of the holders should be placed 1 inch below the tops of the stakes to prevent mutilation when the stakes are driven into the ground.

One of the chief advantages in using label holders of the type described is that at threshing time labels can be removed quickly without mutilation and placed inside the sack of grain. Stakes also can sometimes be used for two crops the same season.—A. F. Swan-

A NEW VARIETY OF ALFALFA

Because of the widespread interest in the stand losses of alfalfa in some sections of the country due to winterkilling and bacterial wilt *(Aplanobacter insidiosum* L. McC.), attention is directed to the discovery and naming of a relatively resistant new variety by the Nebraska College of Agriculture. Field experiments and observations have proved it to be very desirable from all production aspects in this region. “Hardistan” is the name assigned, implying hardiness of stand and probable Turkestan origin. Arrangements have been made for increasing the limited supply of seed available and for certified production by members of the Nebraska Crop Growers' Association.

The immediate seed source of this new variety is an old superior field of alfalfa belonging to Arnold Brothers in Dawson County, Nebraska. Special attention was first called to this field by County Extension Agent A. R. Hecht, who described it as the most outstanding field known in Dawson County. In 1927, 16 years after sowing, it was recognized as having a practically perfect stand aside from deprivation by pocket gophers. Hecht investigated the history of the seed from which this field had been sown and found it was secured from a seed house as Turkestan seed.

Seed from the Arnold Brothers field was obtained by the Experiment Station and planted in duplicated field plats in the spring of 1922 in comparison with other standard varieties and regional strains of common alfalfa. Hay yields have been determined each year beginning with 1923. The yielding ability of Hardistan is satisfactorily established by 4% superiority during the 7-year period over Nebraska Common, which was grown as a check, compared with 5% superiority for the Grimm variety. Outstanding winter-hardiness is evidenced by a full and uniform stand 8 years after sowing, the stand being superior to that of all other sorts. A determination of wilt infection in the various plats in 1928 revealed 71% of infected plants in the Nebraska Common, 67% in Grimm, and 28% in the Hardistan. The original field of Arnold Brothers, as well as other fields in Dawson County which have been sown from Arnold Brothers seed, show materially less wilt infection than do neighboring fields of Common and Grimm alfalfa.

In appearance and growth habits Hardistan closely resembles the Common variety. Although believed to have originated in Turkestan, it does not have the specific vegetative characteristics which are usually regarded as featuring typical Turkestan alfalfa.