

Cats should not be treated with the dust because they lick themselves and may swallow enough of the poison to prove harmful. Oil sprays should not be used on cats, dogs or other domestic animals because there is danger that the poison will be absorbed through the skin.

Bedbugs have been controlled satisfactorily in homes and in chicken houses by treating the beds or harboring places with a 10 per cent DDT powder or a 3 to 5 per cent DDT spray. Chicken house roosts should be painted or sprayed with the solution.

A 10 per cent DDT powder has been used successfully as a control for cockroaches and is about as effective as sodium fluoride for this purpose. It is a slow acting poison and may require a week before any noticeable reduction of roaches takes place.

### DDT Gets House Ants Species

Certain species of house-infesting ants can be controlled by spraying with a 5 per cent DDT-kerosene spray behind window sills and frames, behind and beneath baseboards, about sinks in the kitchen and in cracks and crevices leading to the outside of the building. Caution should be exercised in using the DDT-kerosene solution to prevent fires.

DDT was made available to the public too late this summer for use on most fruits in New Jersey. Experiments to date indicate that DDT kills codling moth, Japanese beetles, oriental fruit moth, apple leafhoppers, grape berry moth, grape leafhoppers, rose chafer and each tree borers.

In most cases DDT was used in one or more sprays at 1 pound of actual DDT in a wettable powder to 100 gallons of water, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of actual DDT in a wettable powder with Summer oil 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons of water. DDT appears to be compatible with other insecticides, such as lead arsenate, nicotine and Summer oil; also with fungicides, such as sulfur and bordeaux mixture.

DDT has **not** proved satisfactory as a control for plum curculio on peaches, apples and plums; nor for orchard mites and pear psylla. DDT appears to favor the build-up of mites on apples and peaches and there is some evidence that woolly aphids build up on apples following the use of DDT.

The question of possible injury to fruit and foliage from DDT sprays is not fully answered as yet. Nor has the problem of DDT residue removal at harvest been cleared up. For these reasons it is suggested that those desiring to use DDT on fruit go slowly until more information is available.

DDT sprays and dusts have been tested

against considerable numbers of the more common vegetable pests and on the more common vegetable crops. Our tests indicate that the insecticide is very effective against many of the insects, such as cabbage worms, European corn borer, Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, cucumber beetles, thrips and leafhoppers.

It has **not** proven effective against Mexican bean beetle, tomato hornworm, cabbage aphid and red spider. There are other insects, such as pea aphid, potato aphid, corn earworm, etc., against which DDT gives only fair control.

From the standpoint of plant injury, DDT has been disappointing since such plants as beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, cucumber crops and peas show varying degrees of injury or a reduction in crop yields when treated with DDT. Potatoes and cabbage appear to be able to tolerate DDT applications without interfering with yields.

As some of the vegetable pests are not controlled by DDT insecticides and because some plants are injured by their use, thus far, there appears no particular advantage of DDT over the standard insecticide. Until concentrations and formulations of DDT which are safe on vegetable crops are found, growers are advised to use the current recommendations for pest control.

Emphasis has been placed on food production during the war years and so insect control on flowers, etc., has not been stressed, but preliminary experiments have been conducted which indicate that DDT may be a useful insecticide on flowers and ornamental plants.

Dusts containing 5 to 10 per cent DDT have proved very effective against the hairy chinch bug in turfs or lawns.

**WOMEN'S "TRANS" RENEWED**—Women's Trans-Mississippi GA will hold its 16th annual championship at Denver (Col.) CC July 8-13. The event was cancelled during the war. Mrs. Russell C. Mann won the 1941 affair at Houston. Entry applications may be secured from the Women's Trans sec., Mrs. Holbrook T. Ashton, 36 Fair Oaks, St. Louis, Mo.

**FEE COURSE PRICES UP**—Walter Grego, mgr., Bayside Links, Long Island de luxe fee course designed by late Dr. Alister Mackenzie, increased prices this year, with very little comment from players. Grego says he's meeting nearly \$2400 monthly greater payroll than the course had 15 years ago. He estimates that a course built today on Bayside pattern of design and materials, on low-priced land in middle of Long Island, would have to charge \$6.50 per round to break even.