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Special Study Has Been Given to Their Control and It Has Been Learned That All But Two Kinds Give Up to Treatment With Formalin - The Methods of Procedure.

A somewhat lengthy article on the control of smuts of cereals, issued by the Experimental Farms Division, calls attention to the fact that at calls attention to the fact that at least \$20,000,000 loss occurs in Can-ada annually through the damage wrought by this disease of grain. Considering the fact that the trouble can be almost entirely overcome by the use of correct methods for the control of the disease in its several forms it would seem as though it forms, it would seem as though it were the duty of every sower of grain to secure and follow advice regarding the correct methods of seed treatment, the cost of which by the way is not a circumstance compared with the saving that results.

The article points out that the smuts of grain that cause serious losses in Canada are the following: the loose smut of wheat; the stink-ing smut of wheat or bunt; the loose and covered smuts of oats, and the loose and covered smuts of barley and describes the appearance of the several kinds of smut so that the several kinds of smut so that they can be recognized. Whether recognized or not, however, these smuts should be guarded against as though they were present, that is to say, every seed of grain that is to be sowed should be treated as a pre-caution, regardless of the origin of the seed, as contamination may occur in most unexpected places. in most unexpected places. All the smuts mentioned above ex-

cept the loose smut of wheat and the loose smut of barley can be easily controlled by seed treatment with a solution of formaldehyde (sometimes sold as formalin). It is the safest and most effective treatment for use on the farm. It is easily applied and cost is low. The object of the treat-ment is to kill the smut spores that may be lodged on the seed and thus prevent the smut being carried over

may be lodged on the seed and thus prevent the smut being carried over the season's crop. For this reason it is important that the solution reaches every grain of the seed treated. The sprinkling method is com-monly used for the treatment of the seed grain. One pound of formalde-hyde is mixed with 40 gallons of water. While a stronger solution may be used it should not exceed the strength of one pint of formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water. Too strong a solution may seriously injure the germination of the seed. The grain to be treated may be placed in a waggon box or on a clean floor and sprinkled with this solution, using about one gallon to each bushel of grain, shovelling over the grain at the same time so each grain should then be covered with canvas or sacks for two hours or more until the solu-tion bay had iting to kill the source for two hours or more until the solu-tion has had time to kill thes pores of the smut. The grain should then be spread out to dry. Seeding should

ing lences so as to make their farm-ing operations easier. In the olden days it didn't matter if it took a few more hours to do a certain job. With the present scarcity and cost of farm labor it does. Often the land re-claimed pays the expenses of re-arrangement the first year.

Oats Require Moisture.

Oats Require Moisture. Experiment station experts figure that it requires at least 300 pounds of water to produce one pound dry matter in oats. The greatest growth of oats comes during midsummer when the rainfall is at its lowest and evaporation greatest. Thus, oats draw heavily on the moisture retain-ed in the soil.

Beef Rings.

One noticeable feature in the On-tario live stock situation is seen in the case of beef rings. While some of these rings are as active as ever, a number are reported as having gone out of business. One township in the eastern half of the province that received out of business. One township in the eastern half of the province that was covered with "rings" twenty years ago is said to have not a third of the old number left. The difficulty in securing a killer and the objection to spending the time necessary to go after the weekly supply of fresh meat are given as the chief reasons. An-other reason is that some of the car-causes have had to be destroyed be-cause of tuberculosis, and difficulty cause of tuberculosis, and difficulty has been found, where this occurred, in finding a suitable animal at the moment. In several cases farmers now kill a summer hog and share up with their neighbors, receiving their return when the neighbors kill. In other cases, with households smaller than formerly because of help scare than formerly, because of help scarc-ity, they find it more satisfactory to buy such beef as they want than to belong to a ring.

U. S. Cattle Imports.

In 1919 United States cattle imports, mainly from Canada and Mex-

ico, numbered 642,000, with a value of fifty-three million dollars, double the imports of one and two years ago

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