varieties Buda and J.W.S. Jour. Agr. Res. 64: 369-388. 3 pp. Oct., 1941.

6. Inheritance of pathogenicity in a cross between physiologic races 22 and 24 of Melampsora lini. Phytopathology 32: 5. 1942 (Abstract).

7. Inheritance of pathogenicity in Melampsora lini. Phytopathology 32: 653-669. 1942. (illus.)

8. Relation of rust damage in seed flax to seed size, oil content, and iodine value of oil. Phytopathology 34: 348-349. 1944.

9. The genetics of pathogenicity in Melampsora lini. Manuscript submitted to Journ. Agr. Res. in 1945.

10. Analytical key for the identification of physiologic races of Melampsora lini. 20 pp. Mimeographed. 1945.

11. Inheritance of reaction to rust in flax. Manuscript submitted to Journ. Agr. Res. Jan., 1946.

NEWS NOTES FOR BIMONTHLY BULLETIN

Experiments recently reported by Wileman and Ullstrup of Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station (Indiana) prove that the higher the moisture content of corn at the time it is put into the drying bins for drying by artificial heat, the lower must be the drying temperature in order to avoid injury to germination. They tested drying temperatures of 100° F., 110° F., 120° F., 130° F., and 140° F. with corn in which the moisture content of **the kernels** ranged from less than 20 percent to over 35 percent at the beginning. They found that although it was safe to dry corn with 20 percent or less moisture at 130° F., that when the kernels contained more than 20 percent moisture temperatures of 130° F. or above reduced the germination.

Their general and most important conclusion is that "Seed corn with an initial moisture content exceeding 25 percent should not be dried at air temperatures above 110° F. Where the moisture content is 25 percent or less a drying temperature of 120° F. can be used with safety. This extra 10° will reduce by one-fifth the time required to dry the corn to a moisture level necessary for safe storage." (A review of Bulletin 509, Purdue University, Agr. Exp. Sta., 1945. Reviewed by H. L. Walster.)