

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station

When You Build or Remodel Your Farmhouse (North Central Regional Publication No. 8, 48 pages.)

Planning aids and information on building a new house or remodeling an old one.

Can You Own Your Farm? (North Central Regional Publication No. 14, 24 pages.)

A discussion of farm ownership conditions in the midwest. More farmers than ever before own part or all of their farms. But there is another side to the picture. The struggle for farm ownership is becoming harder. The publication deals with distribution of farm ownership, how farms were acquired, "ladders to ownership," and ownership transfer arrangements.

Dairy Cattle Housing (Regional Bulletin No. 7, Revised September, 1949. By a subcommittee of the Coordinating Committee on Farm Structures. Issued by Wisconsin Experiment Station as Bulletin 470, September 1946, 55 pages.)

Advises dairymen how to plan buildings and equipment layout with relation to the whole farm as to size, location, etc. Tells how planning saves labor, the cost of which is second to the cost of feed in the annual cost of keeping a dairy cow. Plans are sketched for a stanchion barn, also the loose housing system is described, including the elevated stall system. Milking Parlors and Milk Houses are also included.

Changes in Egg Quality During Marketing (North Central Regional Publication No. 15, 39 pages.)

A study of egg quality deterioration in marketing channels and its causes, which includes quality of eggs at time of delivery by producers, the decline that took place between the country buying point and the central carlot assembling plant, and the marketing factors that affect quality decline.

Farm Ownership in the Midwest (North Central Regional Publication No. 13, June 1949, 957 pages.) Agricultural Experiment Station, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, By John F. Timmons and Raleigh Barlowe.

Many new and significant data were secured on Midwest farm ownership. This report summarizes these data and tells us who owns the farms in the Midwest, how they were acquired, and the form in which they are now held.

Price Differentials for Slaughter Hogs (North Central Livestock Marketing Research Committee, Bulletin P93, 128 pages.) Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service, cooperating. Iowa State College Ames, Iowa.

The regional research on which this report is based was planned to (1) develop information on price relationships for hogs between markets and between weight classifications and (2) to explain the factors that influence differentials.

351 Rural Communities and Organizations; A study of group life in Wells County, North Dakota, by A. H. Anderson and Glen V. Vergeront, (80 pages.)

This is one in a series of studies of counties that were selected to represent the major types of farming areas in the United States. Wells county was selected as representative of the Spring Wheat area.

352 Barley Marketing in North Dakota—By L. W. Schaffner (June 1948, 24 pages), NDAC Experiment Station, State College Station, Fargo.

A study of barley varieties, requirements for malting and for feed, markets, and outlets, the causes of threshing damage, barley prices, storage, when to market etc.

353 Land Values and the Land Market in North Dakota—By Rainer Schickel and Reuben Engelking, (June 1949, 49 pages.)

A story of the ups and downs of farm land values, and a discussion of what causes land values to fluctuate, when a farmer should buy a farm, how land purchases have been financed, who has been selling and buying farm land, and what lesson we can learn from the foreclosure history of the thirties and early forties. Maps and figures illustrate the changes in land values by counties during the last two decades.

354 Marketing Feeder Cattle in North Dakota—By Baldur H. Kristjanson, (July, 1949, 32 pages.)

A discussion of market outlets, their location and functions, competition between markets, transportation costs, selecting the time to sell, farm sales by age, weight, sex and class—under the market survey—data on livestock dealers, auctions, terminal market receipts and mode of transportation used.

355 A comparison of Skeletal and Fleshing Development in Three Types of Domestic Turkeys—By Earl L. Lasley, (October, 1949, 50 pages.)

A comparison of the growth, feed utilization, market quality, skeletal development and fleshing development of the broadbreasted bronze turkey, the standard bronze and the Beltsville small white turkey.

356 North Dakota's Progress Through Research (Annual Report of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, January 1950, 87 pages.)

This report includes the fiscal report from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949 and research reports up to and including November 30, 1949.

357 Handbook of Facts About North Dakota Agriculture, by Baldur Kristjanson and C. J. Heltemes.

This is an all-inclusive compilation of statistics about North Dakota agriculture, which will be of tremendous value to county extension agents, vocational agriculture teachers, newspaper editors, farm organization leaders, rural clergymen, classroom teachers.

358 Irrigation Trials in Western North Dakota, by Arlon G. Hazen.

The superintendent of the Williston branch station sets down in readable clarity the results of irrigation on the irrigation plots in the Lewis & Clark Project, telling of trial procedure and results with various varieties of oats, barley, flax, corn; he tells of potato and sugar beet irrigation trials, legumes and their place in the irrigation farmer's plans, and of feeding trials with lambs.

359 Diagnosis and Immunization for Newcastle Disease.

A technical bulletin describing important recent work of the Experiment Station Veterinary Department.

360 What About Our Large Farms in North Dakota—By Baldur H. Kristjanson. (July 1950, 28 pages)

North Dakota's farms are becoming fewer and larger, with new farming methods making it possible for one operator to farm well a much larger acreage than in past decades. Our concept of the "family size farm" must be framed in a new perspective. What is happening, and is it good or bad? This bulletin reports a survey which gives many of the answers, poses many new questions.

*You may obtain copies of these publications by addressing
the Bulletin room, Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, N. D.*

TO OUR NORTH DAKOTA READERS:

If you live and farm in North Dakota, perhaps you have a neighbor who would like to read this Bimonthly Bulletin, and who does not now receive it. If so, please send us his name—or ask him to send a postal card with his request. Just address it to Bulletin Room, N.D.A.C., Fargo, N. D.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER USE IN NORTH DAKOTA

The consumption of commercial fertilizer mixtures and separate materials during the year ended June 30, 1949, expressed in tons in North Dakota is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as follows:

Commercial mixtures

July 1—Dec. 31, 1948.....	5,839 tons
June 1—June 30, 1949.....	7,602 tons
1948-1949 year total.....	12,991 tons

Separate material

July 1—Dec. 31, 1948.....	3,926 tons
June 1—June 30, 1949.....	4,603 tons
1948-1949 year total.....	8,529 tons
All fertilizers.....	21,520 tons

Consumption compared with 1947-1948

All fertilizers.....	64%
Total plant nutrients: N, available P ₂ O ₅ and K ₂ O.....	89%

The principal fertilizer material consumed as such in North Dakota for year ended June 30, 1949, is reported as follows:

Ammonium nitrate.....	781 tons
Ammonium sulfate.....	26 tons
Phosphate rock.....	240 tons
18-20% Superphosphates.....	2,552 tons
29-48% Superphosphates.....	4,116 tons
Other phosphates.....	360 tons
Murrate of potash (50% and 60%).....	17 tons
Other potash salt.....	1 ton
Minor and secondary chemicals.....	436 tons
Total	8,529 tons

The weighted average plant nutrient content of commercial fertilizers consumed in North Dakota during the year ended June 30, 1949, is reported as follows: 2.71% nitrogen; 19.04% available phosphoric oxide (P₂O₅) and 10.45% potash (K₂O)

1948-1949 by Wallie Scholl and Hilda M. Wallace; Division of Fertilizer

(Abstracted from "Consumption of Commercial Fertilizers in the U. S. and Lime, B.P.I., S.A.E., U.S.D.A.)