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A Classified Bibliography of References for General Agriculture

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be fumigated. Hydrocyanic gas is an effective fumigant as it destroys all stages of this insect. Carbon bisulphide is also effective especially for single rooms and for chests and closets.

Most housekeepers do not recognize the adults of the carpet beetle, two species of which are very common pests. As with the clothes moths, it is the larvae which do the damage. They attack carpets, particularly those which are fastened down, and almost any sort of dried animal substance such as feathers and stuffed or dried useum specimens.

The little black and white beetle, about one-eighth of an inch long, with an irregular red line down the middle of the back, is the more common species. It is also known as the "buffalo bug." The larvae are brown in color, about one-fourth of an inch long, and covered with long brown hairs.

Infested carpets should be hung in the sun and well sprayed with gasoline. A change from carpets to hardwood floors and rugs is helpful.

Although the bedbug as a household pest is rapidly disappearing, it is still sufficiently plentiful to be included in this list. The so-called bedbug found so commonly in the nests of swallows is not a true bedbug and rarely attacks man.

The common bedbug is about one-fifth of an inch long, oval, very flat, vile smelling, and reddish-brown in color. Its bite is really a puncture as its mouth is adapted only for piercing and sucking. There is no real proof that it transmits disease by means of its bite.

It lays its eggs in crevices of bedsteads and other furniture, under seams in mattresses, and perhaps under wall paper. The eggs hatch in about a week and the young bugs develop into adults in approximately six weeks, scarcity of food may greatly prolong this period.

The adults hide during the day and sally forth only at night to feed upon the unwary sleeper. According to Herrick, they prefer human blood, but will feed upon mice, dogs, cats, or domestic fowls.

On account of their scarcity of hiding places, iron bedsteads are preferable to wooden ones. Kerosene

squirted into their hiding places is an effective remedy. Fumigation with hydrocyanic gas is also very effective.

Several other species of insects often invade houses and are occasionally of great harm and annoyance to people, but space will not permit of their discussion. Among these may be mentioned several kinds of ants, particularly, the little red ant, one or two species of mosquitoes, at least two species of human lice, and two or more kinds of fleas. Of the latter, the dog flea and cat flea are most common.

ROY L. ABBOTT.

A CLASSIFIED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REFERENCES FOR GENERAL AGRICULTURE

(Continued from December)

Agriculture

III. FORAGE CROPS

A. Legumes.

1. Alfalfa vs. Timothy Hay. Ill. Bul. 146.
2. Feeding Farm Work Horses. Ill. Bul. 150.
3. Make Alfalfa Sure. Wis. Bul. 349.
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5. Wisconsin's Opportunity with Alfalfa. Wis. Bul. 374.
6. Alfalfa Management in Iowa. Ia. Bul. 137.
7. The Value of Legumes on Indiana Soils. Ind. Bul. 226.
8. Minerals for Livestock. Wis. Bul. 350.
9. Soy Beans for Iowa. Ia. Bul. 228.
10. Experiences in Handling Sweet Clover. Ill. Bul. 285.
11. Soy Bean Production in Illinois. Ill. Bul. 310.
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16. Importance of Clover. Ill. Ext. Circ. 36.

(To be continued.)