

duction of Marquis, and so on. The column at the right shows the gain in yield for any five-year period for the variety introduced at that time over the original life. The largest gain was for 1936 to 1940 which included the two rust years 1937 and 1938. The average of this column is 6.9 bushels which is the yearly gain over the original

Power in bushels per acre due to the introduction of varieties bred for improved performance. As these plot yields are about 50 percent higher than the farm yields, an improvement of 3.5 bushel per acre on the farm should be considered conservative. This would be the increased return per acre due to the plant breeding work.

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## FARM-WORK ACCIDENTS

### A Review

The number of fatal farm-work accidents in North Dakota based upon available vital statistics for the period 1940-1943 was 140 according to J. D. Rush, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., who has recently (July 1, 1945) published "An Analysis of 7,851 fatal farm work accidents in the United States, 1940-43". Of the 140 North Dakota deaths, 86 were men (or boys) and 4 women (or girls) working with or caused by farm machinery; 26 men (or boys) and 2 women (or girls) were killed by livestock. There were 21 miscellaneous farm work fatal accidents to men and one to women. The farm accidents reported here include only those which occurred to people in connection with farm operations; they do not include accidents to farm people in homes, on the road or elsewhere unless the cause of death was a farming operation. Older people suffer more farm accidents than younger people. About 6 percent of all deaths due to farm work accidents were to children less than ten years old, and of these about 60 percent were caused by machinery. (Reviewed by H. L. Walster)

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## SWEET CLOVER SEED

North Dakota farmers harvested sweet clover from 14,000 acres in 1945, an increase of 56 percent over the 9,000 acres harvested in 1944 according to Ben Kienholz and O. E. Grenier, Agricultural Statisticians, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., of Fargo, North Dakota. The yield per acre was 3.0 bushels compared to the 3.2 bushels last year. Total production is 42,000 bushels of thresher run seed or 31,000 bushels of clean seed compared to 29,000 and 21,000 bushels respectively in 1944.

The seed production of sweet clover has been forecast by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 277,200 acres, about 14 percent larger than the 1944 crop but 14 percent smaller than the ten-year average. The loss in cleaning sweet clover this year is expected to average around 23.2 percent, the same as last year.