

There was a decrease of 5.3 percent in the number of tenant farms in Cass county with an increase of 1.0 percent in full owner farms and 4.3 percent in part owner farms. The increase in the number of acres operated by the owner was 3.6 percent with the same percentage decrease in the number of acres being operated by tenants. The most pronounced tenure change occurred in Stutsman county as there was a decrease of 30.9 percent in the percentage of tenant farms, an increase of 8.0 percent in full owner farms, and an increase of 22.9 percent in part owner farms. In this county there was a decrease of 19.5 percent in the number of acres of land being operated by a tenant or renter and an increase of 20.2 percent in the land operated by the owner. Stark county is the only county of the five where the increase in the number of full owner farms during the period of 1941 to 1944 exceeded the decrease in the number of tenant farms. The tenure changes were: 6.0 percent decrease in tenant farms, 1.1 percent decrease in part owner farms and 7.1 percent increase in full owner farms. There was only a slight change in the number of acres of land being operated by tenants

as the decrease was 0.8 percent with an increase of 0.8 percent in the number of acres being operated by the owners. During the same period there was a considerable change in the tenure situation in Ward county where the number of tenant farms decreased 20.4 percent, the number of full owner farms increased 3.9 percent and the number of part owner farms increased 16.5 percent. The changes in the tenure of the acres of land in the sample townships of the county were a decrease of 12.0 percent in tenant operated land and an increase of 15.7 percent in owner operated land. The percentage of tenant farms in Towner county decreased, but at the same time the percentage of full owner farms also decreased as there was an increase of 13.8 percent in the part owner farms, a decrease of 9.0 percent in tenant farms and a decrease of 4.8 percent in full owner farms. When considering only the farm land within the three sample townships in Towner county, disregarding farming units, there was actually an increase of 2.1 percent in the number of acres being operated by tenants and a decrease of 3.3 percent in the number of acres being operated by the owner.

WE EAT MORE VEGETABLES AND LESS POTATOES

The per capita consumption of fresh vegetables and melons in the United States has gone up sharply during the 35 year period 1909-1943. The per capita apparent consumption is defined as the weight of the vegetables as they leave the farm. In the period under study the lowest per capita consumption, 181 pounds, was estimated for 1911, and the highest, 251 pounds, was estimated for 1942. Actual consumption levels are about 15 percent less, due to normal marketing losses, shrinkage and spoilage in transit and in storage, and spoilage in stores. Still another deduction from these figures, not estimated in these reports, are the losses in preparation for the table, although some of these losses are probably included in the 15 percent normal marketing loss.

Potato consumption has gone down steadily during the same 35 year period. Its high point was in 1910 with 197 pounds per capita and its low point in 1939 with only 121 pounds per capita. There have been slight increases in the per capita consumption of potatoes since 1939, the increase ranging from 6 to 10 pounds per capita. The data on potatoes do not include sweet potatoes. Per capita consumption of this commodity has fluctuated but has trended downward. (From "Production and Consumption of Vegetables, United States, 1909-43," United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Mimeographed, December, 1944, Prepared by R. S. Berberich. Abstracted by H.L.W.)