Lincoln (REG. NO. 5) Lincoln originated as an F, plant selection made in 1937 at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station from a natural cross, the parents of which are thought to be Mandarin and Manchu. It is similar in appearance to the Manchu varieties and selections in having tawny pubescence, indeterminate growth habit, prominent branches, predominately three beans per pod, dark brown pods at maturity, and round, yellow beans of moderate size with a prominent black hilum. Flower color, however, is white rather than purple, the characteristic color of the Manchu varieties. Lincoln has high oil content of beans, high iodine number of oil, excellent bean quality, moderate lodging resistance and height, resistance to the frogeye disease organism, and high bean yield. Its maturity classification is Group 111, being adapted generally to east central Nebraska, central and southern Iowa, northern Missouri, and central portions of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. In regional tests conducted by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the North Central Region in cooperation with the U.S., Regional Soybean Laboratory, the superiority of Lincoln in agronomic and compositional characters was established. Agronomic and compositional performance of Lincoln in comparison with two previously grown varieties, Illini and Dunfield, in regional tests appears in Table I. Lincoln has been described in several publications (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), and characteristics at maturity are shown in Figure 1. Lincoln was increased and released cooperatively and simultaneously in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio. Distribution was made to certified seed growers in 1944. It rapidly replaced virtually all of the acreages of Illini, Dunfield, and Manchu varieties and selections; of similar maturity and some of the acreages, of Mukden, Richland, and Chief. Peak production was reached in 1948 and 1949 when approximately one-third of the acreage in the United States was planted to Lincoln. The subsequent release of improved varieties adapted to regions immediately north and south of the optimum region for Lincoln resulted in the lateral narrowing of the region.