

esting that plots 10S, 11S and 14S, sprayed with zinc-containing fungicides, had the highest yields. When zinc-containing materials (HE-178 and Zerlate) were applied as dusts, the yields were approximately the same as plots 5D and 6D. It was also of interest to note that the Bordeaux-sprayed plots had the fourth highest yield. This fungicide has been reported as being injurious to potatoes causing a reduction in yield.

Conclusions

1. Some of the newer fungicides were applied to Bliss Triumph potatoes at Grafton, North Dakota, in order to determine their effectiveness in preventing early blight, and late blight in case the latter occurred. In the absence of these 2 diseases the yields were
2. No statistically significant difference existed between the yields of any plot receiving a fungicide and DDT, and either of the 2 plots just receiving DDT.
3. The low yield of the untreated plot was due to the presence of the Colorado potato beetle, the potato flea beetle, the potato leafhopper and the 6-spotted leafhopper, and indicated the necessity of applying DDT to reduce the insect population.
4. Plots 10S, 11S and 14S, sprayed with zinc-containing fungicides, had the highest yields.
5. Six applications of Bordeaux mixture had no apparent effect in reducing the yield.

IMPROVING FARM AND RANCH TENURE IN THE NORTHERN PLAINS

Report No. 1 of the Tenure Committee of the Northern Great Plains Agricultural Advisory Council has been issued under the foregoing title as Bulletin 436 of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. The North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station has purchased a limited number of them for distribution. Copies of the bulletin will be sent by the North Dakota Station to all inquirers as long as the supply lasts. Address your request to Information Department, State College Station, Fargo, N. Dak. and ask for Mont. Bulletin 436.

⁵ Insect collections, determinations and tabulations were made by Mr. Arden Aanestad, Field Assistant, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.