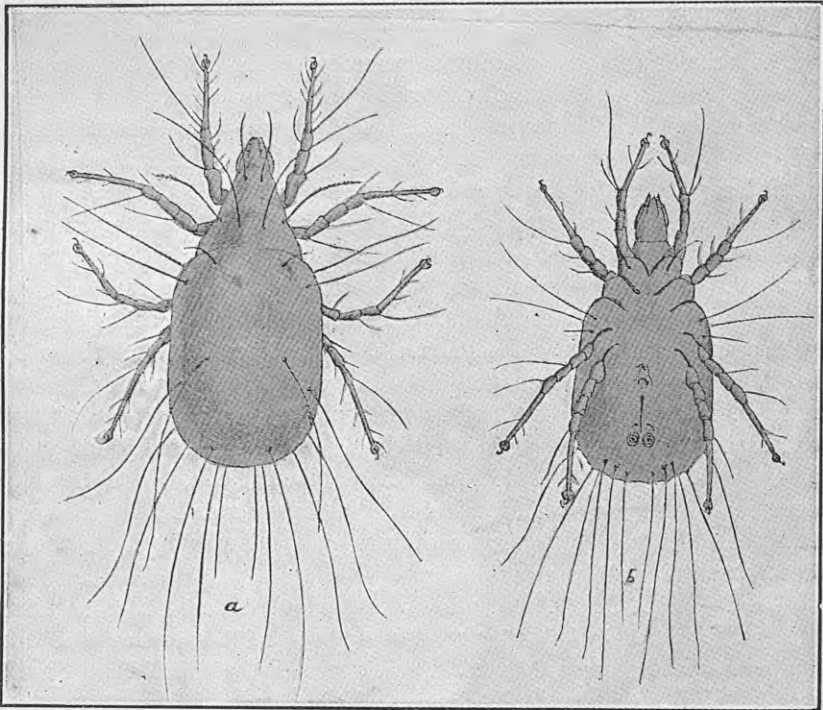


throw a considerable amount of light on the life-relations of mites they are here detailed.

EXPERIMENTS WITH VARIOUS METHODS OF CONTROL.

*Heat.*—The investigations into the penetrative power of heat through infested material, and into the powers of heat-resistance manifested by the mite, brought to light certain principles that could be applied in connection with the production of chaff and



(a) Female.

(b) Male.

CHAFF-MITE (*TYROGLYPHUS LONGIOR*). GREATLY ENLARGED (AFTER CANESTRINI).

its subsequent management. A sack of chaff was subjected in a heating-room to temperatures ranging from 160° to 178° F. Separate thermometers were placed respectively in the heating-room and at 1½ in., 3 in., 4½ in., and 6 in. depth into the sack. The test was commenced at noon and terminated at 8 p.m. After the sack had been subjected for eight hours to a temperature of 170° F., the temperature 1½ in. within the sack was 114° and 6 in. within the sack 92°. While the differences between the temperatures of the thermometers at 1½ in. and at 6 in. in the sack had gradually