



NORTH DAKOTA
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From the Director

A. G. HAZEN



The North Dakota State Board of Higher Education was created by Article 54, an amendment to the state constitution. Article 54 was adopted in 1938 and the Board came into being on July 1, 1939. This Board of seven members is responsible to the citizens of North Dakota for the administration of all public institutions of higher learning in the state. Together with the Executive and Legislative branches of our state government, this Board plays a major part in determining the programs and destiny of these institutions of higher learning.

Early in 1972, the State Board of Higher Education initiated the concept of enlisting the assistance of a small group of citizens to offer advice and counsel to the Board relative to the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service, two components of North Dakota State University. This concept originated with Mr. George Sinner, a member of the Board at that time, and during the August, 1972 meeting the Board created the Experiment Station and Extension Consultation Board to the State Board of Higher Education.

The Consultation Board consists of five members located geographically throughout North Dakota. Dr. Kenneth A. Gilles, Vice President for Agriculture, NDSU, serves as the person responsible for recording and distributing the minutes of meetings and assisting in the activities of the Consultation Board. Membership on the Board is for a period of five years, with a new member as of July 1 each year. The original membership was: Mr. William Guy, Casselton (one year); Mr. Frank Kubik, Manning (two years); Mr. Arden Burbidge, Park River (three years); Mrs. Lois Jones, Webster (four years); and Mr. Art Christianson, Alamo (five years). While these members were named by the State Board of Higher Education in December, 1972, and the first meeting of the Consultation Board was held in January, 1973, their respective terms of office were effective July 1, 1973. Mr. Guy was replaced by Mr. Clark Jenkins, Fargo, effective July 1, 1974.

The document adopted by the State Board of Higher Education in creating the Consultation Board reads as follows under the section on Pur-

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On The Cover: Dr. Donald Nelson, production horticulturist, and Dr. Robert Johansen, potato breeder, work together looking for solutions to such common problems as hollow heart, a major obstacle in producing high grade potatoes for processing or table stock in North Dakota.

(Photo by Harold Caldwell)

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wheat only had 11.6 per cent protein, but it was relatively high in lysine. However, wild buckwheat was very low in methionine.

Analysis of grain produced on North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station plots indicate that barley can be expected to contain between 12-14 per cent crude protein, .40-.45 per cent lysine and .15-.21 per cent methionine. Oats produced under similar conditions should contain 12-16 per cent protein, .50-.65 per cent lysine and .14-.19 per cent methionine. The analytical values for oats are markedly influenced by variety, while barley varieties appear to have a minor effect upon analytical data.

The weed seeds contained slightly more phosphorus and considerably more calcium than the seeds of cereal grains. The magnesium and potassium content of the samples also was somewhat higher than that of feed grains. Analyses for sodium and for trace minerals are included. The calcium levels varied widely among the various weed species. Green foxtail had 0.28 per cent calcium and wild oats 0.18 per cent, while yellow foxtail contained 2.54 per cent.

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pose: "The purpose of the Experiment Station and Extension Consultation Board to the State Board of Higher Education, hereafter referred to as the Board, will be (1) to assist in delineating goals and objectives of extension and research conducted by North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service; (2) to consult and advise the Vice President for Agriculture and other administrators of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, the North Dakota Cooperative Extension Service, and the State Board of Higher Education; (4) to advise but not to assume the constitutional policy prerogatives of the State Board of Higher Education is a primary objective."

The Consultation Board has been meeting at least every other month since its beginning. Arden Burbidge has served during this period as the chairman and Frank Kubik as vice-chairman. Some of the meeting time has been devoted to background information, and three of the meetings have been devoted to reviews of the Departments of Animal Science, Botany, Veterinary Science, Agricultural Economics and Agronomy in the Agricultural Experiment Station, as well as programs in the Cooperative Extension Service. Several meetings this current calendar year have been devoted largely to budgetary considerations in order that each member may be more conversant about the financial and physical facility re-

quirements of the Station and Extension programs.

Barley can be expected to contain 0.03-.05 per cent calcium and 0.28-.42 per cent phosphorus. Oats grown in North Dakota often contain 0.06-.10 per cent calcium and 0.30-.40 per cent phosphorus.

Analyses of ergot are included but are not intended to represent that ergot sclerotia may or should be a component of livestock feeds. Ergot bodies contain variable quantities of highly toxic alkaloids which have been reported to cause severe losses when accidentally incorporated into animal feeds.

Summary

The analytical data presented will be of use to individuals who have occasion to include ground weed seeds (screenings) in feeds for livestock or poultry. The nutritive value of any sample of mixed seeds will be the sum of the products of the percentage of the individual weed seeds and their individual content of nutrients.

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quirements of the Station and Extension programs.

This brief report is made to place on record in this publication the origin, purpose and membership of the Consultation Board. Their effectiveness has already been demonstrated by the interest and aggressiveness with which the members of the Consultation Board have pursued their purpose as chartered by the State Board of Higher Education.

More specifically, the Consultation Board has taken action to greatly increase the financial support of the Station and Extension programs by their participation in development and subsequent solid support of pending biennial budget requests to be considered by the 1975 Legislature. They have also taken a firm position of strongly recommending to the State Board of Higher Education and the Legislature that any facilities which may be approved for construction be included in the appropriation bill for the Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service rather than in the physical facilities bill for the institutions of higher learning.

The State Board of Higher Education has been totally receptive to the recommendations from the Consultation Board and it is heartening to have this display of confidence by both these groups in the investment of funds for agricultural research and extension for our North Dakota citizens.

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AGRICULTURE
AGR 101



BULK THIRD-CLASS

provide only an additional tool that will possibly aid in the detection of mastitis.

When the emphasis is placed on WBC counts as a means of determining the quality of milk, the dairy farmer is being penalized, not always because of the existence of infectious disease but for milking cattle that are in the latter stages of their lactation period, milking cattle that are aged animals, environmental changes, length of the dry period and collection or counting techniques of the milk sample. When the dairyman is penalized, the cost is passed on to the consumer of the dairy products.

There is at present no one test that is completely satisfactory for the detection of infectious bovine mastitis.

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