

this quarter. Seventy percent of the farmer purchasers were owner-operators, 24 percent were tenants, and 6 percent were farm boys or farm laborers. Nonfarmer purchasers are chiefly residents of the sample counties or the adjoining counties, with only a few purchasers living beyond the adjoining counties.

There is still a substantial movement of land into the hands of part owners and owner-operators. Owner-operators were buyers of 119 tracts and were sellers of 48 tracts, which means that owner-operators, as a group, bought about two-thirds more tracts than they sold.

Number of Resales

Nine percent of all transfers this quarter were resales of tracts acquired within the 2 preceding years compared with about 4 percent for the corresponding period a year ago. Several tracts were held only a few days, and 39 percent were held less than 6 months. This would indicate the presence of some short-run speculative activity. Gross profits from the 7 resales, on which the full consideration was available, averaged 46 percent with an average time elapse of about 1 year.

CORN HARVESTING METHODS AND UTILIZATION IN NORTH DAKOTA

1943 Crop

Acreage harvested—1,126,000

Proportion of 1943 total corn crop that was:

	Percent
Harvested from standing stalks	
With mechanical corn picker	23.1
By hand	10.5
Cut and shocked	
Husked or snapped by hand	3.5
Husked with husker shredder	0.9
Fed as fodder corn (ears attached to stalk)	20.4
Cut and fed as green corn	2.3
Hogged and grazed	29.3
Cut for silage	
With field harvester	1.5
With stationary ensilage cutter	8.5

North Dakota farmers cut 418,000 acres of corn in 1943, of which 6.9 percent was cut by hand and 93.1 percent cut by machine. (From F.M. 49, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, "Harvesting the Corn Crop," by A. P. Brodell and Harold R. Walker, April 1945.) (H.L.W.)