obtain bran sawdust may often be had for practically nothing.

The following table gives concisely the results of some of our experiments conducted at Bowesville:

*See Rep. Ent. Soc. Ont., 1914 (1915), pp. 97-100.