during the winter. The tape-spacing operation may be done by two men at the rate of 35 to 40 17-foot rows per hour, and planting in the field by two men is accomplished at the rate of 100 to 150 rows an hour. The tape rolls may be planted in any weather when ordinary planting can be done. Planting with the Columbia planter using the regular cylinders may be done without detaching the spool and tape guide.

Wheat space-planted with gummed tape in 1936 and 1937 showed no indication of having been injured by the tape. However, one precaution must be observed. The tape must be covered more carefully in wet heavy soil than in ordinary planting. Evidently this is because of air spaces left which dry out the tape and prevent germination. If the soil is crumbly enough to pack well so that the tape is in direct contact with moist soil, no difficulty should be experienced. The paper soon rots in the field.

Aside from the advantage of speed, the tape method does not leave an open furrow exposed to drying air which frequently causes difficulty in obtaining uniform emergence by hand planting.—GLENN S. SMITH, Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

CONSTRUCTION OF A DURABLE PASTURE CAGE

SMALL cages are widely used for making herbage yield determinations in a pasture that is being grazed. These cages must be light in weight so that in the field they may be easily moved, yet durable enough to prevent damage by the grazing animals. A cage that is both light and durable and that has been proved satisfactory by a season’s use, is described here.

Most investigators in determining herbage yields use a cage that is 3 or 4 feet square. This often results in an extremely small yield of herbage from each plat. Mechanical errors of mowing or weighing,