meal, ground maize, screenings, molasses and kelp meal with guaranteed analysis of crude protein not less than 15%; Crude Fat not less than 2.5%; Crude Fiber not more than 9%; Nitrogen Free Extract 54%. All of these feeds have proved very satisfactory and a market has been established for the use of screenings as a dairy cattle mix. We find it difficult to maintain a guaranteed analysis on account of the variation in the analysis of screenings.

In several feed lots that were feeding hegari ensilage, cotton seed cake and meal, ground alfalfa, ground barley straw and barley, we could mix 1/3 ground screenings, ground alfalfa, ground barley straw and cotton seed meal in the feed with hegari ensilage and increase the amount fed from 15 to 20 pounds with an average increase in gain of .3 pounds per day. Reports coming back from the packing houses claim these cattle dress out above the average.

A GREENHOUSE METHOD FOR TESTING CURLY TOP RESISTANCE IN SUGAR BEETS

N. J. Giddings, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, U. S. D. A.

Boxes 22½ inches long by 5½ inches wide and 4 3/4 or 6 3/4 inches deep were found desirable in testing the curly top resistance in sugar beets. Twelve plants per box were used in most tests. They were planted in pairs and the number of strains used in any trial was such that one strain did not always occur at the same position in the box.

Numerous curly top resistance tests gave very uniform and comparable results. The data were also found to agree with similar data secured in field trials. Reliable data were secured as to relative susceptibility to infection, period of incubation, resistance to injury, and death of diseased plants. The grouping of plants according to severity of symptoms gives important information as to degree of resistance which has been attained and uniformity of reaction among individual plants.

(Note: This subject is discussed in detail in Phytopathology Vol. 27, pp. 773-779, 1937.)

GREENHOUSE PURPOSES AND METHODS

F. V. Owen, U. S. D. A.

Greenhouse work in connection with a breeding program with sugar beets is believed valuable chiefly because of the greater intimacy which the investigator can have with his material. Speeding up the number of reproductive generations in a single year may also be important, but since this can be done by overwintering stecklings in the field it is too expensive to utilize for this purpose greenhouse space needed for more important work.

One of the greenhouse procedures which may be mentioned is the clonal