

Sawfly damaged stems are most subject to being blown over during August. On most days the wind reached velocities sufficient to cause increasing numbers of the sawfly weakened stems to break over.

Occasionally the question is asked, "do infested stems yield less than non-infested stems?" In an effort to secure an answer a comparison was made of the weight of wheat obtained from 300 heads of infested stems and 300 heads of non-infested stems. The heads were collected in lots of 100 each from a field near Rugby on August 30, 1944. The field showed 36 percent wheat stem sawfly infestation at the margin. The grain was removed from the heads, weighed, and the data tabulated as follows:

The slight difference in weight of wheat from infested and non-infested stems, as shown by table 3, indicates that sawfly damage causes no significant reduction in yield of the individual heads. The chief loss, as previously indicated is due to the heads of infested stems dropping to the ground.

Special appreciation is expressed to Dr. F. Gray Butcher, Extension Entomologist who conducted the survey upon which the 1944 distribution map of wheat stem sawfly is based, and to Mr. Stanley Saugstad, formerly Assistant Entomologist of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, for valuable assistance in the investigation of this problem in the Minot area, where he is now engaged in farming.

**Table 3. WEIGHT OF WHEAT FROM INFESTED AND NON-INFESTED STEMS**

Number of Wheat Heads	Weight of Wheat from Infested Stems	Number of Wheat Heads	Weight of Wheat from Non-Infested Stems
100	40.340 grams	100	40.970 grams
100	40.170 grams	100	40.035 grams
100	40.645 grams	100	40.615 grams
300	121.155 grams	300	121.620 grams

**Dr. D. F. Eveleth, Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Science** of the North Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station, has been named a member of the Committee on Parasite Diseases for the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. Dr. Eveleth has given much attention to the problem of internal parasites of sheep.

**Dr. J. A. Munro, Station Entomologist and Professor of Entomology** was honored by the Ohio State Beekeepers Association at their winter meeting in Columbus, Ohio, January 30 to Feb. 1, 1945, by being presented with a gold key in recognition of his contributions to the science and art of beekeeping. E. R. Root, the veteran apiculturist of Ohio and James I. Hambleton, apiculturist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture were similarly honored. Dr. Munro's friends and colleagues in North Dakota congratulate him on this splendid recognition.