

kind of spore is formed, which rests over winter in the leaf and infects new plants the following season.

As to treatment, the disease may be prevented from spreading if the plants are dusted with sulphur or sprayed with sulphide of potassium, an ounce to two gallons of water. To be effective these must be applied early at the first indications of the disease.

Again, to prevent the infection of the spring crop, the resting spores must be attended to, and these spores can be destroyed to a large extent by collecting and burning all the diseased leaves. It will not do to allow the leaves to rot or even to bury them in the ground, for the resting spores will retain their vitality for two or three years. Do not plant onions on the same plot more than one or two years in succession. I should be pleased to hear from all persons who have difficulty in growing onions on account of the mildew or maggot.

Tomato Growing

THIS branch of fruit growing is much followed in sections where the soil is sandy loam, or otherwise suitable. For market an early variety, such as the Earliana, is needed, and it should be grown in a greenhouse and hardened by transplantings early enough to be in flower when set in the open field. Danger of spring frosts is scarcely over before the end of May, so that even in the most favored sections it is risky, to say the least, to plant out earlier. The writer has contracted for such plants at \$10.00 per 1,000.

Tomatoes for Factories

FOR this purpose of course quantity rather than earliness is the object, because the grower usually contracts to sell his whole crop at a fixed price. Very rich soil is not considered necessary; land that will produce a good crop of corn will do

very well for tomatoes. A clay loam, not too heavy, is preferred by many to sandy loam for giving a large crop. Such land, of course, is better fall plowed. The plants for such a plantation can be had at a nominal price, because earliness is not essential; or they may be grown in a cold frame in rich warm soil on the south side of a building or close board fence, until four or five weeks old, when they may be set out in the field in rows about four feet apart each way, for cultivation two ways. Begin cultivation early, being careful not to touch the plants with the cultivator, which is ruinous to them, and continue until the vines begin to fall flat and cover the ground.

The Soda Bordeaux

A SUBSCRIBER in Waterdown asks for the method of preparing the soda Bordeaux mixture, mentioned in the January number of this journal; also the cost of the soda. He is not, he says, at all in love with the Bordeaux mixture. In this, no doubt, we will all agree with him, and heartily wish that some cleaner and less troublesome fungicide were forthcoming. The new nozzles, which do not drip upon the hands, are a great convenience to the operator while spraying, and remove one of the troublesome associations of its use. At Rochester this soda mixture was discussed, and while acknowledged to be effective, it was described as very hard upon the hands and upon the pump. The soda is cheap enough, only about 3 or 4 cents a pound.

Mr. Macoun, horticulturist of the C. E. F., Ottawa, gives the following formula for the soda bordeaux:

- 4 lbs. sulphate of copper.
- 5 lbs. washing soda.
- 40 gallons of water.

He adds: This mixture has been used rather extensively in Great Britain and Europe during the past few years, especially