We have no specialist on mushrooms at present, so these are received with reluctance. Frequently they come carefully packed (in hot weather) and are decayed and unrecognizable. It is better to allow them to dry slowly in transit. Mature and complete specimens are usually necessary for identification. The one most frequently received is the stinkhorn which comes up from decaying tree roots. It is harmless but unwelcome because of its slimy green top and odor.

Recent Publications Available

Here are reviewed recent Experiment Station bulletins available to the public. Single copies will be mailed free on request. Because of the limited quantity available and increasing publication costs, we urge you to order only those bulletins in which you have a serious interest. If you desire a copy of any of the publications listed below, write Bulletin Room, NDAC, Fargo, N. D.

- **Bulletin 389—Results of Nine Years of Crop Experiments on the North Central Agricultural Experiment Station.**

By G. N. Geiszler. This bulletin gives a history of the North Central Experiment Station and experiments conducted there since its beginning. It gives reports of trials with wheat, flax, barley, oats, rye, millet, sunflowers, corn, fertilizers, summerfallow forage crops, potatoes, orchard plantings, ornamental trees and shrubs and tells of seed increase work and distribution. It is of particular value to farmers in northwestern North Dakota.

- **Bulletin 390—Potato Price Support Programs in the Red River Valley.**

By Perry V. Hemphill. This is an examination of the effect of recent potato price support programs upon the potato industry in the Red River Valley in North Dakota and Minnesota. It reviews government programs and gives producers' attitudes toward price supports.

- **Bulletin 391—Economic Aspects of Hog Production in North Dakota.**

By Cecil B. Haver. Here is an economic study of the raising of hogs in North Dakota. It gives recommendations of value to every hog raiser.

- **Bulletin 392—Meeting the Impact of Crop—Yield Risks in Great Plains Farming.**

By Philip J. Thair. This bulletin is a study of the variability and uncertainty of farm income in North Dakota. All-risk crop insurance is studied in relation to farmers' need for stability and stabilizing devices.

- **Bulletin 393—North Dakota's Dairy Marketing Problems in Historical Perspective.**

By L. A. Fourt and G. A. Kristjanson. Tells of the importance of dairying in North Dakota, the development of the dairy industry in North Dakota, changing economic relations in the dairy industry, and the present status and future of the dairy industry in North Dakota. It is of value to anyone connected with dairying.

- **Bulletin 394—Improvement of North Dakota Creamery Butter.**

By C. Jensen, Lyle D. Beck and Emily Plath. Describes a project done at the dairy department of the North Dakota Agricultural College to improve North Dakota creamery butter. The study covers nine years. The bulletin is of value to anyone in the dairy industry as well as farmers who sell cream.

- **Bulletin 395—Mineral Rights and Oil Development in Williams County North Dakota.**

By Stanley W. Voelker. The author tells of oil development in North Dakota with special emphasis on various legal aspects as they affect landowners.

- **Bulletin 396—Research for Living, Annual Report 1954.**

By the Experiment Station staff. This is the annual report on Experiment Station research and other activities at the main station and branch stations during 1954. It carries summaries of research findings as well as a list of contributions to scientific and technical journals by staff members, also fiscal and statistical data about Station operation.

- **Bulletin 397—Oats, Which Variety Should We Grow?**

By T. E. Stoa and C. M. Swallers. Experiment Station agronomists discuss oat varieties common to this area, early versus later ripening varieties, and give recommendations for different sections of the state.

- **Bulletin 398—Response of Chicks to Antibiotics.**

By Robert E. Moreng, Donald W. Bolin, Reece L. Bryant and David G. Gosslee. Poultry husbandrymen at the Experiment Station discuss the influence of environment, diet and mode of administration on the response of chickens to antibiotics. It gives results of experiments at the North Dakota Poultry Research Center at the college.

- **Bulletin 399—Woody Ornamentals for North Dakota.**

By Donald G. Hoag and J. H. Schultz. This is a bulletin written by Experiment Station horticulturists, and is of value to every home owner. It lists types of plantings and tells what is appropriate for each use and each area in North Dakota. It tells how to order and care for woody nursery stock, and how to space, plant and prune woody ornamentals. It describes ornamentals for snow protection and for wildlife feed. It lists categories according to size and use, such lists being both by the common and Latin names. It gives descriptions of dwarf shrubs, medium shrubs, tall shrubs, small trees, large trees and vines and includes about 30 photographs and drawings.

- **Bulletin 400—Proceedings of Research on Risk and Uncertainty in Agriculture.**

Great Plains Council Publication No. 11. This bulletin gives a review of a conference on risk and uncertainty in agriculture at Bozeman, Mont., Aug. 10-15, 1953. It is written by agricultural economists from the north central states.

GOOD HAY PAYS WHEN FED TO PREGNANT EWES

Even though alfalfa hay may cost more per ton than native wild hay, it is economically unsound to rely on poor quality non-legume hay for pregnant sheep, workers at this experiment station have found. Better weights of lambs at 90-day weights justify a better, although more expensive, ration for the ewes during pregnancy, even though all ewes in this particular trial were placed on the same (alfalfa and grain) lactation ration after their lambs were born.

During pregnancy one lot of ewes was fed a poor grade of wild hay, a second lot got the same hay plus a tenth of a pound of soybean oil meal apiece daily, a third received the same poor native hay plus a third of a pound of alfalfa hay daily, while the fourth lot of ewes received four pounds of alfalfa hay apiece daily.

After 90 days the ewes in the first three lots were doing so poorly that beet pulp was added to their rations. Even so, the average pounds of lamb per ewe, 90 days after lambing, were 62.6, 78.7, 78.5 and 98.2 for the four lots, respectively. This proves the "dollar-and-sense" value of feeding alfalfa hay plentifully as a pregnancy ration.

The number of colonies of bees in North Dakota in the summer of 1955 was 14,000 compared to 13,000 a year earlier, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, Fargo. For the United States as a whole, the number of bee colonies decreased four per cent over a year ago, with the greatest decrease (18 per cent) among small apiarists who had from one to nine colonies each.