

suited best and generally grown in the eastern and southeastern sections of the State. They usually also yield satisfactorily in relation to other varieties, in the more western parts of the State, but are not in such general favor because of the short straw. In the northern counties, where ripening temperatures are more moderate, the later varieties rather consistently have the advantage in yield over those ripening early. Since the newer more rust resistant varieties, now coming

into early distribution, are early ripening sorts, it is expected that they may find their largest use in the eastern and southeastern sections of the State. It is there that earliness is most desirable and also where most rust protection may be needed.

Plant pathologists recommend treating all seed before sowing, using Ceresan. This is a good practice every year. It seems especially important this year in view of the importation of much seed from blight infested areas.

### THE GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF THE BISON IN THE GREAT PLAINS

The bison we know today is known to science as "Bison bison". Messrs. C. B. Schultz, Director of the University of Nebraska State Museum, and W. D. Frankforter, the Assistant Curator of Paleontology in that museum have recently furnished us much information about more ancient forms of the bison which once inhabited the plains area. (The Geologic History of the Bison in the Great Plains—A Preliminary Report—C. Bertrand Schultz and W. D. Frankforter—Bulletin of the University of Nebraska—December, 1946). Here we find drawings of the skulls of *Bison bison*, of *Bison antiquus*, of *Bison antiquus barbouri* and of the two huge super-bison, *Bison alleni*, and *Bison latifrons*.

The authors state, "Bison first appeared in the Great Plains before the middle of the Pleistocene (Glacial Period) x x x. The first bison to reach the Plains region were truly giants and were the size of *Bison* (superbison) *latifrons* (Harlan) from Big Bone Lick, Kentucky". They note that *Bison antiquus*, "has been found associated with the cultural remains of early man in many parts of the Great Plains".

In their conclusion the authors state, "that evidence at hand indicates that there has been a gradual diminution in the size of the bison since the first migrants arrived in the Great Plains during Kansan time (the Kansan was a very early glacial period—H.L.W.) The giant forms apparently had attained this maximum size before reaching the plains region, probably in Asia".

(Review by H.L.W.)