

As an additional precaution, the pods should be immersed in one of the following solutions for two or three minutes:

- (a) Copper sulphate, 1 lb. in 80 gallons of water.
- (b) Formalin, 1 pint in 80 gallons of water.
- (c) Corrosive sublimate, 1 oz. in 8 gallons of water.

The pods are then thoroughly dried, threshed and the seed stored in a clean sack; care should be taken to avoid reinfection of the seed. If it is impracticable to select enough pods to supply seed for planting the whole of the next year's crop, sufficient should be selected for a seed plot.

Seed plot: A seed plot is nothing more nor less than a plot on which is propagated desirable seed, of pure variety, true to type, high yielding and free from diseases, in sufficient quantity to supply seed for planting the main crop the following year. The very best seed obtainable should be secured for planting the seed plot. This practice has given excellent results with other crops and might profitably be practised by seed growers.

Seed selection: Where pod selection has not been practised, and even if it has, the beans should be carefully hand-picked, removing all discoloured, spotted, shrunken, or inferior seed before planting. This will not remove all the infected seed but will materially reduce the amount. Several preliminary experiments in careful hand-selection gave very promising results, not only as a control for anthracnose but as a means of eliminating inferior seed and disease in general.

Seed treatment: Treatment of seed beans has not given wholly reliable results, probably due to the fact that the organism causing the disease penetrates deeply into the tissue, and cannot be easily destroyed without injuring the germinating quality of the seed. Nevertheless, after the seed has been carefully hand-selected, treatment will help by destroying slight surface infections. Preliminary experiments with various seed treatments indicate that soaking the seed for three minutes in any of the solutions given above reduces the amount of disease and increases the yield.

Copper sulphate and corrosive sublimate are poisons and beans treated with them should not be used for table purposes or fed to animals.

Spraying: Spraying beans for the control of anthracnose has not proved entirely successful or economical; the disease can be checked to some extent but not controlled. When great importance is attached to freedom from disease such as on a seed plot or where beans are being grown for seed purposes, they should be sprayed with a 2:2:40 or 4:4:40 Bordeaux mixture, the first application being made when the plants are quite small, and succeeding applications at intervals of one week or 10 days.

In addition to the above practices, the grower should observe the following precautions:—

1. Select a marketable variety known to show resistance to the disease in his neighbourhood.
2. Plant on dry, well-drained soil.
3. Avoid the use of bean refuse as fertilizer on the bean field.
4. Plant beans in the same field not oftener than once in three years.
5. Avoid cultivating, picking, or doing any other work among the beans during wet weather.