world can be brought to bear upon the fertilizer-use problem of a given region.

Carefully controlled field experiments with fertilizers, conducted on the major soils and crops of the region, are another essential part of this second step. The objective of these field experiments is to evaluate the nutrient-supplying power of the soils in relation to the needs of the crops and the timing of these needs. This information must be obtained for the growing conditions of the area. The effects of liming, crop residue management, use of barnyard manures, and other soil management practices common to the area should be studied as they relate to the nutrient-supplying power of the soil. The results of these field experiments should be correlated with plant and soil analyses in order to develop the basis for advisory services to growers.

The amount of effort necessary for this type of research will depend on the complexity of the soil and cropping patterns in the region. This type of research is generally a continuing activity, with new problems becoming important with changes in cropping and fertilizer practices. Careful study of farmer experiences with fertilizers on the different soils and crops of the region can be useful in this stage of the program.

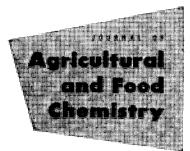
The third step toward achieving an adequate and balanced nutrient supply for the crops in a region is the development of educational and advisory services. The farmers and fertilizer dealers of the region need to recognize the differences and relationships among the soils of the region, and to be aware of the results of field experiments with fertilizers. Advisory services, staffed by people familiar with the soils, crops, and research results of the area, and utilizing soil and plant tissue tests where necessary, should be established.

A final necessary step is for the fertilizer industry to make available to farmers the materials and mixtures suggested by the research and advisory programs.

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TECHNICAL SECTION



July 1959

Volume 7, Number 7

PLANT NUTRIENTS AND REGULATORS

Fertilizer Technology, Countercurrent Versus Cocurrent Drying of Granu- lated Mixed Fertilizers	
N. K. Alfrey and G. L. Bridger	474
Phosphate Rock Acidulation, Factors Affecting Fluorine Volatilization during Acidulation of Phosphate Rock with Sulfuric and Phosphoric Acids	
E. J. Fox and W. L. Hill	478
PESTICIDES	
Insecticide Evaluation, Dermal and Oral Treatments of Cattle with Phos- phorus-32–Labeled Co-Rai	
J. N. Kaplanis, D. E. Hopkins, and G. H. Treiber	483
Insecticide Residues, Microdetermination of TDE [1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(p- chlorophenyl)ethane] in Spray Residues	
Isadore Rosenthal, C. F. Gordon, and E. L. Stanley	486
Insecticide Residues, Colorimetric Estimation of Malathion Residues in Cot- tonseed	
M. V. Norris and E. J. Kuchar	488
PESTICIDES/FOOD PROCESSING	
Fungicides for Packaged Foods, Generation of Ammonia for In-Package Fumigation of Foodstuffs	
F. A. Gunther, R. C. Blinn, J. H. Barkley, M. J. Kolbezen, and E. A. Staggs	489
Fungicides for Package Foods, Sorption of Ammonia by Fruits, Vegetables, Eggs, and Fiberboard in Dynamic Systems	
F. A. Gunther, R. C. Blinn, M. J. Kolbezen, R. A. Conkin, and C. W. Wilson	496
Insecticide Residues, Endrin Content of Eggs and Rody Tissue of Poultry Po	

FOOD PROCESSING

Vegetable Flavors, tables	Nonenzymatic	Formation	of Acetoin in	Canned Vege-	
J. W. Ralls	•••••	• • • •			505

FOOD PROCESSING/NUTRITION

Vegetable Vitamins, Loss of Vita	mi	n (C i	n	Fre	sh	V	eg	etc	ıbl	es	as	R	eld	ate	d	to	
Wilting and Temperature								•										
B. D. Ezell and M. S. Wilcox	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•		•		507

NUTRITION

Animal Growth Promoters, Metabolism of Tritium-Labeled Diethylstilbestrol	
by Steers G. E. Mitchell, Jr., A. L. Neumann, and H. H. Draper	509