

a similar case presents. Finally, when the seeds are put into the ground, care should be taken to use only receptacles (bags, boxes, buckets, pails) that are as neat as possible so as not to contaminate them anew, it would be a good idea to wash them in a formalin solution once the tubers have been treated.

WHEAT AND OATS.

First process: same dose as for potatoes, put seeds in bags and plunge into the solution during 5 minutes.

Second process: it appears that it gives better results than the previous one. Heap the grain on the floor 1 or 2 days before sowing time. Pour 1 pint of formalin into a barrel containing 40 gallons of water. A man provided with a watering can, a syringe or a broom (which he dips into the barrel, now and then and shakes hard) slowly moistens the grain, while another man armed with a shovel, turns it over continually until all the seeds are impregnated. To prevent the escaping of fumes, cover with neat bags or blankets during 2 or 3 hours. Then spread the grain so that it may dry up. The same as for potatoes, care should be exercised not to infect the seeds again, in using receptacles previously disinfected in formalin.

One pint bottle is enough to treat about 50 bushels of grain, which means less than 1 cent per bushel.

It is also to be remembered that wheat and oats thus treated slightly gain in bulk: the seeder shall consequently be set as if we were seeding $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel more per acre.

ONIONS, BEANS, PEAS.

Allow onion seed to steep 15 minutes into a solution prepared as follows:

For a small quantity.

Formalin 1 teaspoonful.
Water 1 cup.

For an average quantity.

1 ounce.
2 gallons.

Bordeaux mixture.

This fungicide was discovered in 1885-87 by Millardet of Bordeaux (France), and experienced for the first time in Canada in 1890 by Professor Craig; it is used since 30 years with an astonishing success to control vegetable and tree diseases. Its efficiency has consequently been put to test.