

NORTHERN SHRIKE (*Lanius borealis*).

This bird is only mentioned as it is one of the greatest grasshopper-destroyers, but unfortunately is not plentiful enough to be of any importance here.

KILDEER (*Oxyechus vociferus*).

This bird, which is plentiful here in summer, is of considerable value as a locust-destroyer.

Sparrows of various species are of considerable importance; in June, when the larger species of grasshoppers are young, they form 36 per cent. of their diet.

BATCHELDER'S WOODPECKER (*Dryobates pubescens homorous*).

Grasshoppers' eggs are said to be freely eaten by this species.

It is perhaps superfluous to add that domestic fowls and turkeys are amongst the greatest destroyers of grasshoppers, a fact which should not be overlooked when dealing with small areas.

The meeting adjourned until 8 p.m.

In the evening Dr. S. Hadwen, Veterinary Pathologist, gave a lantern-slide lecture on the Cestridæ. The lecture was well attended and an enthusiastic discussion took place.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.

THE KANSAS REMEDY FOR THE CONTROL OF LOCUSTS.

BY ARTHUR GIBSON, IN CHARGE OF FIELD-CROP INSECT INVESTIGATIONS, ENTOMOLOGICAL BRANCH, OTTAWA.

In Entomological Circular No. 5 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which is now in press, and which is entitled "The Control of Locusts in Eastern Canada," I have given briefly the results in Eastern Canada following the use of the recently devised Kansas formula for the control of destructive locusts. Whenever opportunity occurs, we should be glad if farmers or others in British Columbia would try out this remedy and report to us, after the mixture has been given a fair trial.

The formula consists of: Bran, 20 lb.; Paris green, 1 lb.; molasses, 2 quarts; lemons, 3 fruits; water, 3½ gallons. The bran and Paris green are mixed thoroughly while dry. This may be done in a wash-tub or on a cement floor. The juice of the lemons is squeezed into the water, and to this is also added the pulp and peel after cutting into fine bits. The molasses should then be added, and when dissolved the mixture should be poured on to the dry bran and poison, stirring the whole constantly so as to dampen the bran thoroughly. When required for use, the bran-mash is sown broadcast in the infested locust areas early in the morning. The above quantity is sufficient to treat 5 acres. By scattering the mixture thinly a large number of locusts are killed, and when thus applied there is no danger of birds, poultry, or live stock securing a sufficient amount of the poison to kill them.

In our experiments near Ottawa, counts of dead locusts were made four days after the mixture had been broadcasted, and these gave from 50 to 414 to the square yard. In Quebec Province, however, from 900 to 1,200 dead per square yard were counted.

The Entomological Branch will be glad to correspond with farmers or others in British Columbia who may be troubled with locusts, or, as they are more commonly called, "grasshoppers." Specimens of the destructive species are desired. The circular above referred to will be sent to any one on request.