chased from nursery supply houses at about $15 per thousand, are
durable and easy to store and handle.

The best of several methods tried for fastening the plants to the
supporting wire is that of using wire loops as shown in Fig. 1. The
loops are moved upward as the plants grow. The loops can be made of
soft No. 14 wire by any greenhouse laborer. They last several years
and cost very little. The loops may be strung on a wire for storage.—
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A POSSIBLE NEW METHOD FOR THE CONTROL
OF POLLINATION OF CORN

In 1938, on the South Dakota Experiment Station Agronomy Farm,
a method was tried by the writer for controlling pollination in
corn with the use of “overall bags” constructed from heavy muslin,
of specified weight and quality. The bags were placed over the corn
plants previous to time of silking. Fig. 1 shows one of the “overall”
bags in place, in this case over two stalks of corn in a single hill, one
detasseled.

The outcome in 1938, indicated that the overall bags had been
placed over the plants too early in their stage of growth and with
too much defoliation, with the result that pollination was inhi-
bited in a high percentage of cases, though not all, in this first
year.

A larger number of trials were
made in 1939, with more careful
attention to placing the “overall
bags” over the plants not too
long before emergence of silk and
also with less previous defolia-
tion of the plant. Satisfactory
controlled pollination occurred
in 75% of the hills thus covered
in the second year.

Again, in 1940, the method
was used on a still larger number
of plants. Tassels were removed
from half the number to have
them serve as checks against the
plants where the bags were
placed without removing the
tassels. In 1940, check plants of
a white variety were utilized in
a yellow field so that the effect of
yellow or white pollen on sup-
posedly white endosperms could
be observed.

Fig. 1.—An “overall” bag placed in
position over a corn plant to control
pollination.