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the 1919–30 period, reviews the International Sugar Agreements of 1931 and 1937, and analyzes the common factors in the international sugar agreements

Swerling concludes that the International Agreement of 1931 was faulty in concept since it failed to include importer countries, and in action since the quotas adopted were too high and inflexible. These errors were largely corrected in the 1937 agreement, but tardy ratification by member countries and the outbreak of the war prevented desired results. He maintains that international sugar agreements have been mostly free of the faults common to other commodity agreements. Consumer interests have not been ignored, and quotas have served less to freeze obsolete trade channels than to perpetuate international intercourse. He believes these agreements to have

been necessary to fortify the most efficient producing areas against excesses of nationalistic policy

Present conditions of an impending surplus of sugar call for careful investigation by an international study group, Swerling maintains, to evolve a program to modify the nationalistic policies that have plagued the industry. Yet sadly but realistically he concludes "from past performances one may be justifiably pessimistic about the prospects for prompt corrective or preventive action. Agreements have typically been arrived at only after the sugar problem has reached crisis proportions. Once postwar sugar surpluses become a reality, a new international agreement would be a minor encumbrance upon a world sugar industry to which economic liberalism has long since become a stranger."

Maxwell I. Klayman

## Selected Recent Research Publications in Agricultural Economics Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Cooperatively by the State Colleges <sup>1</sup>

ALEXANDER, FRANK D., and Nelson, Lowry.
RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN GOODHUE
COUNTY, MINNESOTA. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta.
Bul. 401, 85 pp., illus. February 1949.
[Printed]

One of a series of studies carried out in counties selected to represent the major type-of-farming areas in the United States. Goodhue County is one of the five dairy counties selected. The authors conclude that community life is increasingly integrated around village-centers; that formal organizations are increasing because of need for group action; that ethnic groupings have survived in churches but are relatively unimportant in secular organizations; that a broad participation base characterizes the county's social organizations; and that the county has moved far along the road toward formalized and secondary group life

Mesick, David O., and Brodell, Albert P. Farm Machinery. 5 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. Mar. 15, 1949.

According to a sample interview survey made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in April 1948, farm inventories of most types of farm machinery were at an all-time high about May 1, 1948. An exception—grain binders are replacing combines. Mechanization is greatest in the Corn Belt and Iowa leads the Nation in this respect.

SENF, CATHERINE. THE FARM ACCIDENT SITUATION IN 1948. 8 pp., illus. National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill. (Department of Agriculture cooperating) [1949]. [Printed].

Estimates contained in this article are based on three sample surveys conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 35,892 interviews were made with farmers and a total of 1,927 accidents were reported.

SLUSHER, M. W., and MULLINS, TROY. MECHANIZATION OF THE RICE HARVEST. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rept. Ser. 11, 30 pp., illus. August 1948

A progress report dealing with methods of harvesting rice which is a part of a larger study of mechanization of rice and its implications in Arkansas. Combine and binder methods are compared as to labor and power used, principal equipment required, average use, costs of owning and operating, and total harvesting costs. (BAE cooperating; RMA report)

United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Men's preferences among selected clothing items. Preliminary summary report. 16 pp. March 1949.

A summary of major findings as to the relative preference expressed by male consumers for the various competing fibers—cotton, wool, rayon, nylon, and their mixtures—in certain selected articles of clothing. Also shown are the beliefs men say they have regarding the advantages and disadvantages of each of the competing fibers in these garments. (RMA report)

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. POTATO PREFERENCES AMONG RESTAURANT AND HOTEL BUYERS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 682, 92 pp., illus. April 1949.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Printed reports are indicated as such. All others are processed. State publications may be obtained from the issuing agencies of the respective States.

- Shows attitudes of commercial users of potatoes toward resent marketing practices and kinds of potatoes in cities—New Orleans, a low-consumption area; and neinnati, a high-consumption area. The information obtained may provide a basis for estimating the prices and returns to producers which might be expected to follow certain changes in marketing practices, or to follow a definitely increased efficiency in marketing. (RMA report)
- UNITED STATES BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. POTATOES IN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. LIKES AND DISLIKES AMONG THOSE WHO BUY FOR PUBLIC EATING PLACES. HIGHLIGHTS FROM SURVEY IN TWO CITIES. U. S. Dept. Agr. AIS-81, 8 pp., illus. 1949.

## Statistical Compilations

- HORTON, D. C., LINGARD, H. T., ENGBERG, R. C., and Moore, A. S. FARM MORTGAGE LOANS MADE OR RECORDED BY PRINCIPAL LENDERS, DATA FOR UNITED STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1910–48. 14 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. April 1949.
- Kimball, E. Smith, Smith, Paul W., and Moore, Robert F. farm production, disposition, cash receipts and gross income: chickens and eggs, 1947–1948, chickens on farms, January 1, 1948–1949, by states. 16 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. April 1949.
- KIMBALL, E. SMITH, SMITH, PAUL W., and MOORE, ROBERT F. FARM PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, CASH RECEIPTS AND GROSS INCOME: TURKEYS

- 1947-1948; TURKEYS ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1948-1949, BY STATES. Bur. Agr. Econ. 8 pp. March 1949.
- UNITED STATES BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL Eco-NOMICS. FARM PRODUCTION, FARM DISPOSITION, AND VALUE OF FIELD AND SEED CROPS, 1947 AND 1948. 41 pp. May 1949.
- UNITED STATES BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. FARM PRODUCTION, FARM DISPOSITION, AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1947-48, BY STATES. 41 pp. Washington, D. C. 1949.
- United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Meat animals—farm production and income, 1947–48. 8 pp. Washington, D. C. 1949.
- United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. stocks of barley and rye on farms, crop years 1939-1948. 10 pp. Washington, D. C. 1949.
- WILSON, JOHN L., and TAYLOR, FRANK M. under the direction of B. H. BENNETT. FARM PRO-DUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME FROM MILK, 1947–48. 12 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. April 1949.
- Wilson, John L., and Taylor, Frank M., under the direction of B. H. Bennett. interstate movement of dairy cattle, 11 northeastern states, 1948. 9 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. April 1949.

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