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The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends. Population Studies, Number 17, United Nations. Columbia University Press, New York. 404 pages. $4.00.

The intention of this volume is to summarize the present state of knowledge and hypotheses concerning factors that affect population trends and the influence of these trends upon economic and social conditions. It gives emphasis to findings of factual research, but as findings are limited in both quantity and scope, other writings, both inferential and hypothetical, are included.

Selected Recent Research Publications in Agricultural Economics Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and Cooperatively by the State Colleges [1]

AGNEW, DONALD B., AND JACKSON, DONALD. STORAGE IN MARKETING FARMERS' STOCK PEANUTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 88, 55 pp., illus. April 1955.

Better quality peanuts on the market and an annual saving of $500,000 in marketing costs could be achieved through improved practices in storing and handling farmers' stock peanuts at plants of first buyers—shellers, crushers, and "other" dealers.

BAKER, RALPH L., AND MATZEN, EDWIN H. SAMPLING TO DETERMINE GRADES OF EGGS. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 602, 32 pp., illus. August 1955.

To design sampling schemes for use in purchasing eggs by the case, it is necessary to know something about the sources of variation in value or yield of particular grades. The major sources of variation considered in this study were (1) within-the-case, (2) case-to-case, and (3) delivery-to-delivery.

BAUKNIGHT, L. M. DIVISION OF COSTS AND RETURNS UNDER DIFFERENT TENURE ARRANGEMENTS AND DIFFERENT PRICE AND PRODUCTIVITY LEVELS. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 422, 27 pp. May 1955. (Southeast Regional Land Tenure Committee Pub. 16.) (ARS cooperating.)

Analyzes the effects of different productivity and price levels on total farm income and on the relative amounts accruing to the landlord and the labor force under two different tenure arrangements and on three sizes of farm, with and without the use of tractor power for land preparation.

BAUMANN, ROSS V., HEADY, EARL O., AND AANDAHL, ANDREW R. COSTS AND RETURNS FOR SOIL-CONSERVING SYSTEMS OF FARMING ON IDA-MONONA SOILS IN IOWA. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bull. 429, 32 pp., illus. June 1955.

Suggests ways for improving present systems of farming in the area and compares net farm income from present systems with net farm income from alternative systems.

BOUMA, JOHN C. METHODS OF INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY IN MODERN GROCERY WAREHOUSES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 94, 30 pp., illus. (RMA)

Through improved work methods, better utilization of equipment, and balanced work crews, man-hours required in the warehousing operation were reduced 13 percent in 6 modern one-floor wholesale grocery warehouses. Projected savings of an additional 8 percent, for a total saving of 21 percent, can be expected with new equipment.

BREIMYER, HAROLD F., AND KAUSE, CHARLOTTE A. CHARTING THE SEASONAL MARKET FOR MEAT ANIMALS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 83, 46 pp., illus. June 1955.

Describes the most common seasonal patterns in production, marketing, and prices for meat animals and for meat. Contains information on births, marketing, and slaughter; production, consumption, and prices of meat; reliability of seasonal indexes, and how seasonal indexes can be used.

FOSSUM, M. TRUMAN. COMMERCIAL FLORICULTURE. SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT AND CROP SPECIALIZATION OF GROWERS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 97, 75 pp., illus. June 1955. (RMA)

In 1949 more than two-thirds of the wholesale value of floricultural crops grown and sold in the United States were accounted for by establishments with a volume of $25,000 or more. About 86 percent of the production of these growers came from establishments specialized to the extent that 50 percent or more of the wholesale value was in one of the seven major groups of crops.

FOSSUM, M. TRUMAN. COMMERCIAL ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE. SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT AND CROP SPECIALIZATION OF GROWERS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 96, 88 pp., illus. June 1955. (RMA)

Provides an analysis of the commercial ornamental horticultural industry, showing the sizes of establishments and the degree of specialization of companies.

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

GOODSELL, WYLIE D., BROWN, W. HERBERT, FOWLER, HERBERT C., HOLE, ERLING, HURD, EDGAR B., VERMEER, JAMES, AND JENKINS, ISABEL. FARM COSTS AND RETURNS, 1954 (WITH COMPARISONS), COMMERCIAL FAMILY OPERATED FARMS, BY TYPE, AND LOCATION. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bull. 139, 45 pp., illus. June 1955.

Presents summary results of farm operations in 1954 for 21 important types of commercial family operated farms in major producing areas.

GREGORY, WADE F. ECONOMICS OF PASTURES IN FEEDING SYSTEMS FOR DAIRY COWS. Ala. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 296, 29 pp., illus. June 1955.

Farmer interest in and need for information relative to the profitableness of different grazing and feeding systems led to this economic study of several important grazing crops and their use in milk production in the Piedmont area of Alabama. Costs of producing forages with recommended practices were estimated for five forages.

GUNN, THOMAS I., AND CARPENTER, KENDALL S. MERCHANDISING FRYERS IN SELF-SERVICE SUPERMARKETS. Cornell Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta. A. E. 992, 14 pp., illus.

Controlled experiments were conducted in four chain stores in central New York in 1954. A mass display featuring a "Boatload of Chicken" combined with window advertising was the most effective promotional practice tested. Sales from this display were 126 percent greater than those with the standard type of display.

HAMANN, JOHN A., AND WRIGHT, STUART E. SUMMARY OF STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR MARKETING POULTRY. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS–47, 23 pp. June 1955.

HANSING, FRANK D., AND GIBSON, W. L., JR. BECOMING A FARM OWNER—IS IT MORE DIFFICULT TODAY? Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 473, 34 pp. June 1955. (RMA)

Data were obtained from 160 farm owners in Culpeper and Orange counties, Va., to determine (1) how the initial capital investment in farms is acquired, (2) what the relation of the method used in acquiring the initial capital is to the future rate of capital accumulation, and (3) what effect size of the initial investment, size of farm, age and education of operator, and productivity of soil has upon the farmer's success in attaining full ownership.

HEADY, EARL O., OLSON, RUSSELL O., AND SCHOLL, J. M. ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IN PASTURE PRODUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT IN SOUTHERN IOWA. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bull. 419, 24 pp., illus.

Sets forth fundamental principles useful in answering questions of economy in pasture production; provides information on costs and returns for different systems of pasture improvement and relates these to situations farmers may be in with respect to limitations of capital; and analyzes the attitudes, viewpoints, and reasoning of farmers regarding pasture management.

HECHT, REUBEN W. LABOR USED FOR LIVESTOCK. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bull. 161, 22 pp., illus. May 1955.

In 1950, 61.7 man-hours were spent in work with milk cows for each $100 worth of milk produced; 45 man-hours were spent on laying and replacement flocks per $100 worth of eggs and chickens produced; 11.9 man-hours per $100 of broiler production; 26.8 man-hours for sheep; 23.8 man-hours for turkeys; 15.9 man-hours for hogs; and 15.8 man-hours for beef cattle.

HOLE, ERLING, AND BONDURANT, JOHN H. TOBACCO-LIVESTOCK FARMING. BLUEGRASS AREA OF KENTUCKY, COSTS AND RETURNS, 1954. U. S. Dept. Agr. ARS–43–16, 6 pp., illus. June 1955. (Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Net cash farm income on commercial family-operated tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass area of Kentucky increased moderately from 1953 to 1954. Cash receipts increased 4 percent and cash expenditures were a record high in 1954.

HOWELL, L. D. PRICE RISKS FOR COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS AND MEANS OF REDUCING THEM. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 1119, 110 pp., illus. July 1955.

Prices of raw cotton and of cotton yarns and fabrics fluctuate widely during relatively short periods. Holding these products until they are needed by consumers involves risks of losses from price declines and possibilities of gains from price advances. This bulletin shows nature and extent of risks from price changes and indicates ways of improving the marketing of cotton and cotton products by reducing or offsetting these risks.

HUTCHINS, WELLS A. THE NEVADA LAW OF WATER RIGHTS. State Engineer of Nevada, Carson City. 66 pp. 1955. (ARS cooperating.)

This statement of the Nevada law of water rights was prepared as part of the revision of "Selected Problems in the Law of Water Rights in the West," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1942 as Misc. Pub. 418.

JOHNSON, HAROLD D., GERRITY, MARTIN V., AND GARVER, C. ELLIOTT. TRANSPORTATION TESTS OF FRESH MEAT AND PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS IN REFRIGERATOR CARS (AN INTERIM REPORT). U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS–17, 67 pp., illus. March 1955.

This report is based on one of a series of studies to determine more efficient and economical methods of protecting meat and packinghouse products while in transit. Six tests were made of railroad transportation refrigeration, involving 20 carloads and using various icing services in combination with precooling of the empty cars.

LIMMER, EZEKIEL. RAILROAD AND TRUCK RATES AND MOVEMENTS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM FLORIDA. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS–53, 25 pp. June 1955. (RMA)

In 1952, rail shipping costs for most fresh fruits and vegetables grown in Florida were generally higher to important eastern, southern, and midwestern markets than truck charges. However, truck charges were substantially higher than rail shipping costs to western markets.

MARKETING SERVICES COMPANY, DIVISION OF DUN & BRADSTREET, INC. OPINIONS AND PRACTICES OF MANUFACTURERS REGARDING FIBERS USED IN INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 85, 30 pp., illus. April 1955.

Consumption data show that cotton in 1952 accounted for about one-tenth of the material bought for covering and insulating electrical wires and cables. The larger share of consumption was made up of plastics, rubber, and paper in various forms.

MCNEELY, JOHN G., AND TURNER, GEORGE E. TEXAS LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. Misc. Pub. 118, 32 pp., illus. December 1954. (RMA)

In 1953, 153 livestock auctions were operating in Texas, and most producers had a choice of 2 or more auctions at which to sell their livestock. Number of buyers ranged from 22 in the smallest auction to 88 in the largest. More than 20 percent of the auction volume was from producers with 24 head of cattle or less, and 40 to 50 percent came from producers with less than 50 head. Operating costs ranged from $1.34 to $1.89 per animal unit.

METZLER, WILLIAM H. UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTIAL EMPLOYMENT OF HIRED FARM WORKERS IN COTTON AREAS. U. S. Dept. Agr. and U. S. Dept. Labor cooperating. 40 pp., illus. July 1955.

Compares results of studies of utilization of local off-farm supplies of agricultural labor in four areas, in Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and New Mexico, and provides data as to the composition of local supplies of farm labor.

PETERS, C. W. COSTS OF HAULING FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN THE HONOLULU MARKET. Hawaii Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Bull. 9, 16 pp. May 1955. (AMS cooperating.) (RMA)

Purpose of the study was to measure costs involved in delivering fresh produce from the wholesaler's establishment to the buyer's location and to learn the cost of moving fresh fruits and vegetables from the docks in Honolulu to the wholesaler's place of business.

POULTRY MARKETING TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SOUTHERN REGION. FINANCING BROILER PRODUCTION BY BANKS AND PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS IN THE SOUTH. Southern Cooperative Series Bull. 44, 39 pp. June 1955. (Agr. Expt. Stas. of Ala., Ark., Ga., La., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., and Va., ARS, and AMS cooperating.) (RMA)

Of the amounts loaned by lending agencies to the broiler industry from 1948 through the spring of 1953, growers and dealers each received about one-third; hatcherymen, feed mill operators, processors, and others received the rest. Lending agencies supplied 12 to 14 percent of the capital used by growers, dealers, hatcherymen and feed mills, and 33 percent of that used by processors who borrowed from them.

PURCELL, MARGARET R. TRANSPORTATION OF FLORIDA FROZEN ORANGE JUICE CONCENTRATE. A CASE STUDY OF CARRIER COMPETITION INDUCED BY DYNAMIC INDUSTRY GROWTH. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-50, 83 pp., illus. May 1955. (Processed.) (RMA)

In 1945–46, 1 plant produced 226,000 gallons of frozen concentrate in Florida and used less than half of 1 percent of the State's orange crop. In 1952–53, 21 plants produced 46.5 million gallons and used 45 percent of the crop. As markets for the concentrate widened, shippers encouraged motor carriers to apply for operating authority, thus setting off a sharp competitive battle for traffic.

RAYMOND, ROBERT S., AND MANDELL, STUART L. WOOL GREASE: THE ECONOMICS OF RECOVERY AND UTILIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 89, 164 pp., illus. June 1955.

Describes and analyzes the marketing channels and functions as well as the structure and characteristics of the wool grease industry.

SCHMIDT, J. L. WHEAT STORAGE RESEARCH AT HUTCHINSON, KANS., AND JAMESTOWN, N. DAK. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 1113, 98 pp., illus. June 1955.

Deals primarily with agricultural engineering phases of cooperative wheat storage research started in 1941 by the Department in cooperation with the Kansas and North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Stations. A section on management studies, which were a joint responsibility of engineers and entomologists, is included.

SITLER, HARRY G., AND REHNBERG, REX D. NORTHEASTERN COLORADO IRRIGATED PASTURES . . . COST AND PRODUCTION. Colo. Agr. & Mech. Coll. Bull. 437-A, 71 pp., illus. November 1954. (ARS cooperating.)

Production of milk credited to irrigated pasture was 3,150 pounds per acre for the 3 years of the study; the gain in liveweight was 462 pounds for beef-fattening cattle, 326 pounds for breeding cows and 216 pounds for sheep, per acre of pasture.

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL LAND TENURE COMMITTEE. FLORIDA CASH RENT FARM LEASE GUIDE. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. S-80, 10 pp. May 1955. (Regional Pub. No. 19) (Agr. Expt. Stas. of Fla., Ala., Ga., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Va., the Southeast Regional Land Tenure Committee, the Agr. Res. Serv., and the Farm Foundation cooperating) (RMA)

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL LAND TENURE COMMITTEE. FLORIDA FIELD LEASE GUIDE. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. S-79, 8 pp. May 1955. (Regional Pub. No. 18) (Agr. Expt. Stas. of Fla., Ala., Ga.,

N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Va., the Southeast Regional Land Tenure Committee, the Agr. Res. Serv., and the Farm Foundation cooperating.) (RMA)

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL LAND TENURE COMMITTEE. FLORIDA SHARECROPPING AGREEMENT GUIDE. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. S-82, 18 pp. May 1955. (Regional Pub. No. 21) (Agr. Expt. Stas. of Fla., Ala., Ga., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Va., the Southeast Regional Land Tenure Committee, the Agr. Res. Serv., and the Farm Foundation cooperating.) (RMA)

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL LAND TENURE COMMITTEE. FLORIDA SHARE-TENANT LEASE GUIDE. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. S-81, 19 pp. May 1955. (Regional Pub. No. 20) (Agr. Expt. Stas. of Fla., Ala., Ga., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Va., the Southeast Regional Land Tenure Committee, the Agr. Res. Serv., and the Farm Foundation cooperating) (RMA)

TAYLOR, MARLOWE M. FARM CREDIT IN A SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS DROUGHT AREA. A STUDY OF CIMARRON AND TEXAS COUNTIES, OKLAHOMA, 1950–54. U. S. Dept. Agr. ARS 43-12, 74 pp., illus. June 1955.

Raises and illustrates questions about the agricultural credit policies of private lenders and of government lending agencies under adverse conditions, of farm production and income. Although lending agencies can help farmers to continue operations despite unfavorable prices and weather, the primary responsibility rests with the farmers themselves. The report gives information regarding adjustments made by individual farmers during the current drought.

TEMPLE, FREDERICK C. COTTON AND COTTONSEED MARKETING AND RELATED PRODUCTION PRACTICES AMONG NEGRO FARMERS IN MISSISSIPPI RIVER DELTA AREA OF LOUISIANA. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-46, 49 pp., illus. May 1955. (Processed.) (RMA)

The average age of the 252 Negro farmers interviewed was 51 years and the years of schooling were 4½. The average farmer operated a farm of 56 acres; he had raised cotton 24 years; and, in 1952, he planted 20 acres of cotton and produced 15 bales.

THOMPSON, JUDSON A. DURABILITY OF CELLOPHANE FOR PACKAGING RICE FOR CONSUMER TRADE. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-61, 19 pp., illus. Aug. 1955.

Careful selection of the most suitable kinds and weights of cellophane in which to package rice will result in less breakage in handling and display. Geographical location has a marked effect on package durability. A variety and weight of cellophane that is satisfactory in one part of the country, or for rice of a certain moisture content, may be unsatisfactory under other conditions.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. MARKETING SERVICE PROGRAMS CONDUCTED BY STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT OF 1946 IN COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OCTOBER 1, 1953—SEPTEMBER 30, 1954. U. S. Dept. Agr., AMS-56, 81 pp. June 1955.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE MOVEMENT AND MERCHANDISING OF MILK. A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS, FEDERAL ORDERS, STATE MILK CONTROL LAWS, AND TRUCK LAWS ON PRICE, SUPPLY, AND CONSUMPTION. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 98, 124 pp., illus. June 1955.

Moderate relaxation of restrictive regulations on marketing to permit freer movement of milk might reduce prices to a fourth of the producers by an average of 48 cents per hundred pounds of milk for fluid use. In some markets the declines might be from 75 cents to $1 per hundred pounds but these declines would be offset to some extent by an expected increase of a quarter billion pounds in consumption of fluid milk.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING. USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTIES, BY STATES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 85, 51 pp. June 1955.

Contains information by States and by areas within States on planting and harvesting dates and principal producing counties for 11 vegetables for commercial processing.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE. ANIMAL UNITS OF LIVESTOCK FED ANNUALLY, 1909 TO 1954. U. S. Dept. Agr. ARS 43-10, 18 pp. June 1955.

Brings to date the information on animal units reported in "Animal Units of Livestock Fed Annually, 1919–20 to 1948–49," issued by BAE in October 1949.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE. CHANGES IN FARM PRODUCTION AND EFFICIENCY. ANNUAL SUMMARY. U. S. Dept. Agr. ARS 43-15, 41 pp. June 1955.

Despite droughts and acreage allotment programs, output in 1954 equaled the record set in 1953. Farm output reached a record high for the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific regions in 1954, and a near-record high for the other regions. Crop production per acre in 1954 was the fourth largest to date. From January 1, 1946, through January 1, 1955, numbers of tractors increased 85 percent, grain combines 130 percent, corn-pickers 225 percent, and pickup balers and field forage harvesters 700 percent.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955

WAUGH, FREDERICK V. GRAPHIC ANALYSIS IN ECONOMIC RESEARCH. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 84, 63 pp., illus. June 1955.

Suggests that all economists and statisticians should be familiar with graphic analysis and should use it along with the new mathematical theories and the electronic computing machines. The report reviews some of the graphic tools that can be useful and gives examples covering a variety of analyses.

WHITTEN, MARION E., AND HOLADAY, CHARLES E. AN EVALUATION OF METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE LINTERS CONTENT OF COTTONSEED. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-51, 29 pp., illus. June 1955.

Provides basic information on the accuracy of available methods of analysis for linters content of cottonseed and develops a more accurate, more rapid, and more economical method of linters determination.

WILHELMY, ODIN, JR., AND BARR, HARRY W., JR. THE MARKET POTENTIAL FOR FATS AND OILS IN DRYING-OIL USES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 90, 126 pp., illus. April 1955.

Research on the basic chemistry of inedible fats and oils is necessary if increased quantities of these commodities are to be used in drying-oil products. Essential to effectiveness of this research is increased recognition by the farmer, the processor, and the consuming industries of the potential value of drying oils as basic chemical raw materials.

WILLIAMS, S. W., QUACKENBUSH, G. G., BARTLETT, R. W., BAUMER, E. F., AND COOK, H. L. INCREASING MILK CONSUMPTION IN SCHOOLS. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bull. 403 (North Central Reg. Pub. 60), 56 pp., illus. August 1955.

Reports the findings of an overall survey of school milk programs in the 12 North Central States and Kentucky, and of more intensive studies in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

WINSTON, J. R. THE COLORING OR DEGREENING OF MATURE CITRUS FRUITS WITH ETHYLENE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 961, 13 pp., illus. May 1955.

Some citrus fruits attain an acceptable taste and become legally mature before they develop the orange or yellow color associated with ripe citrus fruit. "Coloring" for citrus fruit is a chemical stimulation of the natural degreening processes. Ethylene gas hastens the natural breaking down of the green pigment in the peel and reveals the yellow or orange-yellow carotenoid pigments. Nothing has been found which degreens oranges more rapidly than ethylene alone.

WOOTEN, HUGH H. AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES. WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRESENT AND POTENTIAL CROPLAND AND PASTURE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bull. 140, 107 pp., illus. June 1955.

Projection of the recent trend in development and conversion of land indicates that the total area of cropland may reach 508 million acres by 1975, an increase of 30 million acres over 1950. Total land available for pasture and grazing may possibly decline about 25 million acres. The total forest area may be maintained at about the present level.

WRIGHT, R. C., AND WHITEMAN, T. M. SOME CHANGES IN EASTERN APPLES DURING STORAGE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 1120. June 1955.

Yellow Newtown apples can be successfully stored for 6 months at 31° F. with an additional week at 70° for merchandising. Stayman and York Imperial can be kept up to 5 months at 31° with an additional week for merchandising. Delicious, Yellow Newtown, and York Imperial apples can be kept up to 7 months at 31° before becoming overripe.

Statistical Compilations

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. COTTON AND COTTONSEED: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, PRICE, AND VALUE, BY STATES, 1866–1952. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bull. 164, 64 pp. June 1955.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. SWEETPOTATO PRICES. MONTHLY AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, BY STATES AND UNITED STATES, 1909–53, REVISED ESTIMATES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bull. 163, 32 pp. June 1955.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. PACIFIC NORTHWEST WHEAT, BY VARIETIES, ACREAGE HARVESTED AND PRODUCTION, 1949 AND 1954, WASHINGTON-OREGON-NORTHERN IDAHO. (Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Association, Oregon Wheat Commission, and Washington State Dept. Agr. cooperating.) 12 pp. June 1955.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH

Is published quarterly by the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Feb. 9, 1955.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 20 cents a single copy, 75 cents a year domestic, $1 foreign.