Brief Reviews of Economic Investigations

Published by
North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station
By
H. L. Walster, Director

The North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station has published many investigations dealing with different aspects of the farming business in the State. These have been issued as bulletins of the Station. Copies of these bulletins remaining on hand will be distributed free to inquirers as long as the supply lasts. Address a post card to the Department of Information, State College Station, Fargo, N. Dak., asking for the bulletins by numbers. The following statements briefly summarize the contents of each of the bulletins now available:

"Dockage in wheat in North Dakota, Foster County in Detail" by Alva Benton. February, 1924. Bulletin 172. The dockage in a typical crop of wheat in a central North Dakota county, together with general information about the percent of dockage in all North Dakota counties in 1923. The bulletin points out the financial loss that occurs due to the presence of dockage.

"Some Farming Changes in Southwestern North Dakota, 1922 to 1925" by Rex E. Willard. September, 1926. Bulletin 201. A brief farm management study on farms located in Morton, Stark, Slope, Adams, Hettinger, and Grant counties in Southwestern North Dakota. This study summarizes the condition of agriculture in typical southwestern North Dakota counties, in the early years after World War I.

"Some tax problems of North Dakota Farmers" by R. Wayne Newton and Alva H. Benton. October, 1926. Bulletin 203. An historical review of the tax situation in North Dakota, as revealed by an investigation conducted jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the North Dakota Experiment Station. It furnishes information on the average tax per acre from 1916 to 1924, on the revenues from taxes, licenses, and permits in 1912 and 1922, on general property taxes from 1881 to 1924, on the tax per acre levy of 1923 and 1924 in each North Dakota county and other related information on the tax problem in North Dakota and adjoining states.

"Types of Farming Areas in North Dakota," by Rex E. Willard, and O. M. Fuller. July, 1927. Bulletin 212. This bulletin prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, contains basic information on the physical conditions in North Dakota; brief descriptions of soils and climate; a geographical study of the use of land in each county showing the relative amount of land area in farms in 1910, 1920, and 1925; The change in size of farms from 1910 to 1925; the relative amount of
farm land devoted to farm production in 1924; the tenancy situation in 1925; the average size of farms per county in 1919 and 1925, and the changes in the average size of counties in typical areas. A series of charts for each county shows the percent of cash crops, feed crops by counties for each of the census years 1909, 1919, and 1924. The bulletin reports full statistical data on crop yield by counties from 1911 to 1926, and other related data.

“Prices of North Dakota Farm Products” by Rex E. Willard and O. M. Fuller, December 1929, Bulletin 232. An economic study of the variation in prices and the purchasing power of North Dakota farm products from 1910 to 1930 inclusive. It is illustrated by a large number of graphs showing the prices received by North Dakota producers and prices paid by farmers. Although an early study, it is a fundamental piece of information for those interested in price studies.


Legal forms for the organization of cooperative creameries, a standard set of by-laws and marketing contracts with members are included. Some attention is given to the history of the cooperative creamery movement in Minnesota, particularly in northwestern and northern Minnesota in the area adjacent to North Dakota.

“Rural Community Clubs in North Dakota, Factors Influencing their Success or Failure” by E. A. Willson, August, 1931. Bulletin 251.

A field study of the factors making for the success or failure of Rural Community Clubs in North Dakota. The distribution of clubs, the characteristics of community clubs, the cause of failure of clubs, the effect of conflicting interests and the factors making for success are presented.


A field study upon the class and grades of calves marketed from North Dakota in the season of 1929.


The shipments of cattle, hogs, and sheep, from North Dakota for the period 1920 to 1931 inclusive.

The factors influencing flax prices, including market demand, supply etc. The relation of the Argentine flax crop to the price situation in the United States.


An analysis of farm and family living records from farms in a group of selected counties, including 296 sets of accounts kept by 139 farm families. Data on the proper distribution of expenditures on North Dakota farms, including the amount spent for farm operation, for the auto, for farm investments, for the principal, on savings and borrowings, interest, and family living. Varied data on the value of farm-furnished living and purchased living, 1926 to 1931 inclusive.


A technical study of the characteristics of grain marketing in this area. The theory of hedging. The cost of hedging. Losses and gains in unhedged grain. Hedging results in wheat, durum, barley, oats, rye, and flax.


A farm management study based upon farms in a group of counties in the east third of the State largely in Nelson, Grand Forks, Steele, and Barnes counties. Farm earnings in 1930-1932.

The organization of individual farms including a 160 acre farm, a 420 acre farm, and a 720 acre farm. Trends in farm organization.


A marketing story on the proportion of cattle slaughtered and sold in North Dakota in 1929 to 1931 inclusive. Data are presented showing the proportion of slaughtered and feeder animals classed as to steers, heifers, cows, bulls and stags, and calves. Illustrations are given of the different grades of livestock and of the weights of different grades. The illustrations identify market grades of cattle. Data are expressed by counties, in an extensive series of tables.


A report on the changes in number and distribution of social organizations in the State during the period 1926-1936. Maps showing distribution and location of all types of educational, health, religious, and social agencies are shown. Location of youth organizations, war veteran’s organizations and farm organizations.


The farm tenancy problems in the United States and North Dakota from 1900 to 1935. The distribution of the different types of share and cash rental
contracts. The percent of tenancy in North Dakota under different rental contracts. Farm renting arrangements on grain farms. Farm rental arrangements between landlord and tenant. Four forms of rental arrangements, i.e. 2 old original net share, old original half crop share, the 50-50 rental basis, and specialized forms, and three particular forms of farm rental contracts. Years of occupancy of North Dakota farmers on these farms.


The problems of rural youth in selected areas in North Dakota. Their marital status, their economic situation and interests, their educational situation and interests, and their social situation and interests. A summary of the youth situation and their problems.


The farm cooperative marketing and purchasing associations in North Dakota. Laws affecting cooperative associations. Organization of cooperative associations, time of establishment. Some results of North Dakota Cooperative Associations.


Farm price movements of North Dakota over the period 1910 to 1940 inclusive. Comparison of prices of wheat and beef cattle. Relationship of seasonal variations of prices to marketing of wheat and other crops.

Relationship of seasonal variations of prices to marketing of beef cattle, lambs, hogs, butter-fat, and eggs. Livestock cycles in North Dakota 1883 to 1940, showing the purchasing power of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses and mules at different periods in the cycle.


A study of the resettlement and rehabilitation of a group of farm families, placed by the federal government in Cass and Clay counties, under the Red River Valley Farms Project of the Farm Security Administration. The types of families, their economic progress, their improvement in standard of living, and their own reaction to a change in environment.


Public land management in North Dakota. Public land owning agencies and their progress. The effects of public land management on farm and ranch operations. The effect of sales and leases on type of unit and upon the security of tenure. Suggestions for the improvement of the development of public land, including the need for knowing the soil types, for knowing the laws relating to management of public land and suggestions as to flexible land charges, and the collection program which should be followed.

Types of marketing agencies operating in North Dakota in 1941. Operations of Markets and market agencies. The part played by local dealers, market auctions, packing plants, retail meat dealers who slaughter. Comparing truck and rail movement. Areas served by market agencies. This is a part of a regional study embracing 14 states and reporting in detail upon livestock marketing in North Dakota and other states.


The relationship of the physical make-up of the land and its slope to crop producing capacity in Pierce and Walsh counties, North Dakota.

North Dakota Farm Prices

By

PERRY V. HEMPHILL
Assistant Agricultural Economist

The 15th of the Month

North Dakota farm prices for the months of September and October as reported by the Agricultural Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture are given in the following table:

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS

OCT. 15, 1943, WITH COMPARISONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Average Prices</th>
<th>Price Relatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, bu.</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaxseed, bu.</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, bu.</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley, bu.</td>
<td>.98</td>
<td>.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye, bu.</td>
<td>.57</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, bu.</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef cattle, cwt.</td>
<td>11.10</td>
<td>11.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs, cwt.</td>
<td>13.20</td>
<td>13.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, cwt.</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs, cwt.</td>
<td>11.90</td>
<td>12.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, lb.</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfat, lb.</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens, lb.</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs, doz.</td>
<td>.362</td>
<td>.350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Average prices reported to Agricultural Statistician of the U.S.D.A. 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.