

Commercial formulations are readily obtainable. The fumigant should be applied evenly over the surface of the grain.

Although heavier than air **carbon disulfide must never be applied alone due to its explosive nature.** It may be mixed with other chemicals as carbon tetrachloride or sulphur dioxide to reduce its fire hazard.

In using fumigants the operator should realize that any gas toxic to insects is also toxic to man and that it is essential to take every precaution to avoid exposure to fumigants. Before attempting to fumigate, the operator should familiarize himself with the safe methods of applying it, and the precautions necessary for its safe application. In no case should anyone enter a bin that is being fumigated either to apply a fumigant or for any other purpose.

The recommended dosages and details regarding the applications for control of stored grain pests is given in Farmer's Bulletin 1880, Control of Insect Pests in Elevator Storage. Farmers Bulletin 1880 and Farmers Bulletin 1260 on Stored Grain Pests may be obtained from the Information Department, NDAC, Fargo, N. Dak.

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### BEE INSPECTION

It has been the duty of the North Dakota Experiment Station entomologist to supervise the inspection and eradication of bee disease for the State Department of Agriculture and Labor. The main effort has been directed towards finding American foulbrood in colonies before it has had time to become widespread and to eradicate it by the most effective means available.

The work has been conducted in 28 counties of North Dakota during the past year. A total of 10,464 hives were inspected and 119 were found to have American foulbrood. These were destroyed in an effort to prevent further spread. A detailed report on the work is presented in the Biennial Report of the State Department of Agriculture and Labor for 1946-1948. (J.A.M.)