

led us to believe that the same measure would prove to be a specific for the Bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*) and other household insects. In the month of July, 1914, we had an opportunity of testing this likely remedy in a boarding-house, badly infested with *Cimex*, and the results came up to our best expectations.

The house was an eight-roomed, two-storey frame building, situated near Vineland, Ontario, and was furnished with iron and wooden bedsteads, varnished dressing tables, plain and varnished tables, chairs and the usual bric-a-brac. The heating system consisted of a hot-air furnace in the basement, with shafts leading into all the rooms, and a kitchen stove and parlour heater on the first flat.

The fires were started at 9.30 a.m., thermometers were placed in different parts of the house and the temperatures were noted every hour. The following table shows a record of the temperatures in three of the bedrooms on the upper storey:

Time	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
9.30	78 F.	77 F.	78 F.
10.30	94	82	92
11.30	104	95	102
12.30	114	99	117
1.30	130	109	126
2.30	138	115	136
3.30	146	122	142
4.30	148	127	148
5.30	152	138	149
6.30	162	140	158
7.00	160	140	154
7.30	159	140	153

Outside temperatures: Maximum, 73 F. Minimum 64 F.

Thermometers: No. 3—On wall in 1st infested bedroom.

No. 4—On bed in 2nd infested bedroom.

No. 5—On wall in 3rd infested bedroom.

At 1.30 p.m. many of the adults and nymphs had succumbed, and by 4.30 p.m. they were all dead. However, the heating was not discontinued at this point, but was prolonged until 7.30 p.m. because it was considered probable that it would take a longer