

transplanting is greatly increased. Seedlings to be left to grow for three or four years or longer should be spaced wide enough to permit the plants to grow without crowding.

Western yellow pine has been difficult to start in unfavorable seasons. When the young trees have become well rooted after a season or two in the nursery row they can be moved with little loss if transplanted early in the spring with a small block of soil about the roots.

For the first few years weeds and grass are kept out of the trees by cultivating as frequently as needed. It is usually necessary to go through the trees with a hoe one or more times during the season to remove weeds in the row which cannot be reached with the cultivator. After the trees become large enough to shade the ground and cover most of the intervening space, cultivation no longer is necessary.

Nearly all of the trees at the Dickinson Experiment Station have been planted in the spring. Average time of planting has been around May 10. These trees may be planted anytime after the frost is out of the soil to the depth of planting. Early planting or transplanting will usually favor young trees. Root development will usually start by April 15 or earlier if the tree is in the soil. Many of the trees are planted later, and trees are successfully moved each year up until early June. In such cases, there is fair chance of survival if the season is favorable, if the trees are moved carefully, and if they can be watered after moving.

WORLD LINSEED PRODUCTION

The English Journal, World Crops for March 1951 contains an extensive discussion on Linseed by E. S. Bunting. The article reviews production in Argentina, Russia, India, Europe, Africa, and North America.

Argentine production is still below its pre-war level amounting to 640,000 tons in 1949 as compared to 1,489,000 tons annually for the pre-war period 1935-'39. The USSR production in 1948 is listed at 482,000 tons compared to 803,000 tons in the 1935-'39 period. European production outside of Russia in Europe in 1949 was nearly twice the pre-war average. African production is largely in Morocco amounting to 50,000 tons in 1949.

As a result of the war, oil-seed crushing industries expanded in India, Uruguay, and especially in Argentina. Argentina now has 20 factories which annually produce 120,000 tons of burlap from flax straw. When and if a suitable water supply can be obtained this reviewer suggests that North Dakota might well investigate the manufacture of burlap bags from our own North Dakota flax straw. About 300,000 tons of linseed straw are annually used in the United States in the manufacture of cigarette paper.

Variety trials conducted at Cambridge, England include many varieties developed in the United States and Canada. (H.L.W.)