

Other diseases in the seed bed.

An account of other diseases occurring in seedbeds is also given. The chief disease is a withering of the leaf which commences by a browning along the margins and this spreads over the whole leaf. Two fungi: *Alternaria* sp., and *Macrosporium* sp., have been isolated (see Tables 6 and 7 p. 428).

Frequently seedlings appear with albino leaves. It is thought to be a mutation, and we advise that they be removed from the seed bed.

Another form of white spots on the leaves is attributed to an excessive solar radiation.

Damage by frost has also been commented upon. The lower parts of the frosted plants revive and send out new buds (see Fig. 5 p. 429).

A frequent phenomenon in our seedbeds is bench rooting which occurs chiefly in seedlings where the hard seed — coats do not allow the growing point to come out. Presoaking in water for 36—48 hours is advised.

Nitrogenous Fertilizer on Green Maize.

by S. Zemach.

Maize grown under irrigation for green fodder is extraordinarily fond of nitrogenous fertilizer. In order to clear up this question we gave two applications of Chile Salpeter to the maize on our demonstration field at Magdiel: the first of 300 kg. to the hectare, and the second of 200 kg. to the hectare. By adding 100 kg. of salpeter to the usual dose (i. e. 200 kg. to the hectare) we increased the yield by 30 to 80 %.

Ground fleas control in Cabbage Nurseries.

by H. Z. Klein and I. Weiss.

The Entomological Division has tried two methods of control: 1) covering the nurseries with fly nets; 2) strewing "Pyrethrum" dust on the open nursery. Both methods yielded good results. Explanations are given on the application of these two methods.