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hensive theory of business cycles. The viewpoint of the econometricians that a system of structural equations can be developed which will describe the operations of the economy and the theory of business fluctuations is ably presented by Jacob Marschak, Carl Christ, Jan Tinbergen, and Lawrence Klein. Christ's paper has special importance in that he tested the pre-

dictive ability of an econometric model prepared by Klein with some modifications by Christ and found that the model fared no better than a "naive" model which simply extrapolated the value of each variable from the preceding year or the trend between the two preceding years.

*Nathan M. Koffsky*

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

ANDERSON, ROICE H. TRENDS IN CHICKEN SLAUGHTER AND PRICES IN THE WESTERN STATES. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Special Rept. 5, 15 pp., illus. May 1952. (RMA; Agr. Expt. Stas. of Calif., Oreg., and Wash.; BAE; and PMA cooperating.)

Chicken slaughter in both the United States as a whole and the Western region increased strikingly during the 1940's. Chicken slaughter per capita in the Western States in recent years has been less than 60 percent of the United States average. Price differences between classes of chickens at major United States markets, particularly between light and heavy hens, have been greater since World War II than during the war. Price differences between light and heavy hens were greater at San Francisco and Los Angeles than at Midwestern and eastern markets.

BADGER, HENRY T. MARKETING CHARGES FOR HEAD LETTUCE SOLD IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, FEBRUARY-JUNE 1950. U. S. Dept. Agr. Marketing Research Rept. 6, 24 pp. June 1952. (RMA)

From February through June 1950 for size-48 head lettuce from California and Arizona, marketing margins from f.o.b. shipping point through each step in the marketing process to consumers in Cleveland averaged \$4.85 a crate, or 61 percent of the consumer's dollar.

BADGER, HENRY T. MARKETING CHARGES FOR HEAD LETTUCE SOLD IN PITTSBURGH, PA., DECEMBER 1949-JUNE 1950. U. S. Dept. Agr. Marketing Research Rept. 4, 26 pp., illus. April 1952. (RMA)

Provides specific information on marketing margins for lettuce according to size of head and producing areas. Pricing policies and margins are shown for retail stores according to their methods of buying produce.

<sup>1</sup> Processed reports are indicated as such. All others are printed. State publications may be obtained from the issuing agencies of the respective States.

BANNA, ANTOINE, ARMORE, SIDNEY J., and FOOTE, RICHARD J. PEANUTS AND THEIR USES FOR FOOD. U. S. Dept. Agr. Marketing Research Rept. 16, 99 pp. 1952. (RMA)

Brings together the statistical and economic information that is available concerning the food uses of peanuts, other than crushing for oil. Discusses the major factors that affect consumption in the several alternative outlets and includes background material on trends in production, foreign trade, and domestic crushing.

BARLOWE, RALEIGH, and HARTMANS, ERMOND H. SOME ASPECTS OF FARM HOUSING AND SERVICE BUILDINGS IN MICHIGAN. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 232, 31 pp., illus. June 1952. (BAE cooperating)

Most all of the 216 farmhouses studied were single-family, detached dwellings. Approximately nine-tenths of them were frame with solid masonry continuous-type foundations. Rated according to structural level and conditions, 56 percent were found to have no deficiencies requiring early repair, 32 percent needed moderate repair, and 12 percent needed extensive repairs or complete replacement.

BUTLER, CHARLES P., and STREETMAN, HAROLD L., ECONOMICS OF MECHANICAL COTTON PICKING IN SOUTH CAROLINA. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 399, 35 pp., illus. January 1952.

Based on 1950 results, total picker costs averaged \$35 an acre for harvesting only 25 acres but dropped to \$12 an acre when 100 acres were harvested. Hand-picked cotton was valued at 2.68 cents more per pound of lint than machine-picked cotton.

FELLOWS, I. F., FRICK, G. E., and WEEKS, S. B. PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY ON NEW ENGLAND DAIRY FARMS. 2. ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN DAIRYING—AN EXPLORATION IN FARM MANAGEMENT RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. Conn. (Storrs) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 285, 47 pp., illus. February 1952. (RMA; BAE and N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating)

The major purpose was to ascertain the relationship of size of enterprise to unit production costs in dairying in New England.

FISCHER, C. M. STUDIES IN TURKEY MARKETING IN THE WESTERN STATES. PART 1. TRENDS IN THE PRODUCTION OF MARKET TURKEYS IN THE UNITED STATES 1929-49 WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WESTERN STATES. PART 2. RAILROAD RATES ON DRESSED TURKEYS TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND CHICAGO FROM TEN SURPLUS TURKEY PRODUCING STATES. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Special Rept. 6, 16 pp., illus. (RMA; Agr. Expt. Stas. of Calif. Oreg., and Wash.; BAE, and PMA cooperating.)

Because of substantial increases in production of turkeys in the last 20 years, the Western region faces increasing competition in selling its turkeys in eastern markets. The industry can (1) curtail production by eliminating the less efficient producers; (2) change to production of a smaller variety of turkey; (3) improve methods of marketing the large turkeys now produced; or (4) expand western markets so that more western turkeys are consumed in the region. In railroad rates, midwestern, southwestern, and eastern shippers have an advantage over shippers in the far West.

FLAGG, GRACE L., and LONGMORE, T. WILSON. TRENDS IN SELECTED FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO FARM FAMILIES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bul. 87, 15 pp., illus. May 1952.

Facilities included electricity, electrical equipment, refrigeration, radios and television, telephones, housing, running water in farm dwelling, central heating, automobiles, and all-weather roads.

FOSSUM, M. TRUMAN. MARKETING INFORMATION FOR COMMERCIAL FLORICULTURE. PRELIMINARY REPORT. 21 pp., illus. July 1952. (RMA)

... MARKETING INFORMATION FOR COMMERCIAL ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE. PRELIMINARY REPORT. 21 pp., illus. July 1952. (RMA)

Census data indicate that the retail and service trade resulting from distribution of flower, nursery, bulb, flower seed and vegetable seed crops amounted to more than \$1 billion at the midpoint of the twentieth century. Floricultural crops accounted for \$650 million, and nursery, bulb, flower seed, and vegetable seed crops were the major components of the remaining \$350 million.

FOWLER, HERBERT C. CHANGES IN DAIRY FARMING IN THE NORTHEAST, 1930-51. 55 pp., illus. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bul. 86, June 1952.

From 1935 to 1951, the average dairy farm in the Northeast increased about 12 percent in total number of acres, 38 percent in number of cows milked, and 67 percent in quantity of milk produced. On January 1, 1952, the market value of real estate, machinery, livestock, and feed was about \$27,200 per farm compared with \$11,100 in 1930 and \$8,400 in 1935.

GARROTT, WILLIAM N. MARKETING CHARGES FOR POTATOES SOLD IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, FEBRUARY-JUNE 1950. U. S. Dept. Agr. Marketing Research Rept. 21, 28 pp., illus. 1952 (RMA)

Analyzes data relating to store cost of and selling prices for potatoes obtained for 1,543 lots, of which 137 were traced from the terminal market back to shipping point to obtain applicable marketing charges.

GARROTT, WILLIAM N. MARKETING CHARGES FOR POTATOES SOLD IN PITTSBURGH, PA., DECEMBER 1949-JUNE 1950. U. S. Dept. Agr. Marketing Research Rept. 5, 28 pp., illus. May 1952. (RMA)

The average retail selling price for the potatoes sold in 30 sample stores during the 7 months was 4.6 cents a pound. The average retail margin was equal to 17.8 percent of the consumer's dollar spent for these potatoes, and the wholesale margin was 9.6 percent. Information on brokerage and transportation charges is also given.

HARRINGTON, A. H., and CALHOUN, WENDELL. THE DAIRY BALANCE OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Sta. Cir. 191, 17 pp., illus. May 1952. (RMA; BAE cooperating.)

In 1949, apparent consumption of dairy products in the seven States of the Pacific Slope was about 3 percent more than regional milk production. Annual milk production in the region by 1960 is estimated at 12,500 to 16,500 million pounds. Estimates of consumption plus offshore shipments range from 14,100 to 18,100 million pounds. High production combined with low disposition, would result in surpluses. Lower production, combined with high consumption and increased outshipment, would require large supplies of dairy products from outside the region.

HECHT, REUBEN W. LABOR AND POWER USED FOR FARM ENTERPRISES, IDAHO, 1950. 42 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. June 1952. (Processed.)

Tables and discussion show results of a questionnaire as to man-hours of labor required to grow crops, raise the various kinds of livestock, and maintain the farm.

HEMPHILL, PERRY V., and MARTIN, LLOYD C. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF POTATO MARKETING RESEARCH (1930-1950). N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 373, 39 pp. June 1952. (RMA; BAE cooperating.)

Relates primarily to the results of potato marketing research, exclusive of articles in periodicals, in the United States since 1930.

HOCHMUTH, H. R. COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED SHEEP RANCHES, INTERMOUNTAIN REGION, 1930-50. ORGANIZATION, COSTS, AND RETURNS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bul. 85, 71 pp., illus. May 1952.

These one-summer-band ranches average about 1,500 head of breeding animals. Their average total cash expenditures varied from about \$3,370 in 1933 to \$18,990 in 1950. Total cash receipts were about \$8,500 in 1930 and about \$26,000 in 1950.



HOGLUND, C. R. ECONOMY OF IMPROVED PRODUCTION PRACTICES ON SPECIALIZED DAIRY FARMS IN SOUTHEASTERN MICHIGAN. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. 491, 54 pp., illus. April 1952. (RMA; BAE cooperating.) [Processed.]

Production costs can be lowered and labor incomes increased on these farms by (1) using improved production practices to increase the productivity of the labor force, acreage of land, and kind of cow used; (2) having better cows in the dairy herd; (3) increasing the size of farm.

HOGLUND, C. R., and WRIGHT, K. T. REDUCING DAIRY COSTS ON MICHIGAN FARMS. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Special Bul. 376, 31 pp., illus. May 1952. (RMA; BAE cooperating.)

Use of improved production practices and better cows in the herd can lower costs of production and increase labor incomes on Michigan dairy farms without increasing the number of men or the acres used in operating the farm business.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS COMPANY. PROBLEMS OF ESTABLISHING A CONSUMER PANEL IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA. An Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II) Contract Report. U. S. Dept. Agr. Marketing Research Rept. 8, 41 pp. May 1952.

The two most troublesome problems encountered were high costs and missing data.

NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE. STUDIES IN MIDWEST APPLE MARKETING. MERCHANDISING - PALATABILITY - MARGINS. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bul. 378, 75 pp., illus. June 1952. (North Central Regional Pub. 29; RMA; Agr. Expt. Stas. of Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Mich., Minn., Mo. Nebr., N. Dak., Ohio, S. Dak., Wis.; and U.S.D.A. cooperating)

In the 19 Detroit retail stores studied, prices of apples and the size of the apple display affected the day-to-day changes in volume of sales of apples. On the basis of proportion of edible tissue and retail price, Midwestern apples were found to compare favorably with those from other areas. Western growers received about the same percentage of the consumer's apple dollar as those in the Midwest, but Western growers received a higher price for their apples.

RAPER, ARTHUR F. A GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF RURAL TRENDS. 33 pp., illus. Ext. Serv. and Bur. Agr. Econ. Washington, D. C. 1952.

Contains facts and ideas for community meetings, vocational classes, farm or civic organizations, county or community extension planning groups, home demonstration groups, 4-H clubs, or staff conferences.

ROCKWELL, GEORGE R., JR. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: PRICE DIFFERENCES AMONG TYPES 11(A)-13. U. S. Dept. Agr. Marketing Research Rept. 9, 12 pp., illus. 1952. (RMA)

Two aspects of flue-cured prices are given attention. One is the extent to which the average price of a group of United States grades differs from one type of flue-cured tobacco to another. The second is the way in which the average price of a group of a single type varies during the course of a marketing season and the factors that are apparently associated with this variation.

SARTORIUS, LESTER C., and BURK, MARGUERITE C. EATING PLACES AS MARKETERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS. A Research and Marketing Act Contract Report. U. S. Dept. Agr. Marketing Research Rept. 3, 118 pp. 1952 (BAE and Univ. Minn. cooperating.)

In 1948, eating places, institutions, and other large-scale feeding establishments marketed an estimated 16 percent of the total civilian food supply of the United States. Of the food supply for Minneapolis, Minn., 18 percent was so marketed, and of that for Fairmont, Minn., a small city, 16.5 percent.

STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE. TRANSPORTATION AND HANDLING COSTS OF SELECTED FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY TERMINAL MARKET AREA. An Agricultural Marketing Act (RMA, Title II) Contract Report. U. S. Dept. Agr. Marketing Research Rept. 2, 65 pp., May 1952. (BAE cooperating)

One dollar of each five spent for food by civilian consumers is used to buy fruits and vegetables. Marketing and handling charges for fruits and vegetables accounted for an average of 65 cents of each dollar spent at retail for food in 1951. This indicates the importance of trying to find ways and means of reducing transporting and handling charges for fruits and vegetables.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. AGRICULTURE'S CAPACITY TO PRODUCE. POSSIBILITIES UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bul. 88, 62 pp., illus. June 1952 (Prepared under the auspices of the Land Grant College-Department of Agriculture Joint Committee on Agricultural Productive Capacity)

Appraisal of agriculture's productive capacity during the defense period indicates that a total farm output about 20 percent greater than in 1950 and 18 percent greater than in 1951 could be attained within the next 4 or 5 years, if necessary.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. SURVEY OF CANVAS AWNING FABRICATORS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Marketing Research Rept. 1, 79 pp. April 1952. (RMA)

Intended as an instrument for documenting a general impression of one segment of the textile field.

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