

cautious. There is, moreover, no danger that the vapor will injure the peas or render them unsafe as food. Experiments have shown that the liquid can even be poured upon articles of food, and, after thorough exposure to the air, not a trace of it will remain.

FUMIGATION BOX. The fumigation box which has been in use in the Experimental Department for seven years for killing the weevil by the carbon bisulphide process is well illustrated by the accompanying diagrams (Fig. 7). The box is rectangular in form,

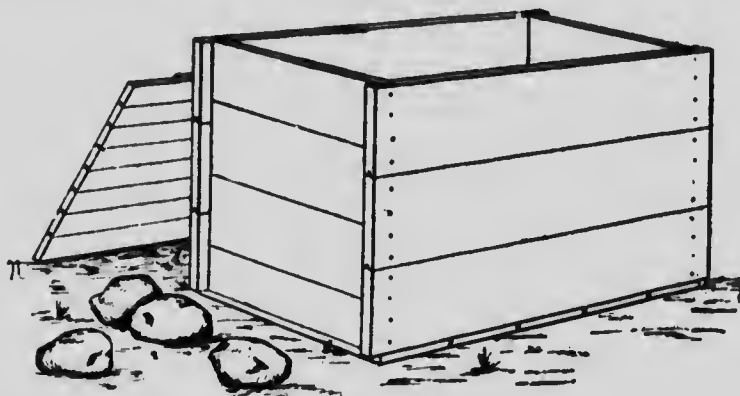


Fig. 7. Fumigation box used in the Experimental Department at the U.S.C. The method of construction is readily seen. (Original.)

being five feet long, two and four-fifths feet wide, and three feet high, and capable of holding about thirty bushels of peas at one time. It is made of pine lumber, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, tongued and grooved. The end pieces are mortised into the sides. All the joints are made very tight by the use of white lead. The cover is lined with a strip of cloth and is made to fit very closely. This box has been used for the double purpose of fumigating peas to kill the weevils, and of dipping sheep to kill the ticks.

COAL-OIL BARRELS. When a box such as we have described, is not readily made or procurable, one or more *coal-oil barrels* may be used. These are water-tight, and may be covered with a blanket and a close fitting cover, upon which may be placed some heavy stones. Fig. 8 shows the method of using barrels for this purpose. A barrel will hold about five bushels; and for this quantity of peas, three to four ounces of carbon bisulphide are necessary.

This method of treatment is valuable for small quantities of seed peas, but would hardly be adopted when the entire season's crop is to be fumigated, as it would necessitate either a very large number of barrels, or an extended period of fumigation with a few barrels.