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Readers who want background information on ranching in the United States will find much that is valuable in the chapter on the influence of the Mesta on later institutions. The Mesta code is the source of many ranching laws, customs, and association rules in the western United States. The necessity of honest and efficient service at all levels of government is shown by the administrative difficulties of enforcing the Mesta code. The original code of 1537 is reprinted in Spanish in an appendix. Illustrations of 118 brands registered in 16th-century Mexico City will interest many people.

Earl M. Rogers

Agriculture in the World Economy

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, New York. 2d edition, revised. 65 pages. 1962. \$1.

THIS useful handbook has been revised to bring its statistical data up to date.

Aspects of Economic Development; the Background to Freedom From Hunger

Freedom From Hunger Campaign Basic Study No. 8. Office of Public Information of the United Nations. International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, New York. 84 pages. 1963. \$0.50.

THIS booklet presents in outline some of the main aspects of the economic development process, particularly as they relate to the work of the United Nations. The agricultural program to produce more food will call for other action, both national and international, involving the basic principles of economic development.

Commodity Survey 1962

United Nations. International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, New York. 129 pages. 1962. \$1.50.

PRIMARILY a compilation of trade statistics, this survey includes data on agricultural commodities.

Guide to Methods and Procedures of Rural Credit Surveys

By T. S. Rao. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, New York. 106 pages. 1963. \$1.

ORGANIZING and promoting research in rural credit has been a continuing activity of FAO. This guide to procedures and methods is in the nature of a general outline, particularly adapted to conditions in the newly developing countries.

Latin American Timber Trends and Prospects

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, New York. 117 pages. 1963. \$1.50.

IN TERMS of forest area per head of population, Latin America is the richest region in the world, yet the forests of Latin America are being depleted. This study, which includes statistical data, aims at providing a basis of information for planning agencies, forest producers, and forest industries.

Livestock in Latin America: Statistics, Problems and Prospects. I. Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela

Food and Agriculture Organization and Economic Commission for Latin America of the United Nations. Sales Section, United Nations, New York. 94 pages. 1962. \$1.50.

THE VOLUME presents current data and some projections on livestock production in four nations.

Prices: A Chartbook 1953-62

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 1351. Government Printing Office, Washington. 207 pages. \$1.50.

THE CHARTBOOK is based primarily upon the consumer and wholesale price indexes regularly published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Most of the charts cover the period from 1953 to September 1962. Data on farm and food prices are included.

Pulp and Paper Prospects in Latin America

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, New York. 81 pages. 1963. \$1.

PULP AND PAPER consumption in Latin America has been growing, as has production. The study contains statistical data by country of both consumption and production.

Selected Recent Research Publications in Agricultural Economics Issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Cooperatively by the State Universities and Colleges¹

AINES, RONALD O. RELEASE OF LAND FROM CONSERVATION RESERVE CONTRACTS—ADJUSTMENTS IN LAND USE—FARMERS' INTEREST IN NEW LAND—RETIREMENT CONTRACTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 34, 18 pp. May 1963.

About 2.5 million acres of conservation reserve land was released in 1961. Nearly half of it was expected to remain in grass. Farmers interviewed in six areas expressed interest in new contracts, but there was little agreement as to provisions and rates of payment that would be acceptable.

ANDERSON, RAYMOND L. IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES IN NORTHEASTERN COLORADO: ORGANIZATION, WATER SUPPLY, COSTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-117, 18 pp., illus. June 1963.

There are 106 irrigation enterprises in Boulder, Larimer, Weld, and Morgan Counties, Colo. They are organized mainly as farmer-owned mutual companies. Land irrigated per enterprise ranges from 140 to 55,000 acres. The report describes variations in size of operation, costs of water delivery, and market value of water among the enterprises in the area.

BALLINGER, ROY A., and L. C. LARKIN. SWEETENERS USED BY THE BAKING INDUSTRY: THEIR COMPETITIVE POSITION IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 32, 15 pp., illus. May 1963.

The quantity of sweeteners used by the baking industry in this country has increased nearly 70 percent since 1952. Consumption of sugar increased at an average annual rate close to 40,000 tons; dextrose and corn sirup, by about 4,000 tons each.

BALLINGER, ROY A., and L. C. LARKIN. SWEETENERS USED BY THE CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY—THEIR COMPETITIVE POSITION IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 37, 17 pp., illus. June 1963.

The confectionery industry—candy, candied fruits and other confectionery products, chewing gum, chocolate and cocoa products—uses a larger quantity of corn sirup, more than one-third of the total consumption, than any other food industry in the United States. It also uses nearly one-tenth of the sugar and more than one-twentieth of the dextrose consumed in the United States.

BAUM, SAMUEL, REED E. FRIEND, and ROBERT R. STANSBERRY, JR. THE HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE OF 1961. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 36, 57 pp. May 1963.

Approximately 3.5 million persons did farm wage work in 1961, a decrease of nearly 6 percent from a year earlier. The 1.9 million "non-casual" workers (those who did 25 days or more of farm wage work in 1961) averaged \$6.55 per day worked at farm work, up from \$6.30 in

1960. The average number of days of farm wage work by all workers dropped from 86 days in 1960 to 77 days in 1961.

BERNITZ, ALEXANDER. AN EVALUATION OF WEST GERMANY'S DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-52, 8 pp. June 1963.

While the farm income situation in West Germany is expected to improve during 1962-63, the comparable non-farm income position also is forecast to improve—but at a slower rate. Therefore, disparity between farm and nonfarm incomes is expected to show some narrowing. Unsatisfactory incomes in West German agriculture are to a large extent due to many farms being too small to make full use of modern farming techniques.

BROWN, SIDNEY E. INCREASING BROILER SALES THROUGH OFFERING AN ADDITIONAL CUT AND RECIPE MATERIALS (A PRELIMINARY REPORT). U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-127, 11 pp. May 1963.

Some retailers are merchandising broiler quarters to sell backs and wings. This is a cut obtained by splitting the bird down the back and leaving a portion of the back on the leg and breast quarters. Total broiler sales in retail food stores increased an average of 16 percent when the quarter cut was added to broiler displays. Sales differences were not measurably affected when a label with a recipe was attached to broiler packages.

COYNER, MARY S. EL SALVADOR—ITS AGRICULTURE AND TRADE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-49, 30 pp., illus. June 1963.

Agriculture is still the basis of El Salvador's economy in spite of the country's relatively high degree of industrialization. Agriculture's contribution to the gross national product is about 35 percent of the total. More than 60 percent of the working population are employed in agriculture and around 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings come from the export of agricultural products.

DAVIS, JEANNE M. FARM VACATIONS IN EAST CENTRAL OHIO—DEVELOPMENT, PROFITS, AND PROBLEMS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-113, 15 pp., illus. May 1963.

Providing nonfarm families with opportunities to vacation on farms can help farmers supplement their income. Interviews with farmowners showed that successful farm vacation enterprises have been started with no additional capital investment in the farm and with space for as few as two guests. Annual net income from farm vacation enterprises ranged from \$150 to \$1,500. The report describes experiences of several Ohio farm vacation associations, and gives sources of information for farmowners who would like to form such associations.

DIETRICH, RAYMOND A., WILLARD F. WILLIAMS, and JARVIS E. MILLER. THE TEXAS-OKLAHOMA MEAT INDUSTRY—STRUCTURE AND MARKETING PRACTICES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 39, 66 pp., illus. July 1963.

¹ State publications may be obtained from the issuing agencies of the respective States.

With the principal exception of the retail sector, relatively few recent changes are evident in the structure of the Texas-Oklahoma (Southern Plains) meat industry. However, substantial changes probably will be required within the next several years. Pressures for change are already apparent and arise out of a variety of revolutionary developments. The basic economic forces of change are discussed in this report.

ENGLUND, ERIC, and ALEXANDER BERNITZ. SUMMARY AND EVALUATION OF "UNITED KINGDOM: PROJECTED LEVEL OF DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND IMPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS IN 1965 AND 1975." U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-50, 26 pp. July 1963.

This is a summary of ERS-Foreign-19 published in January 1962, a report prepared for U.S. Department of Agriculture by the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics, Oxford, England. The most striking feature of the import projections for 1975 is the very modest increase over the levels of 1960-62 in aggregate value despite increased population and consumer real income.

ENOCHIAN, RICHARD V., and ROBERT F. SAUNDERS. PRESENT AND POTENTIAL USE OF EGG PRODUCTS IN THE FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 608, 67 pp. June 1963.

Use of dried egg products and prepared mixes containing eggs can be expected to increase substantially in the future. Increases in the use of dried eggs may affect use of liquid and frozen eggs. The convenience of dried eggs and premixes appeals strongly to food manufacturers. The report provides guides to the egg products industry and to Government laboratories for improving utilization of egg products.

GAVETT, EARLE E. TRUCK CROP PRODUCTION PRACTICES, CAMERON AND HIDALGO COUNTIES, TEXAS—LABOR, POWER, AND MATERIALS BY OPERATION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-115, 76 pp., illus. June 1963.

A single application of a chemical weedkiller has enabled carrot and onion growers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas to eliminate from 30 to 50 hours of hand weeding and hoeing per acre. The chemical weedkilling operation required from \$7 to \$15 of spray materials and took approximately one-half hour per acre to apply. This report is the fifth of a group of 1959 production practices in 12 areas.

GRANT, WARREN R., and TROY MULLINS. ENTERPRISE COSTS AND RETURNS ON RICE FARMS IN THE GRAND PRAIRIE, ARKANSAS. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta., Rpt. Series 119, 35 pp., illus. June 1963. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Contains budgets which were developed to show the annual labor, power, and machinery requirements; monthly labor distribution; and costs and returns for rice, soybeans, and oats.

HALL, RICHARD. THE FUTURE FOR COTTON IN LAMINATED PLASTICS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 619, 17 pp., illus. August 1963.

Cotton is being used in small but increasing amounts as the fiber content in some types of laminated struc-

tures. This report presents an analysis of this potential industrial market for cotton laminates and recommends the most promising areas for technical research and market development for cotton.

HAMMOND, LEIGH H., and RICHARD A. KING. THE FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE SWEETPOTATO CANNING INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 603, 51 pp., illus. May 1963. (N.C. and La. Agr. Expt. Stations cooperating.)

Costs were estimated for canning sweetpotatoes in four model plants with production capacities ranging from 10,000 to 40,000 pounds of raw product per hour, three levels of trim and peel loss, and different lengths of operating seasons. With a 30-percent trim and peel loss, all the plants could operate profitably even for relatively short seasons. With a 40- or 50-percent loss, only the large plants operating for longer seasons (1,000 hours or more) would be profitable.

HARP, HARRY H., and DENIS F. DUNHAM. COMPARATIVE COSTS TO CONSUMERS OF CONVENIENCE FOODS AND HOME-PREPARED FOODS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 609, 91 pp., illus. June 1963.

None of the 28 freeze-dried foods evaluated by a taste panel in the U.S. Department of Agriculture received an "unacceptable" score as to palatability, and two-thirds of them were as good as the processed foods with which they were compared. Palatability is rated in terms of general acceptance and five quality characteristics: Appearance, flavor, juiciness, texture, and tenderness. The items taste tested included beef, pork, chicken, seafoods, soups, and several mixtures of foods.

HEID, WALTER G., JR. CHANGES IN THE MARKET STRUCTURE OF THE BREAKFAST FOODS INDUSTRY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 623, 26 pp., illus. August 1963.

The structure of the breakfast foods industry in recent years has been marked by increasing concentration, change in consumer preference from hot to ready-to-eat cereals, and movement of breakfast food grains through fewer marketing channels. Large companies financed, developed, and patented many of the new processes and equipment for producing ready-to-eat cereals, thus making it difficult for small manufacturers to adopt innovation. The retail price of corn flakes and rolled oats went up 54 percent from 1947-49 to 1961, but the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for both cereals decreased.

HIND, JAMES F., CLEVELAND P. ELEY, and CARL R. TWINING. SPECIAL PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMS FOR WINTER PEARS: THEIR EFFECTS ON SALES OF WINTER PEARS AND OTHER FRUITS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 611, 37 pp., illus. July 1963.

Two promotional techniques that were successful in increasing retail sales of winter pears were dealer contests with cash prizes, and store demonstrations in which taste samples of pears and recipe folders were given to customers. The use of special point-of-purchase displays and a media advertising program of low intensity had no significant effect on sales. Sales of apples, oranges, and bananas did not change during the pear promotion.

JONES, W. WEBSTER. COTTAGE CHEESE AND FROZEN DESSERTS: COST OF PRODUCTION IN DIVERSIFIED MILK PLANTS IN KANSAS, MISSOURI, AND OKLAHOMA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 620, 15 pp., illus. July 1963.

Cottage cheese and frozen desserts are integral parts of most fluid milk operations. Together these products constitute the main outlet for surplus milk, therefore, the costs of making them and the returns from their sales have a direct bearing on the pricing of such milk.

LONG, MARY E. NEW ZEALAND'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MARKETING, AND TRADE POLICIES AND THEIR BEARING ON U. S. FARM EXPORTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 9, 81 pp., illus. July 1963.

New Zealand's economy is chiefly agricultural, with emphasis on production for export. About 95 percent of the total export trade is agricultural and consists chiefly of wool, dairy products, and meat. Until recently most exports went to the United Kingdom, but since 1958 a larger proportion has been diverted to the United States, Japan, and certain Western European countries. In the New Zealand market, the United States encounters competition from Australia and the British West Indies, particularly with respect to rice, vegetable seeds, and fruits.

LOONEY, ZOLON M., L. D. LAPLUE, CHARLES A. WILMOT, WALTER E. CHAPMAN, JR., and FRANKLIN E. NEWTON. MULTIPLE LINT CLEANING AT COTTON GINS: EFFECTS ON BALE VALUE, FIBER PROPERTIES, AND SPINNING PERFORMANCE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 601, 53 pp., illus. May 1963.

Multiple stage lint cleaning at gins usually produces cotton of a higher grade, that will bring a better price per pound, but the process causes a substantial loss in weight. The net effect generally is to lower the value of bales of the highest grades and raise by varying amounts the value of bales of lower grades.

MCGRATH, EDWARD J. DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION PATTERN FOR RICE: PRELIMINARY DATA FOR 1961 AND 1962. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-126, 11 pp. May 1963.

Distribution of milled rice for all purposes in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands totaled 18,730,100 hundredweight during the 1960-61 marketing year and 19,630,000 hundredweight in the 1961-62 marketing year. Shipments for direct food use in the United States were 10,286,300 hundredweight in 1960-61 and 11,309,400 hundredweight in 1961-62. In both marketing years slightly more than half of the these shipments went to California, New York, Louisiana, Texas, Hawaii, and South Carolina.

MEARS, LEON G. THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—AGRICULTURE AND TRADE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-51, 50 pp., illus. August 1963.

This study examines the Dominican Republic's agricultural economy and foreign trade in view of developments since the fall of the Trujillo government in 1961. New

or expanded programs currently underway include land reform, farm credit, agricultural education, and extension. Recent wage increases and greater employment have increased the demand for food, and agricultural imports, primarily from the United States, are at an alltime high and rising swiftly.

MILLS, THEODORA. SOVIET AGRICULTURE TRADE, 1955-61. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-47, 29 pp., illus. June 1963.

Soviet agricultural exports and imports each increased 58 percent between 1955 and 1961, but this rise was relatively smaller than the rise in her foreign trade in all commodities. During the 7 year period, exports of agricultural products averaged about a fifth of total exports, and agricultural imports averaged one-fourth of total imports. For some commodities, especially grain, exports to the free world increased more than exports to Communist countries.

OTTOSON, HOWARD W., GENE WUNDERLICH, and HOWARD G. DISSLIN. LAND TENURE RESEARCH: SCOPE AND NATURE, 1962. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-119, 27 pp. (Interregional Land Tenure Research Committee cooperating.)

This report revises and brings up to date *Agricultural Land Tenure Research, Scope and Nature: Reappraisal, 1955* (the "Gray Report") published by the Interregional Committee. It also suggests some additional problems and introduces the idea of priority in programming research. It is intended primarily for research workers in land economics, but should also interest other social scientists, administrators of research programs, and graduate students.

PASOUR, E. C., JR., and D. L. OLDENSTADT. FARM PRICES OF APPLES FOR CANNING AND FREEZING, UNITED STATES, 1951-61. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 35, 20 pp., illus. June 1963. (Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

The U.S. season average farm price of canning and freezing apples can be estimated quite accurately by using data which are available early in the marketing season. Information on crop estimate, processed stocks, farm price of fresh apples, and a trend variable explained more than 90 percent of the variation in deflated farm prices of processing apples from 1951 to 1961. The ability to predict the season average price fairly accurately will help growers through their bargaining associations, as well as processors, in negotiating price.

PEDERSON, JOHN R., and WILLIAM L. MITCHELL. SHELL EGG MARKET STRUCTURE IN FIVE EASTERN METROPOLITAN AREAS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-118, 51 pp., illus. June 1963.

The sale of shell eggs to the final consumer in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore was handled primarily by three types of firms in 1960: Retail food store chains, independent grocery stores, and wholesale distributors. Data were obtained from 1,334 egg-handling firms in the five metropolitan areas. Charts and tables show movement of shell eggs through marketing channels in each of the cities.

POLI, ADON. LONG-TERM PRODUCTION PROSPECTS FOR WESTERN AGRICULTURE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 33, 39 pp., illus. May 1963.

Crop production in 11 Western States, which increased considerably from 1940 to 1960, is expected to increase more by 1975, due mainly to higher yields per acre. Greater use of irrigation and improved farming methods, among other factors, are expected to result in a 25-percent increase in yields by 1975, although total cropland acreage will increase only about 3 percent.

ROGERS, GEORGE B., and EDWIN T. BARDWELL. MARKETING NEW ENGLAND POULTRY. 4. STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE ASSEMBLY SYSTEM. N.H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 476, 59 pp., illus. April 1963. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Fourth in a series of publications dealing with various aspects of poultry marketing in New England. This publication describes the main features of the assembly system, based largely upon a stratified random sample of 75 firms, and analyzes the possibilities for reducing costs of the assembly function alone and in combination with processing.

RUSH, JOHN D., and RALPH R. BOTTS. LIABILITY AND INSURANCE PROTECTION FOR FARMERS WHO HAVE INCOME-PRODUCING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-120, 6 pp. June 1963.

Some farmers near cities are providing recreational facilities for the use of fee-paying guests. Additional liability is involved. The report discusses the type of insurance needed to provide financial protection against lawsuits arising from use of the facilities by fee-paying guests.

STRICKLAND, PERCY L., JAMES S. PLAXICO, and WILLIAM F. LAGRONE. MINIMUM LAND REQUIREMENTS AND ADJUSTMENTS FOR SPECIFIED INCOME LEVELS, SOUTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. B-608, 84 pp., illus. May 1963. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Gives results of a study in which estimates were made of the changes required to achieve specified returns in farm income of an 11-county area in southwestern Oklahoma. The analysis is a normative one designed to determine the quantity of resources farmers would need to bring their income to a level comparable with that of persons employed in nonfarm work.

TOMPKIN, J. R., and J. A. SHARPLES. THE ROLE OF OPERATORS' EXPECTATIONS IN FARM ADJUSTMENT. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta., Res. Bul. 936, 32 pp., illus. April 1963. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Farmers in nine West-Central Ohio counties were interviewed during 1955-60. The report describes some factors related to farmers' price and yield expectations, and the accuracy of these expectations. Results suggest that non-price influences may be more important than moderate price changes in causing farmers to adjust production.

VERMEER, JAMES. AN ECONOMIC APPRAISAL OF THE 1961 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 38, 38 pp., illus. June 1963.

Farms of participants in the 1961 Feed Grain Program averaged larger than those of nonparticipants and had a larger proportion of their lands in crops. Before the feed

grain program, participants used more of their cropland for such high-valued crops as corn, grain sorghum, soybeans, and wheat. The support price offered to participants in the program would have had little effect on the incomes of nonparticipating farmers as they had little grain to sell. The report is based on information obtained in interviews with 1,200 farmers in eight selected areas.

WALTERS, HARRY E. AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION. U.S. Dept. Agr. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-53, 26 pp., illus. August 1963.

This report compares agricultural conditions and production in the United States and the Soviet Union, utilizing current statistical information. It compares general features of climate, soils, land utilization, capital and labor inputs, and agricultural organization and management. It provides in tabular form a comparison of sown areas, yields, and production of a number of crops, as well as livestock and livestock products.

WESSEL, ROBERT I. IOWA RURAL GOVERNMENT SINCE 1900. Iowa Agr. and Home Econ. Expt. Sta., Special Rpt. 32, 32 pp., illus. April 1963. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

This study attempts to define county and township governments as they existed in Iowa in 1900; to show the decline in the functions of the township from 1900 to 1930; and to trace changes since 1930, when the development of semiautonomous boards and commissions added major functions on the county level.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. CHANGING SHIPPING PATTERNS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY WITH EMPHASIS ON UNITED STATES GRAIN EXPORTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 621, 25 pp., illus. August 1963.

Traffic on the St. Lawrence Seaway has more than doubled since 1958, but it is still short of expectations. The report shows quantities of agricultural and other commodities shipped on the Seaway from 1958, a year before it was opened to large seagoing vessels, to 1962. Completion of the Seaway has altered the movement of farm commodities, especially U.S. grain for export.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. FARM COSTS AND RETURNS: COMMERCIAL FARMS BY TYPE, SIZE, AND LOCATION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Inform. Bul. 230, 97 pp., illus. Revised August 1963.

This annual report contains summary estimates of costs and returns for 1962 and earlier years on 39 important types of commercial farms in 22 major farming areas in the United States, together with a brief analysis of changes that have occurred in production, prices, income, and costs for each of these types of farms.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. NOTES ON THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIES OF THE FAR EAST. II—SOUTH ASIA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-48, 26 pp., illus. April 1963. (Originally published in June 1960 as FAS-M-85.)

This report deals with the agricultural economies of five countries in South Asia—Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Nepal, and Pakistan. Text and tables are on the fol-

lowing: Population, economic setting, physical characteristics, agricultural production, agricultural trade, food consumption, and political setting.

Statistical Compilations

- CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV.
COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING, USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING AREAS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Handb. 251, 76 pp. June 1963.
- CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV.
WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK, 17 WESTERN STATES, 1922-1962—NUMERICAL RATING OF CONDITION, BY MONTHS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Bul. 331, 55 pp. May 1963.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV.
AGRICULTURAL PRICES—1962 ANNUAL SUMMARY
U.S. Dept. Agr., Pr 1-3(63), 178 pp. July 1963.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. LIVESTOCK AND MEAT STATISTICS, 1962. U.S. Agr. Mktg. Serv., Statis. Rptg. Serv., Econ. Res. Serv.; Statis. Bul. 333, 310 pp. July 1963.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. STATISTICS ON COTTON AND RELATED DATA, 1925-1962. U.S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Bul. 329, 216 pp. April 1963.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. CHANGES IN FARM PRODUCTION AND EFFICIENCY—A SUMMARY REPORT, 1963. U.S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Bul. 233. Revised July 1963.

Contributors

(Continued from inside front cover)

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