

be taken not to allow the D.D.T. to come in contact with the mouth. The tube should be prepared before the nest is approached; then a few seconds only is required to administer the powder, after which the entrance to the nest should be left open so that wasps can continue to fly in and out.

3. "Fumite" size 4 smoke generators: These smoke generators, which cost approximately 7s. 6d. each, contain a smoke-generating mixture in which is incorporated the gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride, a substance highly poisonous to wasps. When ignited (with a match) the generators burn quickly and the benzene hexachloride is evolved as a fine smoke. Though the smoke is irritating to the nose and throat, it is comparatively safe to use. Smoke generators of the type suitable for wasp nest destruction are available from firms selling agricultural chemicals.

To light the generator remove the sealed disc at the flanged end, tear away the inner paper cover, and ignite the exposed powder with a match.

As soon as the generator ignites (shown by the production of smoke) it is immediately placed down into the entrance to the wasp nest, which should then be blocked with earth or sacking to prevent the loss of smoke.

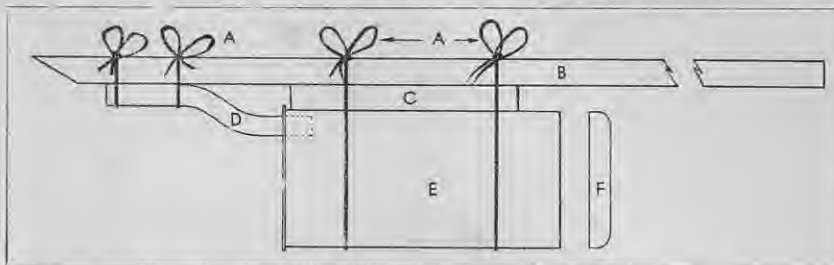
Where smoke generators are used destruction work is best undertaken at dusk, when most of the wasps are in the nest. The nest can be dug out and burnt when all wasp activity has ceased.

Nests in Roofs or Basements

Where nests are established above a ceiling or under the floor of a building and are easily accessible treatment with smoke generators is effective and is best carried out on the inside of the roof or basement in the evening or at dusk.

D.D.T. - B.H.C. smoke generator method: To ensure the introduction of sufficient smoke to kill wasps in

exposed nests in buildings and as a precaution against fire, a special type of applicator is necessary. A suitable gun can be improvised, however, with the use of a baking powder tin and a 12in. length of water hose tube. The tin should have a tight lid. Make a hole in the bottom of the tin near the outer edge just large enough to fit the rubber tube into and make a tight seal. When this unit has been securely tied with twine to a long stake as illustrated (Figs. 4 and 5) the



Figs. 4 (above) and 5 (below)—Applicator gun attached to stake for destroying wasp nests that are exposed within the roofs or basements of buildings or nests on trees and surfaces such as clay banks or rock faces. The design in Fig. 4 includes some improvements on the design shown in Fig. 5. Details of the diagram are: A—String ties. B—Stake 8ft. long. C—Spacer to allow clearance for lid. D— $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter rubber hose. E—Baking powder tin. F—Lid.

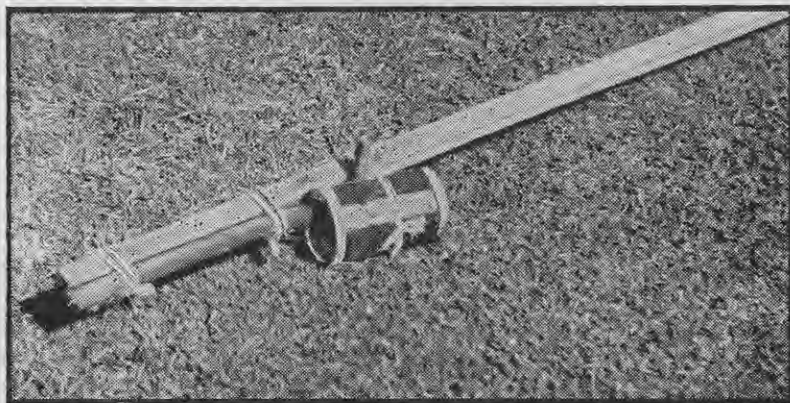


Fig. 3—Chemical powder being blown into a wasp nest in a bank. To load the tube with the powder it is looped and the powder dropped into the end opposite that inserted into the mouth.

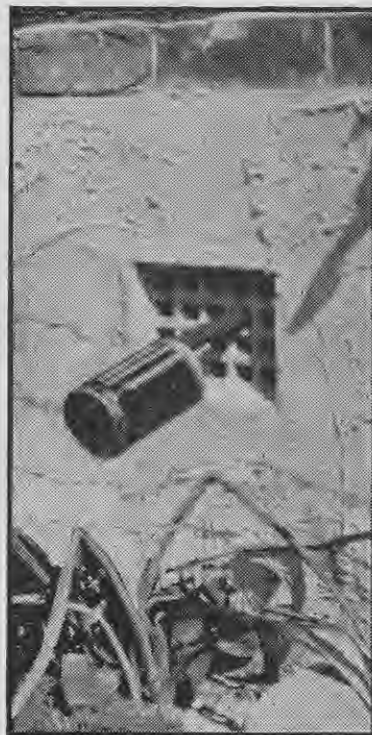


Fig. 6—Method of directing B.H.C. smoke with applicator gun into the basement of a house to destroy a nest which is otherwise inaccessible.