

Mix the poison and the bran thoroughly together, in a dry state, add the diluted molasses, and stir vigorously until thoroughly mixed. Distribute this bait over the infested area broadcast. In case bran can not readily be obtained, middlings or alfalfa meal may be successfully substituted.

Where bran or other fillers for poison baits are prohibitively expensive or difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities, they may be diluted with equal parts of fresh hardwood sawdust. The formula for poison bait prepared in this manner is as follows:

Paris green or white arsenic.....	2 pounds
Fresh hardwood sawdust	25 pounds
Wheat bran	25 pounds
Molasses	2 quarts
Water	4 to 8 quarts
	or more as needed.

This mixture is not quite as efficient as the poison bait containing the entire amount of bran, but it has shown good results and may be used to advantage when necessary. Pine sawdust should not be used, as this seems to repel the insects.

Where only a small quantity of poison bait is required the following formula will be found most convenient:

White arsenic or Paris green.....	1 pound
Dry bran	1 peck
Molasses	1 pint
Water	2 to 4 quarts
	or more as needed.

It is often advantageous to allow the mash thus obtained to stand for several hours before using; this seems to result in greater effectiveness.

In areas known to be infested the distribution of this bait should be started early in the season so that the cutworms may be eliminated as quickly as possible. During the warm spring months cutworms do most of their feeding at night and burrow into the soil to the depth of an inch or two during the day; the bait will, therefore, usually be more effective if applied during the late afternoon or early evening hours.

Caution.—Poison bait should be distributed thinly. Prevent domestic animals, including fowls, from eating it. Arsenic and Paris green are poisonous to animals.

How to Use Manure

In seeding turf grasses a firm seed bed is first essential. In our opinion you can make much better use of your manure by composting it with top soil in the proportion of one-fifth manure and four-fifths top soil, and applying this compost as top-dressing to your greens after the turf has become established. All the fertilizer necessary in growing fine turf can be applied on the surface, and often more harm than good results from incorporating manure in the soil before seeding, especially since if manure is incorporated into soil in considerable quantities it will attract grubs and other insects injurious to turf. We would advise you to depend entirely for your fertilizing on later applications of top-dressings and ammonium sulfate.