Masterpiece and Yolanda need 15-20 long days and Sunnyside, Matchless and Seafoam require 10 long days or less.

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TRANSMISSION OF CARNATION MOSAIC BY CONTACT
by Gail E. Rumley and W. D. Thomas, Jr.

The handling of carnation plants may be an important means of carnation-mosaic virus dissemination. Carnation plants are handled three or four times from the time they are taken as cuttings. Each time they are handled there is a possibility of infecting healthy plants by contact with hands which previously have handled diseased plants. Because the importance of this handling has been undetermined, an experiment was designed to test the effectiveness of contact as a means of carnation-mosaic virus transmission.

Because symptoms of mosaic are more readily expressed by the leaves of Dianthus barbatus than by those of D. caryophylli, the former species was used for testing. Twenty-two healthy plants were inoculated by rubbing the leaves between the thumb and forefinger after rubbing injected leaves. Seven healthy plants were used as un inoculated checks. Infection was determined by visible symptoms within 30 days after inoculation.

The experiment resulted in 63.6 per cent infection. Out of 22 plants inoculated 14 expressed visible mosaic symptoms. No infection was apparent in the uninoculated checks.

The results indicated that the carnation-mosaic virus may be transmitted easily by contact. The transmission incurred by handling plants in a commercial range may not be pronounced, due to the fact that no effort is made to rub the leaves with the fingers. Nevertheless there could be some incidental transmission when the plants are handled. However slight this may be, wherever mosaic-infected plants are mixed with healthy plants there probably is a gradual spreading of the virus to the healthy stock by indiscriminate handling.

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CHEMICAL TREATMENT EFFECTS ON GLADIOLUS
by Austin O. Simonds, Dept. of Botany, Colorado A & M College

Fifteen hundred Picardy variety gladiolus corms were divided into 10 lots for chemical treatments. Each treated lot was sub-divided for six replications in a randomized planting on May 3, 1943. The treatments utilized New Improved Ceresan, Ceresan M. Lysol, Arasan, Dow 9B, Dowicide B, Puratized Agricultural Spray, Farzate, corrosive sublimate, and check, having no treatment.

Records were kept for each replication on total plants emerging, flowering, corms harvested, rot-free corms, fusarium rot, scab, and weight of rot-free corms. Treatment effects varied in their rank in emergence and weight of rot-free corms. However, if averages were ranked according to desirability, regardless of significance, the over-all effects of each treatment can be more clearly estimated.

* From Journal of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Science IV:1