Desirable precautions to be observed are as follows:

1. Place the "overall bag" over the corn plants at the optimum stage of growth, presumably as short a time as practicable before emergence of silks.
2. Remove just sufficient foliage from the plant before placing the bags to permit the pollen to fall upon the silks but not to inhibit growth.
3. Become skilful in clipping back the tips of the ear-shoots to expose the silks at the exact moment when they become protected from outside pollen by the "overall bag" covering.

With the use of the foregoing precautions, the results from the "overall method" for controlling pollination in corn were encouraging. The time computed per plant for using this method was one-half as great as that required for other methods commonly employed. Study of this method and its effectiveness will be continued.—A. N. Hume, South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings, S. D.

RUSSIAN WILD-RYE, ELYMUS JUNCEUS FISCH

Russian wild-rye (Elymus junceus Fisch.) is a promising new grass for use in erosion control and for pasture in the northern Great Plains. One of the early introductions of this species is F.P.I. 75737 obtained by the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction from the Western Siberian Experiment Station, Omsk, U.S.S.R., in 1927. The seed was distributed by the Department to various stations in 1928, and has been grown at the Northern Great Plains Field Station, Mandan, North Dakota, since that time. Most of the seed now grown originated from that introduction. Later introductions from U.S.S.R. were made in 1934 and 1935 by the Westover-Enlow Expedition.

The species is a drouth-resistant, widely variable, bunch type grass with erect culms, terminal spikes, and an abundance of basal leaves. Growth starts early in the spring and seed is matured before that of most other grasses; however, growth continues throughout the growing season until late in the fall. It has the ability to make growth after frequent clippings, but because of this characteristic it should be managed carefully under grazing so as not to deplete the root reserves to a point where the grass will be injured. Hay yields from 42-inch rows at Mandan, N. D., since 1937 indicate that the species will yield as well as other grasses. Seed yields from row plantings have been from 200 to 400 pounds per acre, but when planted in rows for seed production the culms tend to break and lodge. The seed shatters rapidly after maturity but threshes and cleans easily; however, because of the short, sharp awn and stiff hairs on the lemma and palea it must be processed before it will flow freely through a drill.2

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