

but the roots infected with sclerotia remain in the ground, since they are not pulled up by the digger or are at any rate returned to the ground. With the diminishing food supply in these roots, sclerotia develop ready for subsequent attacks. This observation also accounts largely for the soil contamination and the persistence of the organism in land once infected. It also indirectly suggests a new means of control, viz., the prevention of infection by cultural methods or the application of fertilizers producing vigorous plants in the first instance and aiding in the production of a generous supply of new feeding roots.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

OTTAWA, CANADA