Oats varieties and rust, by T. E. Stoa. N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bimonthly Bulletin Vol. 7, No. 3, (1945) pp. 8-10. Covers 1939-44.

New Varieties of Oats for North Dakota—by T. E. Stoa and C. M. Swallers. N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bimonthly Bulletin Vol. V No. 3, pp. 17-22, January 1943. Covers 1939-'42 at Fargo, 1940-'42 at Edgeley, 1940-'42 at Langdon, 1940-'42 at Dickinson and 1941-'42 at Williston.

Varieties of Oats for North Dakota—by T. E. Stoa and C. M. Swallers. N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bimonthly Bulletin Vol. IV No. 3, pp. 24-30, January 1942. Covers 1927-'41 at Fargo, 1928-'39 at Edgeley, 1928-'34 at Langdon, 1928-'41 at Dickinson, 1930-'40 at Mandan, and 1928-'41 at Williston.

Cereal Crops at the Dickinson Substation—by Ralph W. Smith. N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bimonthly Bulletin Vol. III No. 1, pp. 15-21, September 1940 (See Table 1, p. 16). Covers 1930-1939.

Cereal Crops in Western North Dakota—Dickinson Substation—by Ralph W. Smith. N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bimonthly Bulletin Vol. II No. 3, January 1940, pp. 8-11. See p. 10. Conclusions based on 1930-'39 records.

Oats in North Dakota—by T. E. Stoa, R. W. Smith and C. M. Swallers. N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bulletin 287, June 1936. Covers 1922-1935 at Fargo, 1922-1932 at Edgeley, 1922-1934 at Langdon, 1922-1935 at Dickinson, 1922-1933 at Williston.

Variety Trials With Oats—by T. E. Stoa. N. Dak. Agr. Expr. Sta. Bulletin 164, July 1922. Covers 1892-1921 at Fargo, 1907-1921 at Dickinson, 1903-1921 at Edgeley, 1909-1921 at Langdon, 1908-1921 at Williston, 1916-1921 at Mandan, and 1916-1917 at Hettinger.

LIVING HOUSEHOLD AND INDUSTRIAL PESTS WANTED

A new insect control project on Industrial Pests of the Household and Industrial Buildings is underway at the NDAC Experiment Station. In order to evaluate the lasting effects of the newer insecticides and moth-proofing compounds, living cultures are highly desirable.

In the course of spring housecleaning North Dakota housewives will occasionally find damaged and living specimens of household pests. Households, granaries and industrial concerns troubled with insect infestations are requested to send specimens and their damage to the Department of Agricultural Entomology, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.

Specimens and damaged material can be securely placed in a tightly-sealed container such as a spice box, coffee can or small jar. Contrary to popular belief, the insects do not require much air and no ventilating punctures are required for the few days they will be sealed in the containers.

—Richard L. Post, Associate Entomologist.

ANTIBIOTICS A REMEDY FOR PLANT DISEASES[1]

The use of antibiotic substances in the treatment of plant disease was discussed at a recent meeting of the associate committee on plant diseases at Winnipeg, Canada. Representatives of the Canadian National Research Council, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and western universities participated in the discussion.

These substances, as penicillin and streptomycin, can be employed to promote plant growth. Experiments in American orchards and gardens have been encouraging, it was stated.

Chemical sprays now in use are expensive and frequently cause harm to the treated plant. Antibiotics, however, have a selective action and prevent disease without damage to the plant. It was predicted that preparations containing them would become relatively cheap following further investigational work.

[1]Reported by RAE H. HARRIS, Cereal Technologist