

# Greetings From Kentucky



WOMEN



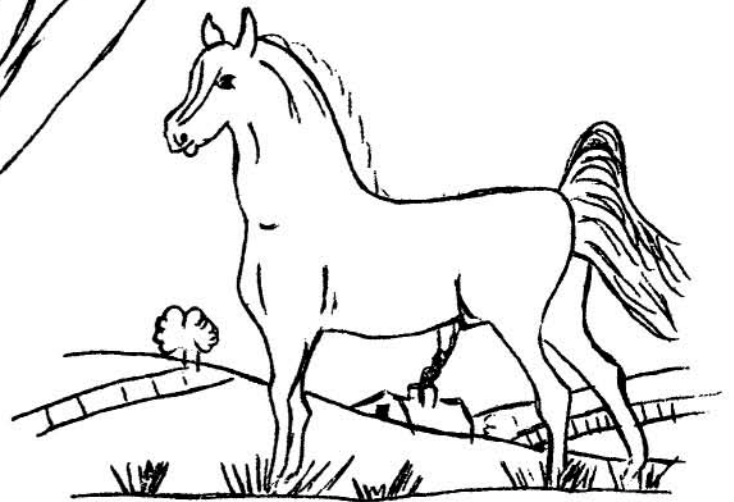
BLUE GRASS



MINT



MINT  
JULEP



HORSES

May 3, 1940

Aurora Sporealis  
c/o Dr. Helen Hart  
Division of Plant Pathology  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Aurora:

It is our pleasure to present a bird's-eye-view of the Capitol of the BlueGrass, with special reference to Phytopathology.

The brief of documentary evidence for our case is being filed as a bound volume "Kentucky Phytopathology 1919-1940" with the Division of Plant Pathology at University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota. Further details may be obtained by correspondence or preferably conference at the afore mentioned Capitol of the Blue Grass.

Sincerely,

Aurora Kentuckiensis

#### THE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS REGION

When I first moved into the "Bluegrass" of Kentucky I wondered why this region was given the name when other parts of the U. S. produced bluegrass of equal if not superior appearance. The answer seems to be contrast. Contrast between the ease and success of growing bluegrass in Central Kentucky and its nearly complete absence in other parts of the state. The longer one lives in the Bluegrass the more appropriate the name seems.

What is the reason for this outstanding area where nearly 3/4 of the land is left in bluegrass year after year, where the finest horses are grown, where goiter is nearly non-existent, where one may live on the products of the neighborhood without danger of running into deficiency diseases so common through the South. The answer dates back to geologic times when by shifting of the earth's crust Central Kentucky shifted upwards carrying with it the high phosphate Cincinnati limestone. Erosion moved the layers of rock overlying this layer of limestone so that it is now being weathered in Central Kentucky leaving a soil, after the calcium carbonate leaches out, which contains as high as 30,000 pounds of phosphorus per acre six inches. Along with it is an adequate supply of potassium and the trace elements that seem so necessary for plant and mineral growth.

The contrast between this soil and soils derived from the non-phosphate limestones and sand stones of other parts of the state is the answer to this area being set off as a garden spot.

The University of Kentucky and the Kentucky Experiment Station are located in about the center of the bluegrass at Lexington. Both are within a mile of the center of town on U. S. 27.

W.D.V.

### The Tobacco Research Laboratory

For sixteen years Pathology at Kentucky was housed in a cockroach infested basement room and an upstairs office in the Experiment Station Building at Lexington. Class work, laboratory work, and what little research was done, were all done in this set-up, in addition to a part of one small greenhouse.

When Bankhead-Jones funds became available the administration decided that it was time certain pathologists get busy and pay for their keep for the previous decade or two. So funds were set aside for a building to be known as the Tobacco Research Laboratory. It was built during 1936 and has been occupied since the fall of that year. It is designed for two purposes, general plant pathology (which is nearly entirely the pathology of the "weed") and tobacco curing studies. For the latter purpose 9 curing chambers have been constructed, six of which hold 36 plants and three hold 72 plants each. A different temperature and humidity can be accurately maintained in each chamber simultaneously so that one crop of tobacco can be cured under 9 distinct conditions. In addition a greenhouse is available for growing crops of tobacco the year around for curing studies. The curing studies are being made by Robert Jeffrey, a Minn. Ph. D. in biochemistry.

The Plant Pathology Laboratories are small but fairly well equipped. So far "Larry", "M. M.", Henson hasn't had all of the glassware in use at one time in spite of the fact that he occasionally has real orgies. One greenhouse 85 x 25 is available for tobacco disease and breeding studies. In place of the usual raised benches, ground benches are employed where tobacco plants of field size can be grown. A good dark room, preparation room, transfer room, potting room, and office, and two laboratories complete the working space. Steam at 50 pounds pressure is available at all times in inoculating chambers, and other uses for which steam can be employed.

W.D.V.

-o-

### The Tobacco Industry in Kentucky

Tobacco is the principal cash crop in Kentucky and Burley tobacco the type most generally grown. Twenty and even 10 years ago Burley growing was limited to the Eastern 2/3 of the state but during the last few years, principally because of poor market conditions in Europe, the market for dark tobaccos has decreased and the growing of Burley has spread over the Western part of the State.

Burley differs from the dark tobaccos in that it is white stemmed and carries two recessive factor pairs for a chlorophyll condition which causes light colored leaves. Burley is the brown colored tobacco which makes up about 40 per cent of your cigarettes. The yellow part is flue-cured from the Carolinas. A small amount of Turkish and Maryland is also used.

One of the dark tobaccos grown in the state finally finds its way to Minnesota in the form of Copenhagen "snuss"; box covers of which used to be used to pave roads in Minnesota.

When you figure 1000 to 1800 pounds of Burley to the acre, on good land, with an average price of nearly 20 cents per pound and about 400,000 acres of all kinds of tobacco in the state do you wonder that we put in a good deal of time studying tobacco diseases and breeding for disease resistance?

-o-

EVENTS IN KENTUCKY PLANT PATHOLOGY

Stephen Diachun/\*

Because I happened to come on the scene only a relatively short time ago, it may be possible for me to give an impersonal and non-specialized account of some of the outstanding accomplishments in plant pathology in Kentucky.

One of the most forceful impressions made on me was the extremely broad point of view taken in the work. Here was no collection of mycologists, nematologists, virologists, bacteriologists, agronomists, entomologists, and geneticists vying with each other, each seeing every poor stunted plant in the light of his own narrow speciality. Rather here were pathologists looking at diseases from the view of the plant, ready to recognize in practice that improper soil conditions, insects and weather may be as important as fungi, bacteria, and viruses.

One of the most important things that has happened to Kentucky agriculture results from the work of a pathologist. Kentucky's chief cash crop is tobacco. Twenty years ago black root rot was rampant. Today three-fourths of Kentucky's tobacco crop is Burley 16, a root-rot resistant hybrid put out in 1937 and made available to the public in 1938. A variety which without a bit of official ballyhoo can replace 75 per cent of the place occupied by old established varieties within the short time of two years must be outstanding. The popular acceptance of this variety has been phenomenal. Its successful introduction could be achieved only by a thorough understanding not only of the pathological problems involved, but also of plant breeding, tobacco culture, and tobacco quality.

Another case illustrates the broad approach to problems. The cooperative efforts of an agronomist and a pathologist resulted in a comprehensive study on the nature of clover failures and the nature of adaptation. The complexity of the problem which includes diseases, insects, cold, soil fertility etc., was recognized. Valuable techniques were evolved to determine the cause of rotting of roots, and the relation of soil composition, structure and fertility to the rate of root growth, root rot, and clover failure.

A fair discussion of the accomplishments in Kentucky plant pathology would necessitate the publication of a bulletin. Even an enumeration would be long, since a total of about 70 papers has been published. Therefore only a few examples can be mentioned.

Years ago it was found that the chief source of mosaic infection is barn cured tobacco used for chewing or smoking by those who weed beds, pull and set plants. Now, based on this knowledge, control of tobacco mosaic is an accomplished fact on many farms. However, it is recognized that the problem is not yet entirely solved, that educating farmers to abide by simple but rigid sanitary measures is a tremendous obstacle. Therefore, work is being directed toward perfecting a variety by combining mosaic resistance with the root-rot resistance and desirable agronomic features of Burley 16. Very promising varieties are already available and are being tested by farmers.

Fusarium wilt or yellows is an important problem in certain sections of the state, principally in sandy areas along the Ohio River. Outstanding Fusarium resistant hybrids have been developed and are being grown in these areas.

---

/\*

In spite of the fact that the writer is not a Minnesota man, he was drafted into journalistic service on this number of AURORA KENTUCKIENSIS.

In Western Kentucky bacterial leaf spots cause severe damage; in some years the loss is as high as 50 per cent of the crop. Intensive field work in progress since 1936 has shown that the diseases can be controlled and premium crops can be produced if beds are treated with Bordeaux, if fields are kept in a proper state of fertility, and if proper farm practices are carried out.

Because of the importance of the tobacco crop, it received special attention, but other crops have not been ignored. An impartial examination of the literature will show that here was made the original explanation of the fact that potato rugose mosaic is composed of the X (or latent or healthy potato) virus in combination with veinbanding (or Y) virus. The relation between certain tobacco and potato viruses, such as veinbanding and etch, was worked out. Control of tomato mosaic was achieved.

Corn problems were also studied and solved. Pythium root-rot was studied and first described. Still too infrequently appreciated is the inquiring study and criticism made of the standard method of detecting corn kernel infection.

Important progress has been made in the solution of legume diseases. The complexity of the clover failures has been shown; breeding for resistance has been initiated. The knotty problem of the fungus relationships in black stem of legumes has been recognized, and control measures tested.

Along with such practical work, there have been studies on the more theoretical aspects (if they can properly be separated from "practical" problems). For instance a classification has been worked out for tobacco viruses, which remains unsurpassed. A clear picture has been drawn of the manner in which tobacco mosaic and ringspot viruses invade and spread in tobacco plants. A keen critical analysis has been made of the status of "recovery" and acquired immunity, especially with reference to the ring spot disease of tobacco.

And now, as in the past, problems are being attacked on several "fronts" with the same open minded spirit of cooperation.

#### The Latch String Hangs Out

Kentucky's plant pathologists hereby issue a standing invitation to all 'Old Timers' and would be 'Old Timers' of Minnesota's Plant Pathology Department to visit the Capitol of the Bluegrass, Lexington.

As an institution we are not rich in buildings or equipment. We can not show you as fine buildings as Wisconsin, Louisiana, Cornell, Minnesota and others have. But as a department we are proud of our building and of our equipment, some of which rivals the often described temperature tanks of Wisconsin.

As extra curricular attractions we will present Kentucky's claim to fame, her beautiful women, her fine horses, quality tobacco and her Bourbon--(if you can take it).

Near Lexington you will be shown such famous horse farms as Dixiana, Idle Hour, Greentree, Mt. Brilliant, Kalapa, Spendthrift, Walnut Hall and Calumet, the show farms of the nation. On gently rolling bluegrass fields will be seen thoroughbreds, saddle horses, and harness horses. The horsemen will tell you that the phosphate rich bluegrass is responsible for the championship stamina of such notable horses as Fair Play, Guy Axtworthy, Man of War, Black Servant, Equipoise, Broomstick, Peter Volo and War Admiral.

All of Kentucky is rich in scenic beauty. We have no Minnehaha Falls but we can offer the Falls of the Cumberland which so far have run without benefit of plumbing. The palisades of the Kentucky river rival those of the Hudson. The mountains are

beautiful at anytime but when rhododendron and mountain laurel bloom they are unequalled. Virginia boasts one natural bridge. In our mountains near Lexington are two almost as large, and numerous small ones. For the amateur geologist the mountains are equalled only by the glaciated region of the north.

All of Kentucky is rich in historical lore. In Lexington are the homes of Mary Todd Lincoln, Henry Clay and Thomas Hunt Morgan. Near Lexington is the home of Ephriam McDowell, the first man to perform a successful abdominal operation. Lincoln's birthplace is a national shrine, as is also the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

For the gourmets we can promise no farewell teas but as not too unsubstantial substitutes we offer Old Kentucky Ham and beaten biscuits. "The latch string hangs out."

E.M.J.

-0-

### Tertiary Squirts from the fountain

(Some advanced to the dignity of secondary position)

Graduate work in plant pathology at Kentucky has been more or less spasmodic for reasons that need not be discussed.

The list of those who have been in any way inspired at Kentucky during the past 20 years to go on with plant pathology is short:

- Dr. E. E. Wilson, once cheap but excellent summer help in plant pathology went to the University of Wisconsin as a junior and stayed for the Ph. D.
- Dr. E. M. Johnson, employed as assistant in plant pathology after taking M. S. in soils obtained the Ph. D. at Minnesota in Plant Pathology.
- Dr. H. H. Thornberry, B. S. Kentucky, M. S. in plant pathology, Kentucky, Ph. D. plant pathology, Minnesota.
- Dr. James Walter, B. S., Kentucky, Ph. D., Minnesota.
- Dr. Paul Miller, B. S. and M. S. in plant pathology, Kentucky, Ph. D., University of Wisconsin, now studying walnut diseases in Oregon.
- Lawrence Henson, B. S. Berea, M. S. plant pathology, Kentucky, and all but thesis completed for Ph. D., Minnesota.

### Personnel in Kentucky Phytopathology

1. W. D. Valleau - Professor of Plant Pathology, Plant Pathologist<sup>/\*\*</sup>  
Research: Chiefly tobacco diseases. Source of infection of tobacco mosaic, control of tobacco mosaic by sanitary practices, classification of tobacco viruses, method of invasion and distribution of tobacco mosaic virus and ringspot virus, control of black root-rot, Fusarium wilt and tobacco mosaic by breeding.

---

<sup>/\*\*</sup> Once erroneously listed as Plant Psychologist and Mythologist in the Daily Tennessee Sharpshooter.

2. E. M. Johnson - B. S., M. S. University of Kentucky, 1923, Ph. D. University of Minnesota, 1930. Assistant Plant Pathologist.  
Research: Black stem of clover and alfalfa, tobacco diseases. Classification of tobacco viruses, control of wildfire and blackfire, especially in Western Kentucky by plant bed treatment and farm practices. Nature of blackfire disease, blackleg of tobacco, diseases of dark fired tobacco.
3. Stephen Diachun - B. S. Rhode Island, 1934, Ph. D. Illinois, 1938.  
Research: Pennicillium injury to corn seedlings. Stomata and their relation to infection of tobacco by bacteria, virus distribution in tobacco, Cercospora spot of tobacco.
4. Lawrence Henson - B. S. Berea, M. S., University of Kentucky, 1933. (Minn. 1936 to 1939). Assistant Agronomist.  
Research: Forage crop diseases and adaptation. Sclerotium root-rot of red clover, comparative study of Sclerotinia trifoliorum and S. sclerotiorum, breeding for resistance to clover anthracnose.

-----  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### MINNESOTA PERSONALS

The annual Mexico trip took place as usual. The "Pig Chief" and Don Fletcher participated. Size of the citrus fruits disappointing and observations of previous years still remain unconfirmed although most of us Towerites have resigned ourselves to the fact that big oranges did occur once in Mexico.

-o-

Congratulations to L. A. Schaal on passing his prelim. recently. He will make west to Colorado any time now.

-o-

W. J. Cherewick took his Master's final before returning to Winnepeg. Bill added another language to his bag; this time it is French. Chen, Borlaug and deZeeuw got through German at the same sitting.

-o-

Bacterial ring rot is claiming the attention of such men as C. J. Eide and J. T. Presley. This disease is a menace to the potato industry of the state says R. C. Rose. The extension division announces the establishment of a series of 19 district clinics to combat the disease. The first clinic was held in Detroit Lakes on January 22. The clinicians will use microscopes, colored movies, and slides to show what bacterial ring rot does and how it resembles or differs from other potato diseases.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### EXTRA-CURRICULARS

Jan.-April

The Kansas Potato Grower's Association heard A. G. Tolaas at Lawrence, Kansas, in January, 1940. Tolaas talked on the Minnesota seed potato outlook for 1940. A typical Minnesota blizzard characterized the meetings.

A. G. Tolaas, R. C. Rose, R. S. Hinds, and R. C. Regnier made a trip to Louisiana and Alabama three months later to inspect seed potato plots in those states.

-o-

In April E. G. Sharvelle traveled to Aitkin, Minnesota, to give a talk to the Small Fruit Grower's Association on the diseases of raspberries and their control. Last year cane-blight and anthracnose reduced yields of red raspberries from

20 to 50 % and these diseases are threatening the crop in the Duluth area at present.

-0-

I. A. Tervet discussed the control of diseases of golf greens before the Minnesota Green Keepers Association in March. In the same month C. J. Eide gave a lecture before the Horticulture Short Course.

-0-

Talks and demonstrations were contributed by several members of the department at the Annual Central and Branch Station Conference conducted on January 26 and 27.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### VISITORS

Dr. F. H. KAUFERT, Pest Control Research Division, Wilmington, Delaware;  
Mr. H. N. PUTNAM, White pine blister rust control, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Dr. M. A. MCCALL, Principal Agronomist in charge, Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Arden SHERF, Division of Plant Pathology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska; Dr. F. K. CHEN, Bacteriologist, Kiangsu, China, who spent 3½ years at the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England and now enroute to China. During the latter part of March there was a Barberry Conference held in the Federal Building in Minneapolis. It was attended by state leaders from 17 states, assistant leaders from 6 states, W. D. Popham who lead the group, Don Fletcher, and Jay Bulger. Three of the state leaders are Old Timers: M. E. Yount, Nebraska; G. Frandsen, Missouri; and F. B. Powers, Michigan, in addition to those still in T. T. The group spent one morning in the greenhouse and laboratories of the T. T. They were shown the investigations being made on physiologic specialization in fungi, especially in the rusts.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### CLASS SEMINARS IN PLANT PATHOLOGY

Jan. 9---Although C. H. Griffith was scheduled to talk on "Sweet clover improvement and sweet clover diseases" today there was a little delay while academic standards and their value were batted around verbally.

Can a pollen grain be parasitic? 'Stak' maintained that the pollen grain, being dependent and incapable of reproduction independently, merely represents a division of labor and not a separate organism. F. S. Thatcher, who also likes a 'discussion', took the negative. Regan claimed that the Chief set some sort of record by using 21 matches for his pipe. The previous record, according to Regan, was 17.

-0-

Jan. 16---Dorothy J. (Snookums) Blaisdell gave a very interesting paper on "Differences in growth characters and pathogenicity of Fusarium wilt isolates tested on three tomato varieties". She also showed a number of color photographs to illustrate cultural characters.

-0-

Jan. 23--- A. R. Downie gave a talk on "Microflora of the air". We have yet to get the paper. Thatcher took up the discussion of pollen tube growth where it was dropped Jan. 9 and brought out some interesting facts.

Jan. 30---Mr. Popham gave a short talk on the rust situation and barberry eradication work in general. His talk was followed by questions from the group. Dudley Preston began a paper entitled "The seasonal incidence of allergic rhinitis allergens" which was finished on Feb. 6.

-0-

Feb. 13---When the Chief didn't show up at 4:00 W. J. Cherewick began his paper "The effect of rust on the nitrogen content of the host" and finished in a blaze of glory in only one period.



Feb. 20--- I. A. Watson began the first part of a joint paper with J. T. Presley entitled "Accessory dietary factors in relation to fungal nutrition". During this period there was a short discussion of several men famous for their studies on physiology of fungi.

-0-

Feb. 27---Presley gave his section of the joint paper. He demonstrated a remarkable effect of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. A large egg, which Downie claims was laid by Waseca hen, was compared to an ordinary egg produced without the benefits of vitamins.

-0-

Mar. 5 and Mar. 12---Lewis C. Saboe (Agronomy major) gave his paper entitled "Origin, nature, and variation of viruses". There was also some discussion on the 'Free Gene' theory of virus origin.

-0-

April 2---John T. Medler talked on "Virus diseases carried by leaf hoppers".

-0-

April 16 and April 23---C. E. Pederson (Entomology major) talked on "Symbiotic relationships between insects and fungi". This was the first part of a joint paper with Phil. Schroder (Entomology major). We also had a little pep-talk on the evils and dangers in thesis writing. Unity, mass, and Coherence were stressed as well as various details of good writing. We have been informed that the word 'mass' isn't in our English grammar, but it still sounds well and seems to complement 'Unity' and 'Coherence'.

-0-

April 30---The second part of the paper on insect-fungus symbiosis was on Ambrosia beetles. This was an interesting paper in several ways--for instance, we found that Platypus is a genus of beetles as well as an Australian mammal with a stinger and a bill like a duck.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### THURSDAY EVENINGS

The Seminar committee has been changed again, and is now in the very capable hands of Watson (of the Austrian branch). He is assisted by the Messrs. Martin, Borlaug, and Andrews; and a fine job they do of it.

While Stak was in Mexico the annual diamond ball elections were held. When he returned he found himself elected Water Boy for the 1940 season. His only comment was that if he could get to bat he'd have the team's tongues hanging so far out that they'd require more refreshment than he'd be able to carry.

After that bit of retaliation he delivered himself of a fine talk on Mexico from every angle, except that of Rust. They actually had to force him to include that!

One other night movies were provided. One film from Dr. Gortner on the thixotropic nature of tobacco mosaic virus taken by means of polarized light, and the other from Melander on barberry eradication in Pennsylvania.

Some time ago Chilton provided the means for a feed by proxy, and it was the chance Andrews (the senator from Milwaukee) had long awaited. He began with cigars, then the rest looked like a Delicatessen had been bought out and moved in bodily. Everyone enjoyed and appreciated it heartily.

Two others have given talks of late. Dr. Shen gave the results of some preliminary experiments on the effects of light and nitrogen on the variety of wheat and rust reaction. Then Mr. Mitchell, formerly a bio-chemist, led us into the mysteries of pH.

In spite of the field activity, there have been numerous papers reviewed this spring.

\*\*\*\*\*

SPORTS

Minnesota's basketball team had a hard winter. After a good preseason start the Gophers finished up the season with a percentage well below the five hundred mark. The team was handicapped by a lack of veterans and although they were a fast-breaking outfit which at times showed promise, inconsistency and erratic playing kept down their victories.

-o-

The story of hockey was a much brighter one. Minnesota's veteran team lead by Marriucci, Paulson, and St. Vincent, successively downed every opponent to win every game in the Big Ten Conference. After the season was over, the team journeyed to the national AAU tournament where again the Gophers made a clean sweep of all competition.

-o-

With the advent of Spring, and the ascent of sap in trees and other organisms, the Plant Pathology Kittenball team began its practice. The organization of the 1940 outfit is as follows:

	Coach-----J. J. Christensen		
Assistant Coach ----C. J. Elde		<u>Water Boy</u> -----E. C. Stakman	
Manager-----J. T. Presley		Informant to Water Boy--Miss Hamilton	
Cheer Leader-----Miss Dodsall		Bat Boy-----C. I. Shen	
Drum Majorette-----Miss Blaisdell		Minister of Propaganda--Miss Hart	

The first game of the Kittenball season was won by a forfeit and the second by a score of 17 to 2. Star performers of this contest were Hanson and Andrews who both went after the same fly ball and the collision which resulted resounded 'round the field. The Bat Boy stood on the sidelines and gave encouraging and explicit advice to the players. Needless to say the spirit of "do or die" for dear old Tottering Tower prevailed.

\*\*\*\*\*

BOOKSHELF

Ed. says B brief! Old Timers contributions--USDA Tech. 704 by LEFEBVRE AND JOHNSON on Bacterial wilt of Pespedeza; Tech. 705 by New Timer BLAISDELL\* on Fusarium wilt of tomato; January Phytopath. TYLER\* on Dutch elm, and BRIERLEY\* on cucumber-tulip-lily viruses, February and March. JOHNSON and VALLEAU on Tobacco wildfire; HOERNER on Pseudoperonospora nomenclature in March, J. Wash. Acad. Sci.; also VERRALL on building decays in Pests for March; WALTER on Sycamores in Amer. Forests for April; VAUGHAN on Tomato diseases in N. J. St. Hort. Soc. News for February .....Local-- Dec. 15 Jour. Agr. Res., BONDE on potato blackleg; Jan. Phytopath., 8 abs.; Mar. issue, LEACH\* CHILTON, C. M. CHRISTENSEN on Ambrosia beetles; Feb. Amer. Jour. Bot., STAKMAN\* and CASSELL on Mexican rust observations; USDA Plant Dis. Reporter Suppl. 117, STAKMAN and HAMILTON on Stem rust in 1938; Minn. Fruit Grower, Jan., SHARVELLE on Raspberry anthracnose.....Combination offering: "The Genetics of Pathogenic Organisms", CRAIGIE, RODENHISER, CHRISTENSEN, STAKMAN\*, A.A.A.S. Pub. No. 12.

\*\*\*\*\*

OLD TIMERS COLYUM

Why All This Introspection?

For thousands of years some men have wanted to learn and others have wanted to teach. Why? A nickel cigar for the best answer. What is the best way to learn? A ten center for the best answer. What is the best way to teach? A 3 for 50 and a copy of Plutarch's Lives for the best answer.

---

/\* Asterisk indicates one or more additional authors.

Sometimes the attempts of educators to find out what they are doing, and how and why, may seem monkeyish. Monkeys occasionally act as if they had heard the admonition "Know thyself." Their efforts may or may not satisfy themselves. Who knows? At least their efforts furnish amusement as do some of the "Know thyself" efforts of teachers.

But why these inquiries of monkeys and teachers? As concerns most teachers, they probably would not bother if they were satisfied with the attainments of students. And it probably is an even break: The students probably are no better satisfied with the teachers. Maybe both groups have equal obligation to find out the reasons and the results of their activities and inactivities.

Every scientific investigator must be a student and should be a teacher. If his research is done merely for his own edification and never is published or otherwise made available, he is not meeting his full obligation, for he studies but does not teach what he has discovered.

Present deplorable conditions prevent many able and conscientious scientists from doing what needs to be done. Those of us who still have opportunity might well take inventory of our opportunities, abilities, and accomplishments, with a view to determining whether accomplishments are commensurate with them. And the question also should be raised as to whether the activities are essentially subjective and self-centered or whether we are rendering the service justly expected of us. For we will be held to accountability, by the consequences of our own deeds, misdeeds, nondeeds, and by our own conscience.

\*\*\*\*\*

FOUR MIGRATIONS: J. G. (Johnny) CHURCHWARD from Cambridge to Java, to work with the Anglo-Dutch Plantations Co.; J. G. GIBBS from New Zealand to even farther "down under," the Falkland Islands, where he will be Agricultural Advisor for three years; J. LEWIS ALLISON from Big-Bull-Frog Louisiana to Wisconsin University for work on red clover; and G. KENKNIGHT from Michigan, in a single state of blessedness to Texas, where on April 13, he married Velma Campbell of Yoakum. Since January 1, Mr. KenKnight has been stationed at Stockdale, for work on peanuts and melons. Here is luck to all four in their new locations!

-o-

Sydney and other DICKINSON's, during the cold weather, divided their lawn, 1/2 for the mens and 1/2 for an ice sheet on which they achieved plain and also fancy skating. They attribute their good health to the skating. Good refrigeration for the eggs, too, we should think.

-o-

Chet WISMER, by way of contrast, was enjoying swimming and sailing in Hawaii! Transferred to Lehué, on the Garden Isle of Kauai, on March 21, Wismer says he "enjoyed several fine dinners with the Andersons" before leaving Honolulu.

-o-

AURORA was glad to hear from D. S. J. Wellensiek after a long silence. He apparently is pursuing investigations as vigorously as ever, despite a severe winter and surroundings of barbed wire. We all pray that the barbed wire will rust from disuse.

-o-

If any of you feel inclined to sit down and think over your difficulties, just remember our Chinese Old Timers, who are forging right ahead regardless of the fact that they have to move their laboratories and their libraries at intervals, find it impossible to obtain materials that are usually taken for granted, find it necessary to work on many important problems at one time, and have to dodge the bombs that may and do fall in their vicinities! Under the circumstances we are particularly pleased to hear from C. T. WEI, who is still at Chengtu; from T. C. LOH and L. HWANG at Saatang, Kwangsi, who writes that they had planned to move the laboratory in January but that improved conditions made the move unnecessary; and from Lee LING who says he is sending Matt Moore, via a traveler, a wedding present. LING enclosed

pictures of his bride, who graduated from Tsing Hwa University, as did Old Timers TU and LOH. He also sent a ms., stating "I intend to publish something to show that our scientific career has not been entirely destroyed by airplanes and cartridges." Comment here would constitute somewhat of an anti-climax.

-0-

Dr. SYED Vaheeduddin, having just completed a survey on severity of Sphacelotheca sorghi in Hyderabad, sends best regards to friends in the Tottering Tower.

-0-

G. B. SANFORD, of Edmonton, sends us no news of himself except that he prefers "vigor" to "vigour", but we are glad to hear from him anyway, and vigor in any form is something we like!

-0-

BORN: On March 14, to Mr. and Mrs. R. VOORHEES, Rose Marie; received a box of oranges. Thanks, Rose Marie.

On April 2, to Dr. and Mrs. C. S. HOLTON, Janet Diane.

-0-

The South remembers us in the persons of A. F. Building-Decays VERRALL, K. W. KREITLOW, Wayne LENZ, and Potato-planting LECLERG. At S. A. W. meetings, reunion was rife! Mentioned by correspondent LECLERG were Henry DARLING and Henry BARKER also.

-0-

"Greet the Seminar group for me, please," wrote Arden SHERF to Dr. Eide. Sherf, Nebraska jitterbug, appropriately is assigned to find out why potatoes get the haywire disease!

-0-

Axel ANDERSEN wrote that it "certainly was nice to see a Minnesota face again" when Rollo LORENZ stopped to see him at Michigan State. Joe RUPERT, another Gopher at Michigan State, says he likes it there and is learning fast.

-0-

STARR, H. G., of Wyoming, still writes letters; CASSELL, of Illinois, is still busy; LASKARIS, T. H., will stay another year at the New York Botanical Garden; Dutch HARRAR still smokes up the air of Virginia; Fred DAVIES lost his wife for a week-end and wrote us a letter.

-0-

Bill HARLAN writes from Halibia College, Kabul, Afghanistan, that he has arisen from lethargy long enough to perpetrate some correspondence--in which he states that he call talk about "petrol" without a quiver of the lip, can get books moved three blocks in six months, and wishes to be remembered to "Old and New".