which during the period 1910 to 1914 was most severe on the late wheat varieties such as Blue Stem. A new Canadian variety of wheat, Marquis, a high quality bread wheat, earlier in season than Blue Stem largely replaced the old standard varieties until the bad rust years beginning in the early twenties. While the farmers were seeking earlier varieties of wheat such as Reward to escape the rust, the Experiment Stations of Minnesota and North Dakota were attacking the problem on two fronts namely: Breeding rust resistant varieties and through Barberry eradication eliminating the alternate host of the Black Stem rust. With the wide spread planting of the European Barberry as an ornamental shrub and with the dissemination of the seed fruits of that shrub by birds throughout the wheat belt, the wheat breeders were in an uphill battle trying to develop rust resistant varieties faster than the new strains of rust were being developed on the Barberry.

Replacement of horses complete on farms of Kliner brothers near Euclid, Minnesota. Where grain dryers are available, straight combining eliminates many harvesting problems.

Hard spring wheat varieties resistant to the early strains of the then existing rusts were Kota and Ceres from North Dakota and Marquillo and later Thatcher from the Minnesota Station, followed in recent times by Lee from the Minnesota Station and Selkirk a Canadian variety which is the dominant bread wheat variety grown in the county today. The Durum varieties such as Kubanka and Mindum quite largely escaped the serious rust ravages until the late and wet season of 1950 in which the crop that year was practically ruined by a new strain of rust. Since that date, the United States Department of Agriculture, Cereal Breeding division in cooperation with the Experiment Stations of North Dakota, Minnesota and other Plains states has developed three new varieties of Durum the most promising of which is the