normal green of the new terminal growth was evident in 5 to 6 days after spray application.

These deficiencies which are corrected by foliar applications of zinc sulfate have been observed on soils of the Sagemoor, Ritzville, and tentatively-named Timmerman series. These deficiencies are particularly acute where the top soil has been removed in leveling land for irrigation. Areas of deficiency are associated with a shallow depth to the horizon of lime accumulation (2-6% calcium carbonate).

Experiments on soil and spray application of zinc compounds are being conducted to determine their effects on yields. — FRANK G. VIETS, JR., Senior Soil Scientist, Division of Soil Management and Irrigation, B.P.I.S.A.E. in cooperation with the Washington Irrigation Experiment Station, Prosser, Wash.

SEED SETTING PERFORMANCE IN CERTAIN ALFALFA POPULATIONS!

In the course of the study of resistance in alfalfa to common leaf spot it was found that most of the first selections set seed poorly; and thus attention was necessarily given to the seed setting ability of plants involved in crosses. It was finally found necessary to manage nurseries so that not only flowering but also pod setting could be observed in the field. In this manner the rather infrequent plants that not only bloomed well but set seed well could be distinguished. The best sources for such plants within the limited range of material used were in Grimm, especially a strain selected by A. R. Albert for this character among others, and Hardigan. In the autumn of 1950, a year in cooperation between the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station and U.S.D.A., B.P.I.S.A.E., Division of Forage Crops and Diseases.

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