

regions where a large acreage of flax is grown may not be very effective in preventing losses from pasmo. Since straw and stubble from the infested crop of the previous year is the principal source of inoculum for pasmo, flax should not follow flax. It is advisable to have the flax field removed as far as possible from those sown to flax the preceding year. If it is necessary to sow flax adjacent to a field on which flax was grown the previous

year, the stubble should be thoroughly destroyed by plowing or burning. Manure containing diseased flax straw should not be spread on the field that is to be sown to flax.

In regions where pasmo is not prevalent careful cleaning of the seed and seed treatment with New Improved Ceresan at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce per bushel may help to delay the establishment of pasmo and reduce losses.

North Dakota Farm Prices

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THE AUGUST 15, 1943 North Dakota farm prices as reported by the Federal Agricultural Statistician were generally lower than prices received by farmers a month earlier. All grains were reported at a lower level while potatoes showed no change from that of a month earlier. Hogs were 20 cents higher, but cattle and sheep were each 20 cents lower and lambs were 40 cents lower. There was no change for the month in wool and butterfat prices. Chickens and eggs were up a fraction of a cent. After remaining at 161 for the past three months the North Dakota farm price index has declined 2 points in August to 159.

North Dakota farm prices, in spite of a seasonal decline, are generally higher in 1943 than they have been for a number of years. As a matter of fact, all of the 14 commodities have, during at least one of the first eight months of 1943, reached a price higher than they have for a number of years. The May and June price for potatoes, the June and July price for wheat, and the July price for rye was the highest since 1937. The May 1943 price for sheep was the highest since 1929. The August price for eggs was the highest since 1930 while it is necessary to go back to 1924 to find a butterfat price as high as March, April and May of this year. It is necessary to go back to 1920 to find prices as high as the April price for flaxseed, the July price for oats and for barley, and the July and August price for wool. The March 1943 North Dakota farm price for hogs was the highest since 1920, and the March and April price for lambs the highest since 1918. A search of the records back to January 1910 does not reveal a North Dakota farm price as high as the March 1943 price for cattle nor the June and August price for chickens.

**Average Prices Received by North Dakota Farmers
August 15, 1943, with Comparisons¹**

Commodity	Average Prices				Price Relatives ²		
	1943		1942	1910-14	1943		1942
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Average	Aug.	July	Aug.
Wheat, bu.....	1.19	1.20	.89	.86	138	140	103
Flaxseed, bu.....	2.74	2.78	2.19	1.71	160	163	128
Oats, bu.....	.53	.56	.32	.35	151	160	91
Barley, bu.....	.86	.87	.49	.54	159	161	91
Rye, bu.....	.73	.83	.38	.60	122	138	63
Potatoes, bu.....	1.30	1.30	1.00	.64	203	203	156
Beef cattle, cwt.....	11.80	12.00	10.60	4.68	252	256	226
Hogs, cwt.....	12.80	12.60	13.00	6.77	189	186	192
Sheep, cwt.....	6.10	6.30	5.30	4.51	135	140	118
Lambs, cwt.....	12.40	12.80	11.90	5.65	219	227	211
Wool, lb.....	.43	.43	.37	.16	269	269	231
Butterfat, lb.....	.48	.48	.40	.26	185	185	154
Chickens, lb.....	.203	.20	.16	.10	203	200	160
Eggs, doz.....	.329	.322	.27	.21	157	153	129

¹Average prices reported to Agricultural Marketing Service on the fifteenth of the month.

²Relation of current prices of each commodity to the average price of each commodity during the base period, August 1909 to July 1914.

Indices of North Dakota Agriculture¹

	1943		1942
	August	July	August
North Dakota farm price index ²	159	161	126
U. S. farm price index.....	193	188	163
U. S. index of prices paid by farmers.....	165	165	152
Purchasing power of N. Dak. farm products ³	96	98	83

¹August 1909—July 1914-100.

²Calculated by weighted aggregative method on the basis of the 14 commodities.

³Ratio of North Dakota prices received to United States prices paid by farmers.

Reviews

Tomato Diseases

BECAUSE of the severe injury to tomato plants by disease in both 1942 and 1943 North Dakota gardeners should be interested in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1934, United States Department of Agriculture on "Tomato Diseases" by S.P. Doolittle, senior pathologist, Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. It can be secured by sending 15 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

This 83-page bulletin contains a systematic key enabling the grower to identify tomato diseases in the field and in the greenhouse, and

nearly fifty splendid illustrations showing different types of diseases.

Of especial interest to North Dakota growers is the section on