physiological explanations of our field results, they should be correct ones.

In actually putting up alfalfa in the field, the writer doubts if he and Professor Rather would differ very materially. No reasonably observant man would use a tedder on alfalfa after it was dry enough to lose any leaves in the tedding. Ordinarily a tedder is an unnecessary implement, but three years ago, in putting up 90 acres of alfalfa on the University farm, the writer found a tedder very valuable immediately after cutting heavy lodged alfalfa which had been bunched and rolled together by the divider board of the mower, in loosening this tangled heavy material and equalizing its exposure to the air.

"Curing in the swath as long as possible without allowing the leaves to become brittle" is not to "leave it in the swath for any considerable length of time." In good drying weather it may be only an hour. Since the article by the writer clearly recognizes the better quality of hay to be secured by curing the hay in the windrow, the only difference between his recommendation and that of Professor Rather is that Professor Rather recommends raking it once after cutting, while the writer suggests taking advantage of the more rapid drying in the swath to hasten the initial curing of the hay. Since speed of curing is very important in getting hay out of the way of storms, the writer still feels that this suggestion is justified. However, he is open to conviction, and is now engaged in field experiments which he hopes will furnish further information on the complex questions involved.—C. J. Willard, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

AN INTERESTING ROOT SYSTEM

In the spring of 1910 the writer secured 25 Kudzu roots from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These were planted along the fence around the crops garden. Except for a space around each Kudzu plant, the fence row was left in bluegrass, and the plants were allowed to take care of themselves. They made a very vigorous growth, in later years burying the fence each summer in a mass of vines which also extended for 20 feet or more on each side of the fence. In April 1925 it was necessary to abandon that location for the crops garden, and in attempting to move these Kudzu plants such remarkable root systems were discovered that a considerable portion of one of them was dug out. This root system is illustrated in the accompanying figure, which shows clearly the size and extent of the roots of this herbaceous leguminous vine. Later, the vertical roots were followe