mature fall armyworms. Mature larvae were rolled in the 3 percent DDT dust and pupated and produced normal moths.

There was little difference between the oil and dust treatments in the percentage of marketable ears or in the number absolutely worm-free. The percentage of ears with less than 1 inch of tips damaged for the dust-treated plots was 96.4 percent, as compared to 94.5 percent for the oil-treated silks. The percentage of worm-free ears for the dust-treated silks was 85.9 percent, as against 83.3 percent for the oil-treated silks.

There was less sideworm (fall armyworm) damage in the dust-treated ears, which is a rather important factor when we consider the number of ears usually discarded because of sideworms.

TABLE 1.—A COMPARISON OF TWO SILK TREATMENTS FOR THE CONTROL OF EARWORM.

Treatments	Amount of Worm Damage to Tips		Total Ears	Percent Worm-free	Percent with Less than 1 Inch of Tip Damaged	Weight of Ears
	Less than 1 Inch	None				
3% DDT Dust	215	1,761	2,046	85.9	96.4	914
Mineral oil + 0.2% pyrethrum	242	1,803	2,164	83.3	94.5	917

There was no difference in weights of the ears from the two treatments. Dust-treated ears weighed 914 pounds; those oil-treated weighed 917 pounds. Dust-treated ears filled completely to the tip, indicating no damage from the treatment. Oil-treated ears receiving an application at the proper time filled to the tips; otherwise from an inch to an inch and a half was not filled if the silk was immature when oiled.

Truckers Hybrid sweet corn was planted in the spring of 1947. A number of organic sprays and dusts were compared with mineral oil and 0.2 percent pyrethrins. The data are given in Table 2. Practically all of the larvae attacking the ears were corn earworms.

Results of this experiment substantiated the previous one in that four applications of 3 percent DDT dust applied at three-day intervals reduced the sideworm (corn earworm) population