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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

BADGER, HENRY T. THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE ON MARKETING COSTS AND GROWER'S RETURNS—CASE STUDIES FOR POTATOES, SNAP BEANS, ORANGES, LEMONS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 573, 31 pp., illus. Dec. 1962.

Case studies were conducted on potatoes, snap beans, oranges, and lemons retailed in Washington, D.C., in 1959-60 to determine the impact of added processing on prices and marketing costs. Data were collected on the fresh product and at least two processed forms of the product. These data consisted of retail prices; retail, wholesale, packer, and processor gross margins; transportation charges; and returns to growers.

BALLINGER, ROY A., AND LARKIN, L. C. SWEETENERS USED BY FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES—THEIR COMPETITIVE POSITION IN THE CANNING INDUSTRY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 20, 16 pp. illus. Nov. 1962.

One of the largest consumers of sugar and corn sweeteners in the United States, the canning industry, used 9.6 percent of sweeteners consumed in the United States in 1961, compared with 7.7 percent in 1952. This is the first of a group of publications on the use of sweeteners and their competitive position in the various food industries.

BEALE, CALVIN L., AND BOGUE, DONALD J. RECENT POPULATION TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES WITH EMPHASIS ON RURAL AREAS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 23, 48 pp. Jan. 1963.

Unless a sharp downturn in birth rate occurs, the population of the United States will exceed 210 million by 1970. The movement of people has been heavy to the Pacific Southwest, the Gulf of Mexico, and Atlantic Coasts, and to metropolitan areas in general. Never before have so many rural areas experienced declining population or presented such disparities in the age distribution of farm and nonfarm populations. Because of heavy outmigration of young adults, births in some rural areas have declined to the point that they no longer exceed deaths.

BROWN, LESTER R. FOOD CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURES: INDIA, JAPAN, UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-42, 15 pp., illus. Nov. 1962.

Diets in India, Japan, and the United States vary greatly in both quantity and composition. Variations are attributable to differences in income and climate. The economy of Japan is expanding at an unparalleled rate, and the rate of population increase is low. Impressive per capita income gains are producing a rapid rise in the intake of animal products and fruit, while consumption of starchy foods appears to be declining.

BROWN, W. HERBERT. COSTS AND RETURNS, COMMERCIAL COTTON FARMS, 1961. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., FCR-8, 10 pp., illus. Nov. 1962.

Study gives costs and returns on typical cotton farms in important cotton-producing regions of the United States—Southern Piedmont, Mississippi Delta, Texas, San Joaquin Valley, and the Southern Coastal Plains. Incomes vary with size, resources, technology, and location of the farms. In both 1960 and 1961 they were highest on the large farms in the San Joaquin Valley and lowest on the relatively small farms in the Southeast.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE. DIRECTORY OF REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Rptg. Serv., SRS-1, 51 pp. Dec. 1962.

This is the fifth directory of the kind published since the first, in 1947. Data are arranged alphabetically by States, cities within States, and warehouses within cities.

DEWOLFE, MILDRED R. FOR-HIRE MOTOR CARRIERS HAULING EXEMPT AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES—NATURE AND EXTENT OF OPERATIONS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 585, 92 pp. Jan. 1963.

Deals with size of exempt motor carriers, length of time in business, type of commodities hauled, and origins and destinations of hauls. Findings are based on the replies of 1,514 truck operators throughout continental United States.

FRYE, ROBERT E., BOYD, HARPER W., JR., AND WESTFALL, RALPH. ADVERTISING PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY GROUPS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 567, 32 pp. Nov. 1962.

Some 1,100 farm groups or organizations in 1958 were engaged in promotion activities, spending about \$75 million annually to maintain the strength of their markets. This study provides these groups with a broad perspective of administrative processes through which advertising and promotion programs can best be conceived and carried out.

GAVETT, EARLE E. TRUCK CROP PRODUCTION PRACTICES, COLQUITT COUNTY, GEORGIA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-82, 45 pp., illus. Nov. 1962.

Georgia is a leading State in the production of truck crops grown for fresh-market use, ranking eighth in harvested acreage and 15th in value of production in 1961. Colquitt County is located in the center of the major producing area. In 1959, information on production of truck crops was obtained by interviewing 125 farm operators in the county. This report presents information on the 10 vegetables most widely grown in the county.

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

GRAY, LEO R. RETAIL PRICE SPECIALS FOR FRYING CHICKENS IN SELECTED U.S. CITIES, 1960-61. U.S. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-101, 1963, 20 pp., illus. Jan. 1963.

This preliminary report, based on interviews with and records of private firms, newspapers, and Government agencies, covers extent and frequency of specials and analyses some effects of price specials as related to selected elements of the marketing system.

HARLOW, ARTHUR A. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PRICE AND SUPPLY OF HOGS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Tech. Bul. 1274, 85 pp., illus. Dec. 1962.

Hog production and prices have exhibited fairly regular recurrent cycles since 1949. An explanation of these cycles is developed, using the supply and demand functions for the industry and incorporating the time lags inherent in hog production. A system of six equations is fitted statistically to measure the relative effect of various factors upon variables in the hog industry.

HAVAS, NICK, AND SMITH, HUGH M. CUSTOMERS' SHOPPING PATTERNS IN RETAIL FOOD STORES—AN EXPLORATORY STUDY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-99, 14 pp. illus. Dec. 1962.

This study of the shopping patterns of 3,200 customers in 13 retail food supermarkets in a northeastern city reveals that customers were exposed to about 64 percent of the store's display locations, spend less than 23 minutes shopping, made 13 purchases per store visit at an average value of 56 cents per purchase.

MANNING, TRAVIS W., AND NELSON, RALPH E. PROCUREMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF DAIRY MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA. PART II. MANAGERIAL DECISION MAKING. S. D. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 498, 51 pp. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Second in a two-part series, this report concludes that decision making could be improved though (1) lessened emphasis on competitive strategy where it conflicts with marketing efficiency, (2) use of more reliable information, (3) improved management training, and (4) better understanding of dairy marketing problems and procedures by directors, members, and patrons of the 11 producer-integrated butter manufacturing plants studied.

MACPHERSON, D. C. MILK DISTRIBUTORS' OPERATIONS—ANALYSIS OF GROWTH, SALES DISTRIBUTION, COSTS AND PROFITS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-84, 62 pp., illus. Nov. 1962.

Beginning in the fall of 1956, the USDA has issued quarterly data on the costs of processing and distributing fluid milk. This report is made up of the special analyses that appeared in the quarterly reports. They are arranged by subject matter rather than in chronological order.

MCGRATH, EDWARD J., AND KERR, HOWARD W., JR. DEHYDROFROZEN APPLE SLICES: THEIR POTENTIAL IN SELECTED MARKETS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 578, 20 pp. Jan. 1963.

Study of bakers' acceptance conducted in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. Approximately 9 out of 10 bakers indicated advantages in using dehydrofrozen apple slices.

OGDON, MONTELL. THE NEW BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL POLICIES AS RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., For. Agr. Econ. Rpt. 5, 98 pp., illus. Oct. 1962.

The Commonwealth, composed of the United Kingdom and 15 other member countries, their dependent territories, and several self-governing territories, still carry on a large volume of intra-Commonwealth and sterling area trade. But the United Kingdom and the other component parts of the system are becoming less dependent upon each other, and both the older dominions and the newer members are looking more and more to countries other than the United Kingdom for outlets for their farm commodities.

RUSH, JOHN D. FARM ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 17, 62 pp. Oct. 1962.

Farm-accident fatalities are not declining in proportion to the decline in farm population. This is partly due to the increasing average age of people on the farms. Motor vehicles are listed as the agency of injury most frequently associated with accidents to farm people. Perhaps 80 percent of farm accidents result from carelessness or failure to deal with hazards safely.

SCHERTZ, LYLE P., AND LEARN, ELMER W. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS ON QUANTITIES MARKETED IN FEED-LIVESTOCK ECONOMY. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 241, 72 pp., illus. (Interregional publications for State Agr. Expt. Stas.)

Study examines several different mechanics that might be included in any direct control program of the feed-livestock economy.

SHAW, LAWRENCE H., AND DUROST, DONALD D. MEASURING THE EFFECTS OF WEATHER ON AGRICULTURE OUTPUT. PROCEDURES FOR CONSTRUCTING WEATHER INDEXES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-72, 1962, 49 pp., illus. Oct. 1962.

How much of the dynamic increase in agricultural output in recent years is due to weather and how much to technology? This study presents a procedure for separating the effects of these two factors. Weather indexes for corn yields and production in Iowa from 1929 to 1960 were constructed using a plot data approach. The procedures can be used to construct indexes suitable as deflators for single and aggregate measures of crop production now published for farm production regions in the United States.

SPAETH, DAVID H. INDIVIDUAL INCENTIVE PRODS RED CHINA TO CHANGE COMMUNE SYSTEM. U.S. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-40, 8 pp. Dec. 1962.

Focuses on the procedures, under the current organization of the rural work force in Communist China, by which the individual peasant establishes his claim against the aggregate output of the economy. This abstract way

of describing the nature of personal income is used since, in the absence of the private ownership of capital, the sources of income in Red China are not comparable with those of the Free World. The report discusses the marketing and wage systems, valuation of labor, and management problems.

SPIELMANN, HEINZ. FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETING PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN MONTANA. *Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 573.* Oct. 1962. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Though fruit and vegetable producing areas on West Coast have market advantages, Montana potato and sweet cherry producers can improve their competitive position by developing a homogeneous product of high quality for sale in carlot or larger units.

STARBIRD, I. R. AND BROWN, W. H. CHANGES IN COSTS AND EFFICIENCY OF COTTON PRODUCTION—A PRELIMINARY REPORT. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., 27 pp., illus. Nov. 1962.

All major production regions registered some increase in efficiency from 1947-49 to 1959-61. The increase was nearly 20 percent for the U.S. as measured by direct inputs per bale.

STARBIRD, IRVING R., AND VERMEER, JAMES. CROP PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND COSTS BY SIZE OF FARM, DELTA AREA, MISSISSIPPI, 1957-58. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 21, 71 pp., illus. Nov. 1962.

Gives results of a study of crop production practices, direct costs, and estimated net returns to unpaid labor, land, and management by size of farm in the Delta area of Mississippi. Five crops are studied—cotton, soybeans, corn, oats, and wheat. The study was designed to show which elements of costs differ by size of farm, and the extent of that difference.

STOCKER, FREDERICK D. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE GREAT PLAINS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 22, 30 pp. Jan. 1963.

Expenditures and revenues of the Plains States conform in many respects to a common pattern; this pattern differs in significant ways from that outside the Plains. Generally, State and local governments spend substantially more per capita in the Plains States than the U.S. average. The same is true of expenditure in relation to per capita personal income. To a large extent this is met by revenue from the Federal Government. Sales and income taxes are generally lower in the Plains than elsewhere in the United States.

TURNER, JACK R., AND ELLIS, HAROLD H. STATE WATER-RIGHTS LAWS AND RELATED SUBJECTS—A BIBLIOGRAPHY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Misc. Pub. 921, 199 pp. Dec. 1962.

This bibliography was prepared to aid persons searching available literature on State water laws. Both authors are members of the bar. The growing interest in laws concerning State water rights and related subjects has caused State and Federal agencies, universities, legislative and executive study committees, and others to prepare a number of publications on the subject. Vitally concerned are public officials charged with administration of water laws and water resource programs. Also interested are courts, lawyers, and farm leaders.

UMSTOTT, HAVEN D., AND HOLLON, DAN S. REDI-WHEAT—A NEW CANNED COOKED BULGUR. MARKET POSITION AND CONSUMER ACCEPTANCE IN WICHITA, KANSAS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 574, 75 pp., illus. Dec. 1962.

A new process for cooking and canning debranned whole kernel wheat provides a versatile, easy-to-prepare, convenient form of cooked wheat. Redi-wheat was developed by U.S. Agricultural Research Service. Market tested at Wichita, Kansas, in March-September 1961, the product attained a favorable sales position relative to the sales for 57 well-established products such as canned Spanish rice, dry rice specialties, quick-cooking rice, dry rice, wild rice, dry spaghetti and macaroni complete dinners, canned speciality bean products, and dry bulgur.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE. WHEAT FACTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Stab. and Conserv. Serv., PA-551, 21 pp. Jan. 1963.

Facts and statistics for wheat growers. Background reports on conditions that affect the crop, its markets, and the Wheat Program for 1964.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. FOOD CONSUMPTION AND DIETARY LEVELS OF HOUSEHOLDS OF DIFFERENT SIZES—BY REGIONS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Res. Serv., and Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating. Rpt. 17, Household Food Consumption Survey 1955, 168 pp., illus. Jan. 1963.

Report presents survey data for U.S. households at different levels of income and for various urbanization groups and parts of the country.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. THE WHEAT PROGRAM FOR 1964: AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS. U.S. Dept. Agr., 45 pp., illus. Jan. 1963.

Describes the 1964 program and provides estimates of wheat prices, farm income, and other factors in the event wheat growers decide, by a two-thirds "yes" vote, to put it into operation. It also provides estimates of what may be expected to happen to wheat prices, to farm income, and to wheat production if more than one-third of the growers vote "no." The study was prepared by a staff of the Department of Agriculture and was reviewed by a group of agricultural economists from land grant universities in the major wheat growing areas.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR THE 20 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES (PLUS COUNTRY TABLES FOR JAMAICA AND TRINIDAD). U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-44, 28 pp. Nov. 1962.

Reports, in tabular form, indices of volume of agricultural and livestock production and of food production, total and per capita, in Latin America for the years 1957-58 through 1961-62 (preliminary). Includes a table for each country (plus Jamaica and Trinidad) with indices of production of major commodities.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. MARKETING MARGINS FOR WHITE BREAD. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Misc. Pub. 712, 15 pp., illus. Nov. 1962.

Bread prices have risen every year since 1945. Consumers in 1961 paid an average price of 20.9 cents for a round loaf of bread, 55 percent above the 13.5 cents paid in 1947-49. This report shows the changes in bread prices, margins, and costs for those years.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. STATISTICS ON THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. VOL. 1. AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND FINANCE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-43, 236 pp. Dec. 1962.

Report compiles data pertaining to agricultural trade and finance of the six original Common Market members—Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany—the associate member, Greece, and four applicants for membership—Denmark, Ireland, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. THE 1962 CROP OUTLOOK IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-41, 7 pp. Nov. 1962.

The Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries have suffered another disappointing crop year, but in Communist China weather conditions have been better than those of the past 3 years, and the crop outlook for 1962 improved. Poor growing conditions in Eastern Europe were a major contributing factor in the mediocre crop outlook. Stagnation in Soviet agricultural production has continued for the fourth consecutive year.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. THE 1963 WORLD AGRICULTURAL SITUATION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Western Hemisphere Supplement 1, 50 pp. Feb. 1963.

Agricultural output rose about 3 percent in 1962-63 above 1961-62, but was only slightly greater than growth in population, and fell below industrial output. As a result, price adjustments in 1962 were mostly favorable to

agriculture. The agricultural situation by commodities and by regions is discussed.

VANDRESS, MICHAEL G. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DAYS' SUPPLY OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES IN RETAIL STORES, 1962—A CIVIL DEFENSE STUDY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 577, 80 pp. Dec. 1962.

Estimates number of days' supply of food and concentrated beverages in retail food stores in continental United States. Supply ranges from 14.5 days per person in region III to 19.4 days in region VIII. Tables show estimated supplies in eight regions by States and counties.

VOSLOH, CARL J., JR. LABOR AND CAPITAL FOR MIXING FORMULA FEEDS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 564, 28 pp., illus. Oct. 1962.

Contains information on standards for costs, labor, and equipment in two models of mixing centers with capacities of 80 tons and 200 tons per shift per day. The models were developed from records of feed manufacturers in 34 States. Since World War II, farmers have increased their demands on the industry for both feeds and services.

Statistical Compilations

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING—CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES, ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, VALUE, AND STOCKS, BY STATES, 1951-60. U.S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Bul. 299, 11 pp. Nov. 1962.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. MILK PRODUCTION AND DAIRY PRODUCTS. ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY 1962. U.S. Statis. Rptg. Serv. Da 3(63), 31 pp. Feb. 1963.

(Continued from inside front cover.)

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sion, Economic Research Service, is working on the significance of using agricultural commodities as part of total economic aid and the effect on the Nation's balance of payments.

CALVIN L. BEALE is Head of the Farm Population Analysis Section in the Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, Economic Research Service. He has been interested in the effects of changing tenure patterns on the size and composition of the farm population.

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