Within a few minutes after a frost chamber was removed, water-soaked areas appeared on the leaves and by late afternoon these areas were black.

Under such a rigidly controlled condition, it was sometimes amazing to note plant-to-plant differences in frost tolerance within a row of the same corn hybrid. This was believed to be due to temperature variability within the frost chamber, but perhaps to small differences in plant-to-plant conditions even when the equipment was set up or to other unknown causes.

In summary, such artificial frost chambers, although expensive or difficult to build, are fairly light and can be easily moved by two individuals to new plots. They are simply placed over a row of plants to be treated, loose soil shoveled and packed around the base, and predetermined amounts of dry ice added.

**SHORT TERM PROCEDURE FOR CORRELATION OF SOIL TEST VALUES FOR PHOSPHORUS WITH GROWTH OF BROWNTOP MILLET**

H. F. Perkins

*CORRELATION* of crop yields with soil test values is essential for an effective soil test program. Since field studies are time consuming, an investigation was initiated to evaluate the use of Browntop millet (Panicum hemitomon) grown in small containers in the greenhouse for correlation of plant growth with soil test values for phosphorus.

A total of 32 topsoil samples of Cecil sandy loam were used in the study. The soils ranged in P content from

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