

**Table III. MAXIMUM, MINIMUM AND MEAN PROTEIN CONTENT (%) OF WHEAT IN 1949 and 1950**

	1950 Data			1949 Data	
	Carloads (54) Hard Red Spring	Farmers' Samples Hard red spring (17)	Durum (5)	Carloads hard red spring No. Dak. (159)	Montana (148)
Maximum	14.7	15.2	11.3	14.9	15.9
Minimum	10.5	10.0	9.1	13.7	14.7
Mean	12.9	12.7	10.2	14.4	15.3

Table III provides maximum, minimum and mean values for the protein content of the two groups of hard red spring samples tested for 1950, for five durum samples included in the series tested in this laboratory, and for two series of North Dakota and Montana samples tested by the Tri-State Laboratories in 1949. The North Dakota values for the two years are not strictly comparable because the samples originated in different locations. The number of samples tested in each series is indicated in parenthesis. While the maximum values for North Dakota wheat are approximately the same in the two years, the minimum was much lower in 1950 than in 1949—10.5 to 13.7% respectively. These lower values reduced the mean in 1950 to 12.9% as compared with 14.4% in 1949. The 1949 Montana data are substantially higher, as would be expected from prior knowledge of respective protein contents of wheats from the two states. The group of farmers' samples from 1950 gave results quite similar to those of the carlots. The maximum was 0.5% higher than for the carloads while the minimum was 0.5% lower. For the means there are no significant differences. The durum samples from 1950 are too few in number to justify any conclusions, although they do show that durum wheat tends to be low in protein in 1950.

The data presented in this report indicate that the hard red spring wheat in this state is substantially lower than the average in protein content for 1950. Further, the very limited data obtained for the durums show still lower protein percentages than for the hard red spring wheats.

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#### CHEMICALS INCREASE CORN STAND

By treating sweet corn seed with chemicals, growers can increase germination and eliminate poor stands. Plant pathologists at the Louisiana State University recently completed tests over a period of several years with various chemicals. Where soil was extremely moist and cold, a 72.2 percent increase in germination was recorded in one instance. Among chemicals used in these tests were Arasan, Spergon, Phygon XL, Dow 9 B and Barbak C. All gave significant increases in stand count or germination over the seeds which were not treated.—USDA.