

The 1943 increases of the above 4 varieties of flax were distributed as follows in 1944: Victory to 16 growers, B 5128 to 49 growers, Renew to 62 growers, and Koto to 86 growers. One grower who received one peck of Victory in 1941, increased it considerably in both 1941 and 1942 so that lot of seed became a considerable source of Victory in 1943 and 1944.

Table III Earlier distributions of Cereals and Flax Varieties produced by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station

Variety	Breeder	Date of Introduction
Oats		
Rainbow	Selected by T. E. Stoa from "Green Russian"	1929 and 1930
Flax		
Bison	Dr. H. L. Bolley	1912 to 1925
Buda	Dr. H. L. Bolley	*1906 to 1921
Linota	T. E. Stoa	*1916 to 1925
Walsh	H. D. Long**	1931
Bolley Golden	Dr. H. L. Bolley	*1924 to 1932
Smoky Golden	Dr. H. L. Bolley	1939
Viking	O. A. Heggeness	*1926 to 1932

*The first date represents the date of either the first cross or first selection, the last date the date of general introduction.

**Not now connected with the Station. Mr. Long is a former employee of the Botany Department.

Table IV Corn Single Crosses used for production of Hybrid Seed Corn distributed in 1943 and 1944

Nodak Hybrids	1944		1943	
	Number of growers	Number of acres	Number of growers	Number of acres
201 (82 day)	14	200	3	37
202 (82 day)	4	158½	4	61
203 (80 day)	3	82	1	20
204 (83 day)	1	20	1	10
301 (84 day)	3	98
302 (N. Dak. produced Wis. 279)				
85 - 90 day	5	280	3	150½
401 (86 day)	4	90
402 (87 day)	1	5
501 (N. Dak. produced Wis. 355)				
95 day	4	250	4	120

All of the Nodak hybrids are yellow dents. Earliness has been stressed. The 1943 planting of single crosses produced about 12,000 pounds of shelled hybrid seed corn, and the 1944 planting will produce a little over 1,000,000 pounds of shelled seed corn, or enough to plant nearly 150,000 acres with hybrid seed corn in 1945.

BACTERIAL BLIGHT of Austrian Field Peas

In a series of tests conducted by W. E. Brentzel, Plant Pathologist, using various seed disinfectants both mercury containing, and the newer non-mercury compounds, it did not appear that the emergence of Austrian field peas infected with bacterial blight was improved. Blight developed in all rows, whether the seed was treated or not.