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which distinguishes whiptail disease of cauliflower.

Chenopodiaceae

Mangolds, silver beet, and chard responded. The symptoms in chenopodiaceae were not as definite as those in the cruciferae, paleness and stunting being the only definite features.

Umbelliferae

Both carrots and parsnips responded. The difference in growth was very marked; untreated plants were yellow and very stunted.

Graminae

Cereals

Wheat, oats, and ryecorn responded. Barley gave no response.

Above and below—Two typical ridges on the clay soils at Herbert. The illustration above shows the state which these ridges too frequently reach within a year or two of sowing. The swards run out, leaving hairgrass, weeds, and bare ground. When these clay soils have been overcropped and badly managed legume establishment and growth become negligible. That clover can be grown can be seen from the illustration below, and in revitalising this country molybdenum is of importance. The healthy, dense red clover shown below is growing on a ridge denuded almost to clay which was treated with molybdenum superphosphate.

In cereals a pale yellow in the early growth and stunting of the plants are characteristic. During growth the early difference becomes less marked, but it shows up at the stage the plants come into ear and again at ripening.

Grasses

In this trial the following grasses all grew better and were darker in their early growth:—

Perennial, short-rotation, and Italian ryegrasses

Cocksfoot, crested dogstail

Timothy, *Phalaris tuberosa*

Apart from the responses recorded in these trials, several weed species have been noted to respond. The most marked of these was fat-hen. In

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