

variety usually has. Nugget, therefore, is expected to have its chief use in the southern sections of the durum area, or other sections where earliness is desired to escape late summer drought, high ripening temperatures or rust injury. Nugget has excellent macaroni qualities, being superior to Stewart in this respect.

Shelby Oats

Shelby is a selection from the cross Anthony x Bond, made at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and first released to growers in 1950. A fair-sized acreage of this variety was also sown in North Dakota in 1950 and 1951.

Shelby, like Clinton, is resistant to the common races of stem rust, including Race 8, but not Race 7. Race 7 increased in prevalence throughout the oat area in 1950. Some North Dakota grown varieties which resist Race 7, but not Race 8, include Marion, Ajax, Andrew, Vicland, Rainbow and Beaver.

Shelby is resistant to most of the races of crown (leaf) rust, including more tolerance to Race 45 than Clinton. It is slightly taller and later than Clinton. Under North Dakota conditions it has been yielding better. Shelby has moderately strong straw, white kernels and good test weight. Because of the prevalence in this area of Race 7 in 1950, Shelby is not expected to take over any large acreage in North Dakota, and is offered primarily as a supplement to Clinton, because of more tolerance to Race 45 and a promise of higher yields.

In the absence of serious rust infection, varieties such as Ajax, Marion, Rainbow, and Beaver usually have outyielded the more rust-resistant Bond hybrids, such as Clinton, Benton and others. In western North Dakota, where both stem and crown rust injury are less common, early maturing Gopher has continued to be among the better yielding varieties.

LISTERIA IN SWINE

Listeriosis of swine may assume several different forms, varying from encephalitis and septicemia to the presence of the organism in only isolated tissues. Many veterinarians have suspected that apparently healthy animals may be carriers of listeria and that, under certain environmental conditions, the organisms increase in pathogenicity and produce disease. F. M. Bolin and D. F. Eveleth of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station veterinary medicine staff, tell in a recent issue of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Jan. 1951, p. 7) of a postmortem examination of two dead pigs from a drove of 40 to 50 pound feeder pigs. Examination showed the snout and stomach of each pig were found to be severely burned. A diagnosis of lye poisoning was made. This later was confirmed. Livers of both pigs were cultured. From one a mixture of staphylococci and streptococci was obtained, while from the other a pure culture of "Listeria monocytogenes" was obtained.