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A Classified Bibliography of References for General Agriculture

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place it upon a smooth surface and hold a lamp chimney tightly down around it. It will be extinguished because the burning candle requires oxygen from the air and gives back carbon dioxide as the oxygen is used up. If the chimney is lifted slightly, fresh air is admitted and the heated gases arise so that burning is continued. This explains why the burner of a kerosene lamp has openings underneath to admit plenty of air.

These experiments will introduce the subject of ventilation and suggest how windows in a room opened at the top and bottom supply a circulation of proper air for breathing. It should be pointed out that impure air is largely due to stagnant expired air which does not have the proper amount of moisture. The prime essentials for perfect ventilation are, air movements, proper temperature, and humidity. If any one of these three is lacking, perfect results are lacking. In modern homes today we find attempts are made to provide proper temperature with a furnace, proper air movements with a fan system, and proper moisture by means of humidifiers of some sort.

The teacher will be interested to secure a little instrument, now on the market, called an air tester. It is sometimes used as a desk ornament and attracts attention by its grotesque appearance and uncanny behavior. It consists of a metal water container in which stands a glass tube having a bulb covered with cloth kept wet by capillary action from the water in the container. The red liquid in the tube pulsates and flows back and forth repeatedly. It is probably exhausted of air in part so that the liquid and its vapor are extremely sensitive to temperature changes on the bulb. The evaporation of moisture from the bulb changes the temperature slightly causing the pulsation by disturbing the equilibrium of the vapor within the tube. It is said that the condition of the air in the room with reference to humidity may be judged by counting the number of pulsations per minute. At any rate the device is interesting and instructive, and directs attention to air conditions in

the room and the possible need of ventilation and additional moisture to relieve the dryness so common in heated rooms. An open dish of water in a room is an easy method of supplying moisture by evaporation. If the dish is placed on the heating stove or radiator, the evaporation will be greater of course. Humidifiers are often advertised as necessary to give the required amount of moisture in our living rooms. They are often installed in the furnaces where houses are heated by the circulation of warm air.

S. F. Hersey.

A CLASSIFIED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REFERENCES FOR GENERAL AGRICULTURE

Agriculture

Most teachers are exceedingly busy with their regular duties in the school. This leaves but little time to look up references or for that matter to plan the work once the school year has begun. Their success is largely determined by the preparation which has been made before the school year opens. The following references have been prepared for these busy teachers who would like to enrich their courses in agriculture, but who do not have time to study or select references.

Textbooks in such subjects as agriculture are soon out of date. This is no fault of the author, but is due to the constant addition of new information by the research departments of the agricultural colleges. Bulletins enable the wide-awake teacher to keep his course up to date. This makes the work far more valuable and much more interesting.

Textbooks cannot treat subjects fully. References will make it possible for progressive teachers to enrich their course by presenting more data and new points of view.

The references cited below have had extensive use in classes in general agriculture and have been found of much value. It seems, therefore, that the busy teacher would be safe in ordering them with some degree of assurance that they will fit in the plan of his par-

ticular course. It should be remembered that this list is not presented as a complete or even as an ideal one. It is, however, organized and workable.

I. CORN

A. Seed Corn.

1. An Experiment in Selecting Corn for Yield by the Ear Row Method. Ill. Bul. 271.
2. Corn Breeding. Wis. Bul. 356.
3. Corn Experiments. Ohio Bul. 282.
4. Relation of Certain Kernel Characteristics to Yield. Ia. Bul. 257.
5. Corn Selection for Exhibit Purposes. Mo. Cir. 126.
6. A Program of Corn Improvement. Ill. Circ. 284.
7. Corn Judging. Wis. Circ. 152.
8. Pedigreed Crops Pay. Wis. Circ. 170.

B. Cultivation of Corn.

1. The Cultivation of Corn. Ill. Bul. 259.
2. Experiments with Sub-soiling, etc. Ill. Bul. 258.

C. Harvesting, Feeding, and Marketing.

1. Capacities of Silos, etc. Mo. Bul. 164.
2. Production and Feeding of Silage. Mo. Bul. 226.
3. Cost of Filling a Silo. Wis. Bul. 386.
4. Hogging Down Corn. Ohio Bul. 398.
5. Hogging Down Corn. Mo. Circ. 152.
6. When Shall We Market our Corn? Ia. Circ. 113.
7. The Soft Corn, How to Sort and Feed It. Ill. Circ. 293.

D. Diseases and Insects of Corn.

1. Corn Varieties for Chinch Bug. Ill. Bul. 243.
2. Corn Root, Stalk, and Ear Rot Diseases and their Control through Selection and Breeding. Ill. Bul. 255.
3. Corn Root Aphis. Ill. Bul. 178.
4. Common Corn Insects. Ia. Circ. 23.

5. European Corn Borer. Ia. Circ. 100.
6. Learning to Live with the European Corn Borer. Ill. Circ. 313.
7. Seed Treatment for Corn Diseases. Ia. Circ. 108.
8. Burn the Chinch Bug. Ill. Circ. 265.
9. Chinch Bug Barrier. Ill. Circ. 270.
10. Fight the Chinch Bug with Crops. Ill. Circ. 268.
11. Winter Chinch Bug Control. Mo. Ext. Circ. 116.
12. Crop Rotation to Starve the Chinch Bug. Ill. Ext. Circ. 39.

E. Rotation.

1. Fifty Years of Rotation. Ill. Bul. 300.

II. SMALL GRAINS

A. Wheat.

1. Productiveness of Varieties of Winter Wheat. Ill. Bul. 276.
2. Essentials of Wheat Production in Missouri. Mo. Bul. 149.
3. Wheat Experiments. Ohio Bul. 298.
4. Hessian Fly. U. S. Dept. Agric. Farmers Bul. 1083.
5. Cost of Producing Corn, Wheat, and other Crops. Ohio Bul. 396.
6. Control of Smuts in Wheat and Oats. Ohio Bul. 390.
7. Wheat and Rye Production in Iowa. Ia. Circ. 37.
8. Growing Spring Wheat in Iowa. Ia. Circ. 47.

B. Oats.

1. Iogold Oats. Ia. Bul. 247.
2. Oats. Ohio Bul. 257.
3. Testing Oats for Smut. Ill. Circ. 240.
4. Improving the Oat Crop. Ia. Ext. Bul. 175.
5. Corn vs. Oats for Work Mules. Mo. Circ. 125.
6. Improved Methods of Fighting Oat Smut. Ia. Circ. 45.

C. Barley.

1. Barley Growing. Ia. Circ. 109.
2. Treat Seed Grain. Wis. Circ. 123.

Winfield Scott.

(To be continued.)