

- 5,000,000 acres of this new wheat were being grown in the United States and Canada. Komar wheat, product of the same cross, but another selection was introduced at the same time, has found favor in the more southern portions of the areas producing spring wheat, notably in Iowa.
- (8) Introduced Rival wheat in 1939, the product of a Ceres-Hope - Florence combination which he made in 1929. Rival wheat has consistently demonstrated its resistance to leaf and stem rust. At the present time it is the dominating common wheat over a considerable portion of the spring wheat area.
- (9) Introduced Mida wheat in 1944, produced from breeding work first done in 1933. Over 18,000 bushels of this new wheat were distributed to over 800 North Dakota farmers in 1944. Mida wheat possesses both stem and leaf rust resistance and resistance to stinking smut.
- (10) Dr. Waldron is actively pursuing fundamental studies investigating the laws of inheritance of the characteristics desired in a flax plant.

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## Variations in Kinds of Weeds From Year to Year

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**W**ET summers increase weed growth and also hamper field operations. Dry summers are favorable to a few weeds which can grow with less moisture than crop plants.

The past 10 years have provided good examples of these effects. By 1934, Russian thistle had become very predominant and was common even in the Red River Valley where it usually is rarely seen. Since 1936, it has again disappeared and is not prominent in even the dried parts of the State. Perennial sow thistle, which first claimed wide attention in the years following the wet year of 1916, nearly disappeared during the dry period probably due to a combination of dry weather, weed control programs and grasshoppers. For several years past, it has been re-appearing and many new patches are seen this year on account of unusually good opportunities for new plants to become established from seed last summer.

Two plants have shown a direct response to the wetness of last year in the Red River Valley. Marsh yellow cress (*Rorippa palustris*), usually restricted to wet spots, made a strong growth in fields and attracted considerable attention. The docks (*Rumex* spp.) were able to establish many new plants and to make a heavy growth. Neither of these weeds should cause trouble when the summer is dry enough to permit normal field work.

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