Plot X. 3 rows treated with lime at rate of 2,000 lbs, per acre in the soil. Seed treated with formalin.

The object of the experiment was three-fold, to determine whether the disease on the tubers could be destroyed, to determine whether it was carried over in the soil (the ground had been planted in potatoes the year previous and the disease was present in 1903) and to determine whether anything could be done to prevent its attack on the crop.

RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENT.

Plot No.	Bushels of Marketable Potatoes.	Bushels of Cull Potatoes.	No. of Hills Showing Rhizoctonia.
1	161.5	20	475
2	199.5	19	496
3	121.5	41.75	361
4	188	21	456
5	173	11	475
6	174	11	418
7	127	9.5	342
8	155.75	19	418
9	158.66	9.5	475
10	174	9.5	285

In order of yield of marketable potatoes, the plots stood as follows: 2, 4, 6 and 10, 5, 1, 9, 8, 7, 3. In order of number of hills of Rhizoctonia, they were as follows (arranged with the lowest first): 10, 7, 3, 6, and 8, 4, 1 and 5 and 9, 2.

The large yield of plot No. 2 is ascribed to the fact that the potatoes used for this plot were exposed to the light and air and the seed was quite green when planted.

Plot No. 10, the freest from Rhizoctonia, was treated with lime and from this it would appear that an alkaline soil condition is not favorable to the development of the disease.

The appearance of so many diseased hills in plot 5 leaves no room to doubt that the disease was present in the soil from a previous infection. It is also obvious that any of the methods tried will not render the crop free from the attacks of the disease, if it be present in the soil.