

**How Dakota Has Compared in Yield With Some Other Varieties During
the Years Tested
(Bushels Per Acre)**

	Fargo	Edgeley	Langdon	Minot	Dickinson	Williston (irrig.)	Weighted average 29 station years
	1943 to 1948	1944 to 1948	1944 to 1948	1945 to 1948	1944 to 1948	1945 to 1948	
Dakota	18.0	14.5	14.5	15.1	9.5	26.8	16.1
B 5128	18.2	15.6	15.0	13.3	9.0	29.1	16.4
Victory	17.0	15.5	12.9	14.5	8.4	27.1	15.6
"Golden"	17.0	12.8	11.0	11.9	8.9	26.4	14.4
Sheyenne	15.9	14.1	12.2	11.5	8.1	23.5	14.0
Bison	16.4	11.1	12.9	11.6	8.2	25.2	14.0
Koto	17.0	.....	13.7	14.1	9.2	26.9	.....
Royal	16.5	13.5	14.0	15.0	9.2	.....	.....
Crystal	14.6	13.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

known to occur in this country. While satisfactory in rust resistance this variety is less desirable because of its lack of plant height, and susceptibility to pasmo. Crystal has shown no rust. Minerva is not immune but is considered as having good resistance. Royal, a Canadian variety, grown on a considerable acreage in this state, can class as only moderately resistant, showing much rust in some years. As previously pointed out, Renew, Arrow and Custer have the same rust reaction as Dakota. (For a more complete discussion of these varieties see Bimonthly Bulletin Vol. X, No. 3).

What Makes the Market for Dairy Products (a review)

What Makes the Market for Dairy Products. This is the title of Bulletin 477 published by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin in cooperation with a large group of North Central and North Eastern Experiment Stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. North Dakota has assisted in sponsoring the research program and has available for distribution copies of this bulletin. Write to Information Department, State College Station, Fargo, North Dakota, if you want a copy of "What Makes the Market for Dairy Products".

The bulletin discusses the characteristics, the consumption and demand for individual dairy products including fluid milk, fluid cream, butter, cheese, evaporated, condensed, and powdered milk and ice cream. It points out that maintaining higher consumer incomes is important for most maintenance and expansion, that pricing policies affect consumption, that efficiency in operations is necessary, that nutritional programs such as relief milk, the school lunch program, and the food stamp program all help that idea and advertising generally promotes sales, that consumption is promoted through the use of attractive new boxes and packages, and that quality is always a matter of concern. It also raises the question of possible export matters.

Anyone interested in seeing the future of the dairy industry in the United States will want a copy of this bulletin.