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resources.

General fields for intensive agrarian policies are traced in several chapters.

Emphasis is placed on an intensive utilization of grassland resources as one of the ways to pull away from the sugarcane monoculture.

Several projects for reclamation of new lands are mentioned, especially those of the Lajas Valley development project, Tiburones and Loiza-Rio Grande drainage projects, and La Regadera and Coamo projects.

Agricultural credit is discussed because of its direct bearing on other aspects of agricultural economics and its paramount importance in any agricultural diversification program of wide scope.

Agricultural marketing is studied, from the standpoint of both the Island's overall marketing situation and marketing needs, and such important staples as milk, livestock and meats, pineapples, tobacco, and sugarcane.

Land and tax policies are cogently set forth, with special reference to the Land Law and the Land Authority of Puerto Rico.

In short, Koenig's main thesis treats of the Island's reality, of an imperative need to increase production from the local consumption point of view. To achieve this, it is his contention that all the limited resources should be put

to produce at a maximum. Among the first lines of approach he singles out the application of all known scientific techniques in land utilization and production, including the reclamation of new lands and the intensive utilization of grassland resources. To achieve this goal, adequate provision should be taken in such important fields as agricultural credit and finance and in all phases of the marketing of farm products.

No doubt Koenig has won his place among those who have labored hard to enlighten the path for Puerto Rico's progress by bringing together in one volume much needed information on the Island's agricultural situation. This reviewer was pleased to find a notably honest approach to many situations which, for a long while, have called for objective evaluations. Undoubtedly, the book provides an excellent guide for those entrusted with the agricultural development of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, leaving at the same time "... freedom for the exercise of initiative and the flexibility needed for determining in detail how it shall be carried out."

One last comment worth mentioning is that Koenig's contribution is highly valuable not only to the Commonwealth but also to other areas confronted with problems similar to those being faced in Puerto Rico.

P. B. Vázquez Calcerrada

Selected Recent Research Publications in Agricultural Economics Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Cooperatively by Other Federal Agencies and the State Colleges¹

BADGER, HENRY T. RETAIL MARGINS FOR SELECTED FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN PITTSBURGH, PA., JULY 1950 - JANUARY 1951. 41 pp., illus. Bur. Agr. Econ. September 1953. (RMA) (Processed.)

The retail margin for the 12 commodities studied averaged about 34 percent of the consumer's dollar after allowing for waste and spoilage. The margin varied considerably among commodities.

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

DUCOFF, LOUIS J. THE HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE OF 1952, WITH SPECIAL INFORMATION ON MIGRATORY WORKERS. 21 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. October 1953. (Processed.)

The numbers and composition of the 1952 hired farm working force, the chief activity of the workers, time worked, and wages earned are discussed.

FOX, KARL A. THE ANALYSIS OF DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 1081, 90 pp., illus. September 1953.

Presents supply-demand structures for a number of

farm products, in terms of simple diagrams. Methods discussed are from a modern economic and statistical point of view.

GARLOCK, F. L., JONES, L. A., BIERMAN, R. W., and SCOFIELD, W. H., under the direction of NORMAN J. WALL. THE BALANCE SHEET OF AGRICULTURE—1953. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bull. 115, 34 pp., illus. September 1953.

This annual balance sheet contains revised series for all except livestock and non-real-estate debt.

GOODSELL, WYLIE D., VERMEER, JAMES, BROWN, W. HERBERT, FOWLER, HERBERT C., HOLE, ERLING, HURD, EDGAR B., and JENKINS, ISABEL. FARM COSTS AND RETURNS, 1952 (WITH COMPARISONS) 20 TYPES OF COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS IN 12 MAJOR FARMING REGIONS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bull. 116, 26 pp., illus. August 1953.

Farm costs were higher in 1952 than in 1951, but realized net income of farm operators was about the same in the 2 years. As usual, returns varied widely among different types of farms.

HELFINSTINE, REX, and SCHAFFNER, L. W. IRRIGATION AND DRYLAND FARMING CAN WORK TOGETHER ON THE CANNONBALL RIVER AREA. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 385, 39 pp., illus. June 1953. (BAE cooperating)

The greatest benefit from irrigation in this area may be the stabilization of ranch income.

KRISTJANSON, BALDUR H., editor. ISSUES IN FAMILY FARM POLICY. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 384, 23 pp. June 1953. (Great Plains Coun. Pub. 7)

Describes these basic issues, presents proposed research programs for consideration by regional land tenure committees, and suggests State activities to strengthen family farms.

MAGEE, A. C., BONNEN, C. A., MCARTHUR, W. C., and HUGHES, W. F. PRODUCTION PRACTICES FOR IRRIGATED CROPS ON THE HIGH PLAINS. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 763, 39 pp., illus. June 1953. (BAE cooperating)

Considers the use of production items such as irrigation water, seed, fertilizer, insecticides, and other materials, as well as seasonal labor, custom work, and other hired services.

SCOVILLE, ORLIN J., and SMITH, KATHERINE A. PART-TIME FARMING. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 1966, 20 pp. illus. Issued Mar. 1945; revised 1953.

The bulletin undertakes to answer the questions that are asked most frequently by people who plan to take up part-time farming.

SMITH, CECIL N. OUTLETS UTILIZED BY CUMBERLAND-SHENANDOAH GROWERS IN MARKETING THE 1950-51 APPLE CROP. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 461, 68 pp., illus. June 1953. (RMA; Agr. Expt. Stas. of Md., Pa., Va., and W. Va., and BAE cooperating), (Northeast Regional Pub. 12).

Processors bought three-fifths of the nearly 20 million bushels of apples harvested in 1950 by some 2,300 commercial growers in 44 counties of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. The remaining two-fifths went to fresh market outlets.

SMITH, CECIL N. SOME RECENT TRENDS IN THE APPALACHIAN APPLE INDUSTRY. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 462, 61 pp., illus. June 1953 (Northeast Regional Pub. 15) (RMA; Agr. Expt. Stas. of Md., Pa., Va., and W. Va., and BAE cooperating).

Trends in production, tree numbers, merchandising, varieties of apples, competition from other commodities, and additional factors that affect the marketing of Appalachian apples are discussed. In this area, as in the country at large, production of apples is slowly declining.

TODD, B. J., and GREENE, R. E. L. REDUCTION OF PHYSICAL INJURIES TO EARLY IRISH POTATOES DURING DIGGING AND PICKING UP. Southern Coop. Ser. Bull. 32, 31 pp., illus. March 1953. (RMA; Agr. Expt. Stas. of Ala., Fla., N. C., Va.; BAE; and BPISAE cooperating).

Use of rubberized baskets as pickup containers would substantially reduce cuts and bruises occurring in picking up potatoes. Simple modifications made in mechanical diggers and reduction in the speed of digging would keep physical injuries to a minimum.

WALKER, SCOTT H., PRESTON, HOMER J., and NELSON, GLEN T. AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF BUTTER-NONFAT DRY MILK PLANTS. Idaho Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 20, 90 pp., illus. June 1953. (Agr. Expt. Stas. of Calif., Mont., Oreg., Utah, and Washington; BAE, and FCA cooperating.)

Discusses relationships in specialized butter-powder plants between scale of operations and efficiency of use of labor, equipment, and resources. Plants in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho were studied.

WINCHESTER, C. F., and HENDRICKS, WALTER A. ENERGY REQUIREMENTS OF BEEF CALVES FOR MAINTENANCE AND GROWTH. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 1071, 18 pp., illus. July 1953. (Bur. Animal Indus. and BAE cooperating)

Gives data on growth rates and level of energy intake of 16 pairs of identical twin calves when one of each pair received a reduced energy allowance and the other a more liberal allowance. The energy requirement was

Energy requirement in pounds' T.D.N. = $0.0553 \times \text{pounds' bodyweight}^{2/3} (1 + 0.805 \times \text{pounds' daily gain})$.

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