show a much more satisfactory composition than would be indicated from the appearance of the roots.

RESULT OF BACK CROSS (NORTH SEA HYBRID x DOMESTIC BEET 12028)

	Family #550 (from 12028)	Family #546 (from Dahlberg 4)	Family #521 (from Dahlberg 3)	
Number of Beets	20	18	37	
Avg. Weight in ounces	12.1	13.4	7.8	
% Sugar	16.4	16.5	15.2	
Apparent Purity (Brix)	89.3	90.4	89.9	
Leaf Spot Reading Sept. 17	4.0	2.0	3.0	
" " " for U.S.#217				3.1

WILD BEETS IN CALIFORNIA

Eubanks Carsner, U. S. D. A.

Annuals of the genus Beta occur in several coastal counties of southern California and also in the central part of the state near San Jose. These plants appear to be hybrids between cultivated sugar beets and wild forms of foreign origin. They persist without cultivation. They are subject to the same diseases as the sugar beet and may have some economic interest on this account.

A distinctly wild type of beet occurs in several scattered places in the Imperial Valley. It is dependent on irrigation water for survival. Presumably it was introduced with seed from Europe. At present it does not appear to be of economic importance.

GREENHOUSE OBSERVATIONS OF WILD BEET SPECIES

F. A. Abegg, U.S.D.A.

A demonstration of wild beet species.

POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVING CULTIVATED VARIETIES OF BEETS OF SUGAR BEETS BY HYBRIDIZATION WITH WILD TYPES

C. W. Doxtator, American Beet Seed Company

Intergeneric and Interspecific crosses in crops are, in general extremely difficult to make, and if successful the progeny is likely to show a high degree of sterility. The plant breeder, therefore, has been limited to a great extent in attempts to produce more suitable cultivated types, to hybridization