In the field, there has been practically no difference during three seasons in the growth of celery set out in the middle of July, using the equivalent of about a ton of 5–8–5 fertilizer, whether, early in June, fully headed rye or slightly headed wheat, or a month later, oats, had been turned under for green manure. Larger yields of celery have been obtained thus far, however, with stable manure than with green manures.

It may prove difficult to apply economically the large amount of fertilizer necessary to secure to a rotation the benefits of the organic matter in an abundant green manure crop, and also to obtain a satisfactory yield of the crop immediately following the green manure. The difficulties will increase when a lack of rainfall lessens the opportunity for additional fertilizer applications.

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WILLIAM D. HURD

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the sudden and untimely death of Professor William D. Hurd at his home in Washington, D. C., Friday, August 22nd.

Professor Hurd was a native of Michigan, having graduated from the Agricultural College at East Lansing in 1899. Four years later he became Professor of Agriculture in the University of Maine. He was Dean of the Agricultural College of the latter institution from 1906 to 1909, and from 1909 to 1910 he was director of the extension service in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

In 1919 he became Western Manager of the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association, and he has been Director of this organization since 1920. During the war he was a special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

During the past five years Director Hurd labored unceasingly in an effort to bring the fertilizer industry and the agricultural workers of the country to a better understanding of their mutual problems. He always thought of the fertilizer industry in terms of agriculture as a whole, and he believed thoroughly that neither could prosper permanently unless the other prospered accordingly. He was in many respects an idealist, and progressive always. His leadership, however, was of a practical kind that produces results which can be measured.

Professor Hurd was an active worker in a number of scientific and civic organizations. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Genetic Association, was enrolled in the Society for the Promotion of