

Barley Varieties in North Dakota¹

By

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MOST popular of the barley varieties grown in North Dakota in 1946 was Kindred or "L" barley as it is also known, according to a survey conducted by the office of the Agricultural Statistician. Kindred, a relatively new variety developed within this state, was planted on 30 percent of the barley acreage. Second in acreage was Wisconsin 38 (barbless) with 25 percent of the total. For third position competition was close between Plush with 10.5 percent, Manchuria 10.0 percent, and Trebi 9.5 percent of the total. Following in order were Tregal on 6.0 percent, Oderbrucker 2.5 percent, Spartan 2.0 percent, O.A.C. or Arctic 1.5 percent, while the remaining 3 percent of the total barley acreage was divided among such other varieties as Hannchen, Odessa, Regal, Blue Ribbon, Velvet, Prospect, other minor varieties and mixtures.

Information on the varieties of barley grown in North Dakota was obtained in June from several sources. Barley growers were asked to report the acreage of each variety of barley planted on their own farms and the percentage of each variety grown in their respective localities. Elevator operators estimated the percentage of each variety grown in their normal trade areas. Each County Extension Agent was asked for similar information for his entire county. All these responses were brought together in this report.

North Dakota led the Nation in barley production in 1945. For 1946 the planted acreage is estimated at 2,403,000 acres, 3 percent more than in 1945 and about 9 percent higher than the 1935-44 average. Based on August 1 conditions, indicated production for the state this year will be 40,200,000 bushels, enough barley to rate North Dakota second only to California in 1946. The acreage planted to barley rose rather sharply in 1942 and 1943, as compared with the previous 5 years. A decline in 1944 was followed by a sharp drop in 1945, largely due to the very good returns being realized from oats. The increased acreage in 1946 probably results from the present strong demand for malting barley, for which such varieties as Wisconsin 38, Kindred or "L", Manchuria and perhaps others are acceptable.

Kindred ("L") barley is the leading variety in the Northeastern, Central, East Central, and Southeastern districts, where most of our barley acreage is found. Wisconsin No. 38 is the leading variety in the Northwest, North Central and the South Central districts. Trebi leads all varieties in the West Central district where commercial barley production is relatively unimportant. Manchuria is the leading variety in the Southwest district. The various other varieties are scattered considerably throughout the state.

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NORTH DAKOTA BARLEY VARIETIES BY DISTRICTS, 1946

(Percent of Acreage Planted to Each Variety—1946)

Reporting District	Kindred or "L"	Wisconsin No. 38	Plush	Manchuria	Trebi	Tregal	Oder-Brucker	Spartan	O.A.C. 21	Other
1	9.0	35.5	24.0	4.5	15.0	3.0	.5	5.5	3.0
2	17.0	36.0	20.5	3.0	13.0	5.5	.5	1.5	3.0
3	34.5	19.0	16.5	10.0	4.0	4.5	5.5	.5	3.5	2.0
4	2.0	24.0	1.5	20.0	36.0	11.0	1.0	1.5	3.0
5	31.5	29.5	4.0	9.0	7.0	12.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
6	47.0	23.0	6.0	7.0	4.5	7.0	1.0	.5	.5	3.5
7	9.0	25.0	1.0	31.0	20.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0
8	4.0	32.5	6.0	9.5	24.0	7.0	1.5	12.0	.5	3.0
9	43.0	24.0	6.0	10.0	5.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	.5	3.0
TOTAL	30.0	25.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	6.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	3.0

"NEWER DRUGS AGAINST BACTERIAL INFECTIONS"

A Review

"Newer drugs against bacterial infections" is the title of Circular 73 of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. This circular, prepared by Dr. Bruno Vassel, until recently Assistant Agricultural Chemist of the Station, is a discussion of the role of such sulfa drugs as sulfanilamide, and its derivatives. A table lists the animal diseases which have been reported to yield to sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine or sulfapyridine treatment, and those diseases for which the effectiveness of sulfa drug treatment is not well substantiated but not necessarily of doubtful value.

The story of the development of the antibiotics, penicillin, streptothricin, streptomycin, and tyrothricin is briefly presented. Two valuable tables appear, one listing "Types of Infections (of man) where Penicillin Therapy has been found of Value" and a table on, "The Use of Penicillin in Veterinary Medicine".

Copies of Circular 73 may be obtained free from the Information Department, State College Station, Fargo, North Dakota, as long as the supply lasts.

(Review by H. L. W.)