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Selected Recent Research Publications in Agricultural Economics Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and Cooperatively by the State Universities and Colleges¹

BALLINGER, ROY A., AND LARKIN, L. C. SWEETENERS USED BY THE DAIRY INDUSTRY—THEIR COMPETITIVE POSITION IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 30, 18 pp., illus. Apr. 1963.

Manufacturers of sweetened dairy products used about 4.7 percent of the total quantity of sugar, corn sirup, and dextrose delivered to consumers in the United States in 1961. This is the second of a group of reports to deal with the use of sweeteners and their competitive position in the various food industries.

BALLINGER, ROY A., AND LARKIN, L. C. SWEETENERS USED BY THE BEVERAGE INDUSTRY—THEIR COMPETITIVE POSITION IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 31, 15 pp., illus. May 1963.

The beverage industry in 1961 used 13.5 percent of all sugar consumed in the United States, and a fourth of that delivered to U.S. industrial users. This is the third of a group of reports to deal with the use of sweeteners by U.S. food processing industries.

BOHALL, ROBERT W. THE ORGANIZATION OF WHOLESALE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETS IN MIAMI AND TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 593, 41 pp., illus. Apr. 1963.

The Miami and Tampa-St. Petersburg produce markets are the main source of fresh fruits and vegetables for 3.5 million people from Key West 400 miles north to Orlando.

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

Receipts of fresh fruits and vegetables were 30,000 carlots for Miami and 18,900 carlots for Tampa-St. Petersburg in 1958. This is the tenth in a group of reports under the general title, "The Organization of Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Markets."

BROWN, LESTER R. AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THAILAND: A CASE STUDY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., For. Agr. Econ. Rpt. 8, 34 pp., illus. March 1963.

Thailand formulated a 6-year plan in late 1961. But despite lack of previous planning, farm income, at constant prices, had climbed 60 percent during the past 6 years, and total exports, almost entirely agricultural, rose at a comparable rate. Thailand has traditionally been a rice monoculture, but during the last decade there has been a rapid growth in output of other crops, particularly corn, cassava, and kenaf.

COWHIG, JAMES D. EDUCATION, SKILL LEVEL, AND EARNINGS OF THE HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE OF 1961. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 26, 21 pp. March 1963.

Attention is focused on the relationships between kinds of farm and nonfarm jobs and educational attainment. In December 1961, 73 percent of all adult farm workers (those 25 years old and over) had no more than a grade school education (8 or fewer years of school completed). Only 1 out of 7 was a high school graduate.

COYNER, MARY S. AGRICULTURE AND TRADE OF HONDURAS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 33, 23 pp., illus. May 1962.

Describes steps taken by the government of Honduras to expand the country's agricultural production within the next few years.

DWOSKIN, PHILIP B., HESTER, O. C., KERR, HOWARD W., JR., AND BAYTON, JAMES A. MARKET TEST OF INSTANT SWEETPOTATOES IN SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL OUTLETS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Res. Serv., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 580, 41 pp. Jan. 1963.

Study conducted in Cleveland and New Orleans indicated highly favorable reaction to instant sweetpotato flakes by chefs, kitchen help, and restaurant operators. When offered in the menu, 20 to 25 percent of the customers ordered them. Acceptance was favorable.

EDMAN, VICTOR G. PRICES AND MARKETING MARGINS FOR WASHINGTON DELICIOUS APPLES SOLD IN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK CITY, 1956-61. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 586, 10 pp., illus. Feb. 1963.

From 1956 to 1961 Delicious apples accounted for 22 percent of the total apple crop. The purposes of the study are to show the extent and nature of Washington Delicious apple price variations and to indicate the size of the total marketing margin for Washington Delicious apples. Retail prices averaged higher in Chicago than in New York City in 4 of the 5 seasons studied, but auction prices were higher in New York City during 4 of the 5 seasons.

FIENUP, DARRELL F., MOTES, WILLIAM C., HIEMSTRA, STEPHEN J., AND LAUBIS, ROBERT L. ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF U.S. GRADES FOR LAMB. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 25, 67 pp., illus. Feb. 1963.

Price analysis suggests that factors other than grading were responsible for the 1958-61 decline in lamb prices. Lamb prices are affected primarily by changes in the supply of lamb and beef. Federal grades promote competition and facilitate trade and they may lower total marketing costs.

FRIEND, REED E., AND BAUM, SAMUEL. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAGE WORKERS ON U.S. FARMS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 27, 21 pp. March 1963.

Approximately 40 percent of the 261,000 Spanish-American farm wage workers in 1960 were migratory. About 67 percent of the Spanish-American wage workers were born in the U.S., 23 percent in Mexico, 6 percent in Puerto Rico, 4 percent elsewhere. Median years of school of these wage workers were 7, compared with 8 for other workers.

HAVAS, NICK, AND FRYE, ROBERT E. PILOT FOOD STAMP PROGRAM—ITS EFFECT ON RETAIL FOOD STORE SALES IN FAYETTE COUNTY, PA., AND MC DOWELL COUNTY, W. VA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 29, 10 pp., illus. Apr. 1963.

Part of an overall research effort to evaluate effects of the Food Stamp Program on food consumption, nutritional intake of participants, food retailing, and farm income. Dollar sales in sample stores averaged 7 percent

higher during a 4-week period in April-May 1962 than in the same period a year earlier, before the program was started.

HILL, ELTON B., AND HARRIS, MARSHALL. FAMILY FARM-OPERATING AGREEMENTS. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circular Bul. 234 (N. Cent. Reg. Res. Pub. 143), 42 pp., illus. (Econ. Res. Serv., Fedl. Ext. Serv., and Farm Foundation cooperating.)

Companion bulletin to "Family Farm Transfers and Some Tax Considerations," this publication is a revision of "Family Farm-Operating Agreements," published in 1951.

HILL, ELTON B., AND HARRIS, MARSHALL. FAMILY FARM TRANSFERS AND SOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Special Bul. 436 (N. Cent. Reg. Res. Pub. 127), 48 pp., illus. (Econ. Res. Serv., Fedl. Ext. Serv., and Farm Foundation cooperating.)

This publication is a complete revision and expansion of "Family Farm-Transfer Arrangements," published in 1951 as Illinois Circular 680. Included in the current publication is information on State and Federal taxes that may be involved in intra-family farm transfers and estate planning.

HODGES, EARL F. LIVESTOCK-PRODUCTION UNITS, 1910 TO 1961. U.S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Bul. 325, 20 pp. illus. Feb. 1963.

The balance between livestock production and the feed supply is of national concern during periods of both feed surpluses and feed shortages. Livestock-production units are an effective means of measuring the balance between livestock production and feed consumption. Statistics are given on cattle, hogs, milk and eggs, poultry, sheep and lambs, horses and mules, and goats.

HOLE, ERLING, AND VERMEER, JAMES. WHEAT GROWER'S MACHINERY COSTS, BY SIZE OF FARM, IN CENTRAL NORTH DAKOTA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 24, 21 pp., illus. Feb. 1963.

Includes results of a study of costs of owning and operating machinery on three sizes of spring wheat farms in central North Dakota in 1960. Total cost per acre for major tractor-drawn and self-propelled machinery averaged about 15 percent higher on farms with 180 to 419 acres of cropland than on those with 660 to 899 acres. Costs on farms in the middle group—420 to 659 acres—averaged only slightly higher than those in the largest acreage group.

HOUSE, PETER. FARM TAXES ON THE RURAL URBAN FRINGE—A CASE STUDY OF FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-102, 12 pp. March 1963.

Assessed 1961 value of farms averaged \$266 per acre. Over a 5-year period assessed values of all farm properties had increased 163 percent. For the country as a whole, farms were assessed at about 35 percent of full value, compared with county target ratio of 40 percent.

HUNTER, ELMER C. CHANGES IN THE CATTLE FEEDING INDUSTRY ALONG THE NORTH AND SOUTH PLATTE RIVERS, 1953-1959. U.S. Dept. Agr.,

Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-98, 15 pp., illus. March 1963. (Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Approximately 6 percent of the cattle fattened in the United States are fed in the irrigated valleys of the North and South Platte Rivers. The cattle-feeding industry directly or indirectly produces more than half of the area's agricultural income. During the period 1953-59, the number of cattle fed within the area increased by nearly half—from 536,500 to 797,055 head.

HUNTER, ELMER C. FORAGE PROGRAMS AND CATTLE SYSTEMS—COLORADO MOUNTAIN-MEADOW CATTLE RANCHES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-100, 18 pp., illus. Feb. 1963. (Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Meadows produce practically all of the winter feed and some of the summer grazing for cattle in the mountainous portions of Colorado. The study examines five improved meadow-management programs to produce additional forage for a lower cost, and analyzes the relative profitability of various livestock systems for a typical Colorado mountain-meadow ranch, when the meadow is managed under a rough-leveling, reseeding, and nitrogen-fertilization program.

HUNTER, JOHN H. JR. COSTS OF OPERATING EXEMPT FOR-HIRE MOTOR CARRIERS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES—A PILOT STUDY IN DELAWARE, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-109, 16 pp. Feb. 1963.

Cost information for 1960 was collected from 25 exempt for-hire trucking firms whose home offices are in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Direct operating costs amounted to slightly more than 70 percent of total costs. Fixed costs were nearly 25 percent, and indirect costs about 5 percent of total costs.

JOHNSON, HUGH A., CARPENTER, J. RAYMOND, AND DILL, HENRY W., JR. EXURBAN DEVELOPMENT IN SELECTED AREAS OF THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-111, 15 pp., illus. Apr. 1963.

In northwestern Virginia and adjacent areas of West Virginia, farm land is being taken over for recreational developments. Land use changes occurring on a sample area of approximately 15,400 acres from 1937 to 1962, involved 2,147 acres or about 14 percent of the entire area studied. In other parts of the country similar changes are occurring, where urban dwellers take advantage of opportunities for recreation.

LONG, MARY E. NEW ZEALAND INTRODUCES NEW TRADE CONTROLS FOR 1962-63. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-37, 8 pp. June 1962.

The report describes New Zealand's revised customs tariff and import licensing schedule for fiscal 1962-63, which may affect the country's agricultural trade with the United States.

LYNCH, JOHN V. URUGUAY'S AGRICULTURE—SITUATION AND OUTLOOK. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-18, 11 pp. Jan. 1962.

Uruguay's production of major crops and livestock in 1961 rose close to the levels attained prior to 1959 and

1960. Total exports, especially wool, were also larger during 1961 than a year earlier.

MCGRATH, EDWARD J., AND WEIDENHAMER, MARGARET. THE MARKET POTENTIAL FOR SUPERCONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 582, 54 pp., illus. Jan. 1963.

The sales record of a new product—superconcentrated apple juice—compared with 80 other juice products indicates that it stands a reasonable chance of attaining commercial success. The market potential of this high-density (6 to 1) apple juice was studied in Fort Wayne, Ind., in a sample of 23 supermarkets in 1960. Most of the homemakers who were interviewed in the study said they served the new product between meals, using it in place of other fruit juices, soft drinks, or ades.

MIGHELL, RONALD L., AND JONES, LAWRENCE A. VERTICAL COORDINATION IN AGRICULTURE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 19, 90 pp., illus. Feb. 1963.

This report is concerned in the main with vertical coordination in agriculture, especially between farms and the businesses that serve farms. It shows how patterns of coordination are constantly changing to meet new situations. New forms of vertical coordination, often adopted to gain market advantage, may be initiated by processors, suppliers, or farmers.

POATS, FREDERICK J. APPRAISAL OF TREATED BURLAP BAGS FOR SHIPPING WOOL. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-110, 12 pp. Apr. 1963.

Presents the results of concerted efforts of the wool industry and USDA to find the answer to the problem of jute fiber contamination of wool. Regular burlap bags and latex rubber-treated bags were tested for suitability as shipping containers for wool. The results did not justify changing to the rubber-treated bags, because defects still appeared in cloth that was made from the wool shipped in the treated bags. These defects were identified as being from native grasses.

PODANY, JOSEPH C., AND FARRISH, RAYMOND O. P. TOMATO PRICES AND MARKET STRUCTURE IN THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY OF TEXAS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 588, 19 pp., illus. Feb. 1963.

Evaluates market performance, in terms of pricing efficiency, for the tomato market in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in 1961. Market performance is appraised with reference to the structure of the market. Important aspect of market structure is freedom of entry and exit of firms, and of market performance, the relation of f.o.b. and grower prices. When blend f.o.b. prices were compared with grower prices, the two series moved closely together over most of the season. In the latter part of the season, however, margins became wider and more variable.

ROSENBERY, PAUL E. COSTS AND RETURNS, COMMERCIAL CORN BELT FARMS, 1962. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., FCR-9, 5 pp., illus. Feb. 1963.

Part of a continuing nationwide study of costs and returns on farms and ranches by type and size in U.S. farming regions.

SANDERSON, AGNES G. BRITISH GUIANA—ITS AGRICULTURE AND TRADE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-45, 42 pp., illus. March 1963.

British Guiana had a gross national product of \$150 million in 1960, agriculture's share being 42 percent. Per capita income is \$250, about average for Latin America. Over half the population depends on agriculture for a living. Sugar and rice are the dominant crops in the economy. Major problems for agriculture are the heavy expenditure needed for land reclamation and upkeep, and the difficulty and cost of transportation.

SANDERSON, AGNES G. THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF SURINAM (NETHERLANDS GUIANA). U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-35, 30 pp., illus. June 1962.

Surinam's economy is dominated by bauxite, but agricultural production is increasing. Rice is the most important crop both domestically and in the export trade. Imports from the United States include many farm products, also machinery and equipment for use in capital investment programs.

STALLINGS, DALE G. MARKETING WESTERN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—LONG-TERM OUTLOOK. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-77, 14 pp., illus. March 1963.

The long-term outlook for marketing fruits and vegetables from the 11 western States is for continued growth. The Western Region now supplies about 65 percent of the noncitrus fruits, 45 percent of the vegetables, and 28 percent of the citrus fruit. Increases in the proportions of noncitrus fruits and vegetables and a small decrease in the proportion of citrus supplied by the West by 1975 are in prospect.

STODDARD, EVERETT O. COSTS AND RETURNS, COMMERCIAL EGG-PRODUCING FARMS, NEW JERSEY, 1962. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., FCR-10, 9 pp., illus. March 1963.

Part of a continuing nationwide study of costs and returns on farms and ranches by type and size in U.S. farming regions.

VOLIN, LAZAR. THE AGRICULTURAL PICTURE IN U.S.S.R. AND U.S.A. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-27, 8 pp. Apr. 1963 (slightly revised).

Contrasts agricultural stagnation and food shortages in the Soviet Union with continuing high agricultural production in the United States. Higher farm productivity in the United States is attributed to wider use of improved technology, encouragement of innovation, and better incentives to managers and workers than the U.S.S.R. provides for its agricultural sector.

WARREN, CLINE. THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF THE SUDAN. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-26, 28 pp., illus. Apr. 1962. (Originally issued in Nov. 1958 as FAS-M-45.)

At least 90 percent of the inhabitants of the Sudan derive their livelihood from agriculture or animal hus-

bandry. The report describes principal crops, irrigation methods, transportation, trade with the United States, and other aspects of the Sudan's agriculture.

WILLIAMS, F. W., AND ALLEN, M. B. THE SOUTHEASTERN VEGETABLE PROCESSING INDUSTRY: MARKETING PRACTICES AND MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS, 1960. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 583, 20 pp., illus. Jan. 1963. (Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

This survey, made in 1961 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, showed fresh markets the dominant outlets for over 80 percent of southern vegetables, with less than 20 percent for processing. Total vegetable production in the Southeast declined 12 percent between 1955 and 1961.

YOUSMANS, E. GRANT. AGING PATTERNS IN A RURAL AND URBAN AREA OF KENTUCKY. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 681, 80 pp., illus. March 1963 (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Report presents association of such factors as age, sex, color, marital status, and type of community with living conditions and behavior patterns of a sample of 1,236 persons aged 60 and over living in a rural and an urban area of Kentucky. Rural and urban data on economic status, health, leisure time activity, and mental outlook are given.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. HOW TO USE FARM INCOME STATISTICS. Misc. Pub. 920, 8 pp. Apr. 1963.

This leaflet is intended to help readers select and use reliable USDA statistical series. Descriptions of major USDA series of statistics on farm income are given. The leaflet tells how the series relate to each other and how each should be used. It is intended for general use. More detailed and technical information is contained in two other publications of the Department—Volume 3 of "Major Statistical Series of the U.S. Department of Agriculture" and "The Farm Income Situation" for July 1962.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. YOU AND THE USDA. U.S. Dept. Agr., PA-542, 48 pp., illus. 1963.

Gives a broad survey of the major responsibilities that the Congress has assigned to the Department in the 100 years since the Department was established. Describes research, marketing services, forest conservation, disaster relief, and other activities of the Department. Many of the programs are conducted in cooperation with State governments and land-grant colleges and universities.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 28, 33 pp., illus. March 1963.

The United States provides an outstanding example of what an efficient agriculture can do for the economic growth of a country. Seven contributions are cited: (1) release of workers to industry; (2) lowering of food costs relative to income; (3) an expanding market for industrial goods; (4) large earnings from exports of farm products; (5) sustained output during economic depressions; (6) meeting wartime demands for food and fiber; and (7) assistance to economic development. The report was prepared by a study group established in 1961 by Willard W. Cochrane, Director of Economic Research.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. LAND REDISTRIBUTION IN MEXICO. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-39, 11 pp. Aug. 1962. (Originally issued in March 1961 as FAS M-112.)

A history of the agrarian reform movement which began with the revolution of 1910 in Mexico, and description of some of the major changes in land distribution that have resulted.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. 1960 GOVERNMENT PROGRAM SHIPMENTS TOTAL 30 PERCENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-20, 12 pp., illus. Jan. 1962.

U.S. agricultural exports in calendar year 1960 totaled \$4,824 million. Government program shipments under P.L. 480 and P.L. 666 were \$1,469 million; more than half went to countries in Asia.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. 1961 U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS SET RECORD; IMPORTS, AT 12-YEAR LOW. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-30, 10 pp. Apr. 1962.

Includes tabulation of quantities and dollar values of U.S. agricultural exports and imports during calendar 1960 and 1961, and value of exports to specific countries.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. THE 1963 EASTERN EUROPE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION. U.S. Dept. Agr. Econ. Res. Serv., Suppl. 3 to The 1963 World Agricultural Situation, 53 pp. Apr. 1963

The Soviet Union and its East European satellites had another disappointing agricultural year in 1962. Only the Soviet Union and Bulgaria registered slight increases in net agricultural output; net agricultural output declined in six other countries. Agricultural imports in several Eastern European countries are expected to increase in 1963.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. THE 1963 FAR EAST, COMMUNIST CHINA, OCEANIA AGRICULTURAL

SITUATION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Suppl. 4 to The 1963 World Agricultural Situation, 50 pp., illus. March 1963.

Agricultural production in the Far East in 1962 was 1.5 percent higher than in 1961. The rate of increase has declined progressively during the past several years. U.S. agricultural exports to the region in fiscal 1961-62 were about 14 percent below the level of a year earlier.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. THE PHILIPPINES—LONG-TERM PROJECTION OF SUPPLY OF AND DEMAND FOR SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-34, 256 pp.

Prepared under contract with Mercantile Incorporated, Manila, Philippines, the study sought to obtain a national projection to 1965 and 1975 of the import demands in the Philippines for rice, corn, wheat, meat, dairy products, tobacco, cotton, and tallow. Projections indicate that the Philippines should be self-sufficient in rice (milled), corn (shelled), and tobacco by 1965.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. THE 1963 WESTERN EUROPE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Suppl. 2 to The 1963 World Agricultural Situation, 69 pp., illus. Mar. 1963.

Western Europe is the fastest growing advanced economic area in the Free World. This growth will probably continue in 1963, though perhaps at a lower rate than during the last 2 years. The report contains tabulations of agricultural production in 16 Western European countries for the past several years.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. U.S. FARM EXPORTS HIT RECORD IN 1960-61; ONLY LATIN AMERICAN PURCHASES FALL. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-36, 23 pp., illus. June 1962.

U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$4,946 million in fiscal 1960-61. The report shows dollar value of commodity groups exported to specific countries.

Contributors

(Continued from inside front cover.)

HUGH H. WOOTEN is an Agricultural Economist in the newly-established Resource Development Economics Division, ERS. During his long career, beginning in the Land Economics Division of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, Mr. Wooten has published major studies on public land use.

D. B. IBACH, Agricultural Economist, Farm Production Economics Division, ERS, has long been

identified with research in the economics of farm technology. During the 1930's he pioneered in the development of farm planning work that led to extension programs in Balanced Farming in Missouri, an approach later adopted in several other States.

WILLIAM C. MOTES is an Agricultural Economist in the Marketing Economics Division of ERS, working primarily on livestock marketing problems.

Statistical Compilations

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. FARM PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, CASH RECEIPTS, AND GROSS INCOME, 1961-62—CHICKENS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1962-63 BY STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Pou 2-3(63), 16 pp. Apr. 1963.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. FIELD AND SEED CROPS, PRODUCTION, FARM USE, SALES, AND VALUE, BY STATES, 1961-62. U.S. Dept. Agr., CrPr 1 (63), 38 pp. May 1963.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS RPTG. SERV. FRUITS, NONCITRUS, BY STATES, 1961 AND 1962, PRODUCTION, USE, AND VALUE. U.S. Dept. Agr., FrNt 2-1 (5-63), 22 pp. May 1963.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. MEAT ANIMALS, FARM PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND INCOME, BY STATES, 1961-62. U.S. Dept. Agr., MtAn 1-1 (63), 15 pp. Apr. 1963.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER, MEAT AND LARD PRODUCTION, 1962. U.S. Dept. Agr., MtAn 1-2-1 (63), 34 pp. Apr. 1963.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR SEED, SPRING AVERAGES, 1926-1961, SEPTEMBER 15 PRICES, 1949-1961, BY STATES AND UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Bul. 328, 152 pp. March 1963.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS, UNITED STATES AND BY STATES, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES, 1909-1961. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 326, 119 pp. March 1963.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. SUMMARY OF REGIONAL COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS, 1962. U.S. Dept. Agr., CoSt 3-63, 22 pp. March 1963.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 28 AFRICAN COUNTRIES. U.S. Dept. Agr., 53 pp. Dec. 1962.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 10 NEAR EAST COUNTRIES. U.S. Dept. Agr., 25 pp. Dec. 1962.

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