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Using American Agricultural Surpluses Abroad. By Howard R. Tolley. With a Statement by the Agriculture Committee on National Policy of the National Planning Association. Planning Pamphlet No. 91. National Planning Association, Washington, D. C. 30 pages. 1955. 50 cents.

POSSIBILITIES of greater utilization of our abundant supplies of agricultural products abroad are outlined. The long-run solution of the surplus problem, Mr. Tolley believes, lies in expanding world economy and a progressive reduction of trade barriers by all countries in the world. A statement of the Agriculture Committee on National Policy of the Association expresses the belief that our surplus farm products should be

donated or sold for foreign currencies "to meet human needs and promote economic development abroad rather than be allowed to go to waste." In working out foreign distribution programs, however, the committee thinks "this country should consult and cooperate with other countries of the free world—to be sure that normal trade is not impaired and to obtain the support of other agricultural exporters in these programs."

List of Statistical Series Collected by International Agencies. United Nations, New York. 78 pages. 1955. 80 cents.

LISTED in this publication are the series published by the United Nations, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies,

and certain of the intergovernmental organizations.

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

ARTHUR, I. W., JOHNSON, E. A. and WUNDERLICH, GENE. FARM TENURE AND FAMILY ADJUSTMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY. U. S. Dept. Agr., Ext. Serv., PA-280, 12 pp. Feb. 1956. (Prod. Econ. Res. Br., ARC, cooperating.)

This pamphlet includes a summary of discussion of the old age and survivors insurance program, the benefits and costs of the program, and of the adjustments that farm families may wish to make to the program. It is intended for the use of extension workers in advising farm families.

FRIEDMAN, B. A. and RADSPINNER, W. A. VACUUM-COOLING FRESH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-107, 13 pp. April 1956.

Vacuum-cooling as a means of preserving agricultural produce has progressed to the point where vacuum chambers large enough to accommodate a loaded refrigerator car or truck trailer have been constructed. Vacuum-cooling was first used commercially in 1948. The process, over-simplified, is one in which air is pumped out of a vacuum chamber in which the produce has been placed. Evaporation of water from the produce cools it.

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

GRAY, JAMES R. SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE RANCHES, ORGANIZATIONS, COSTS, RETURNS. N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 403, 87 pp., illus. Feb. 1956. (Prod. Econ. Res. Br. ARS.)

This is the fifth of a series of nationwide studies of family-operated farms and ranches that deals exclusively with western livestock ranches. From 1940 to 1954, the size of the average cattle ranch increased from 7,676 to 10,592 acres. Cattle numbers per ranch on January 1 varied from 213 head in 1940 to 227 head in 1952. The calf crop varied from 71 to 80 in the same period. The estimated value of investment per ranch averaged about \$36,000 in 1940 and about \$155,000 in 1952. Cash income per ranch varied from about \$4,000 in 1940 to more than \$18,000 in 1952.

GREIG, W. S., and SPURLOCK, A. H. MARGINS AND COSTS IN MARKETING FLORIDA SWEET CORN. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 719, 11 pp., illus. April 1956.

Florida sweet corn marketed in Baltimore at the height of the production season in 1955 brought the grower \$1.70 a crate of 4½ to 5 dozen ears, and consumers in Baltimore paid \$3.87 for the corn at retail. Out of the grower's \$1.70, he paid \$1.03 for picking, packing, chilling, sale commission, and other shipping-point costs, leaving him 67 cents. Production costs had to come out of the 67 cents.

HOCHSTIM, ESTHER S. WOMEN'S OPINIONS OF COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS IN SELECTED ITEMS OF CLOTHING. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 112, 118 pp. March 1956.

Cotton stood highest in women's preferences as the fabric for 10 out of 15 items of wearing apparel studied. Among the synthetics, nylon was well thought of; orlon and dacron were almost unknown to women at the time of the study. Cotton was the preferred fabric for house-dresses and aprons, summer dresses and summer skirts, long- and short-sleeved and sleeveless blouses, and sports-wear (slacks, shorts, and anklets).

HOCHSTIM, ESTHER S. WOMEN'S ATTITUDES TOWARD WOOL AND OTHER FIBERS IN SUITS, SKIRTS, AND SWEATERS. A PRELIMINARY SUMMARY REPORT. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-115, 15 pp. April 1956.

Wool is the leading fiber in American women's suit, skirt, and sweater wardrobes. Many women commented that wool wears well, holds its shape, doesn't wrinkle easily, is warm, looks well, is easy to care for, and has nice texture.

HOLE, ERLING, and MCPHERSON, W. W. FARMING IN THE COASTAL PLAIN OF NORTH CAROLINA. COSTS AND RETURNS, TOBACCO-COTTON AND TOBACCO FARMS, 1940-54. N. C. Expt. Sta. A. E. Inform. Ser. 47, 60 pp., illus. Dec. 1955. (Prod. Econ. Res. Br., ARS cooperating.)

From 1940 to 1954, in a 14-county area of the coastal plain of North Carolina, prices of products farmers sold and those of items they bought rose; tobacco acreage allotments fluctuated, cotton production programs changed, automatically controlled tobacco curers and improved varieties of crops were adopted; tractors and tractor-powered equipment were added, especially on the larger farms; mechanical cottonpickers and mechanical tobacco harvesters were introduced though not widely used; and rates of insect damage to cotton varied greatly.

To meet these changes, farmers in the area adjusted tobacco plantings to acreage allotments, went out and into cotton production and/or increased and decreased acreages inversely with changes in the acreage of tobacco. They used additional corn made available from increased production of corn and reductions in workstock to increase production of hogs, and to increase cash sales.

HUELSKAMP, H. J., HOOFNAGLE, W. S., and MYERS, M. EFFECT OF SPECIFIC MERCHANDISING PRACTICES ON RETAIL SALES OF BUTTER. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 117, 9 pp., illus. May 1956.

Results of the 16-week experiment in Cleveland indicated that while there were differences in sales volumes under different methods of merchandising, none of the observed differences were statistically significant; that is, in all cases the probability is greater than 1 in 20 that the observed differences would occur as a result of chance.

HUTCHINS, WELLS A. THE OKLAHOMA LAW OF WATER RIGHTS. 81 pp. Okla. Planning and Resources Board, Div. of Water Resources, 1955. (Prod. Econ. Res. Br., ARS, cooperating.)

This statement is part of the revision of "Selected Problems in the Law of Water Rights in the West," which was issued in 1942 as Miscellaneous Publication 418 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The completed revision will comprise an overall discussion of water rights law for the 17 Western States.

IBACH, D. B. A GRAPHIC METHOD OF INTERPRETING RESPONSE TO FERTILIZER. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 93, 27 pp., illus. Jan. 1956.

The exponential equation used here lends itself well to graphic methods of estimating response to fertilizers. The most profitable rate of a fertilizer can be read directly from a graphically fitted curve. The most profitable combination of two or more nutrients may be calculated readily after the constants of the equation are found by graphic methods for each nutrient. In connection with fertilizer rate experiments, the important use of a yield equation is to predict the most profitable rates and combinations, and the yields of the crops at those rates.

LEVINE, DANIEL B. HOMEMAKER PREFERENCES FOR PIES AND CANNED AND FROZEN CHERRIES IN DALLAS, DETROIT, AND KANSAS CITY. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 116, 68 pp., illus. April 1956.

Eight out of 10 homemakers in each of the cities baked pie sometime during the year. About half of those interviewed had bought 1 or more pies during the year, and only 1 out of 20 had neither baked nor bought a pie during that period.

LEVINE, D. B., and HUNTER, J. S. HOMEMAKERS' PREFERENCES FOR SELECTED CUTS OF LAMB IN CLEVELAND, OHIO. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 113, 44 pp. March 1956.

Almost half of the homemakers in Cleveland used lamb at some time during the 12 months preceding mid-1955. The reasons most often given for liking lamb were its distinctive flavor, nutritive qualities, lean texture, ease of cooking, and the variety it adds to meals. People who eat lamb are more likely to be in the upper income group, the better educated group, and over 45 years of age.

MAITLAND, S. T. THE HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE OF 1954. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-103, 26 pp. March 1956.

About 3 million persons 14 years old or older did some farm work for wages in the United States during 1954. Two-thirds of these workers did 25 or more days of farm wage work that year. About half of the workers who did 25 or more days of farm wage work during the year reported farm wage work as their chief activity during 1954.

PASCHAL, J. L., and FRENCH, B. L. A METHOD OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS APPLIED TO NITROGEN FERTILIZER RATE EXPERIMENTS ON IRRIGATED CORN. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 1141, 73 pp., illus. May 1956.

This bulletin reports on the application of a method of economic analysis illustrated by experimental results from plots designed to test the application of nitrogen fertilizer on irrigated corn in Oregon, Washington, and Nebraska. In the few experiments for which data were available, the first-year residual nitrogen produced a yield sufficient to pay much, if not all, of the cost of the nitrogen applied. Indications are that on fields of low fertility, the increased crude protein content of the corn more than paid the cost of the nitrogen applied.

SMITH, H. M., CLEMENT, W. E., and HOOFNAGLE, W. S. MERCHANDISING NATURAL CHEDDAR CHEESE IN RETAIL FOOD STORES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 115, 11 pp., illus. April 1956.

Four methods of displaying natural Cheddar cheese were compared in 12 retail food stores in Pittsburgh during the spring of 1955. The largest volume of sales resulted when cheese that was prepackaged in consumer packages before shipment to the stores and cheese that was packaged in the stores were both displayed and in 5 weight ranges varying from about 6 ounces up to 2 pounds.

SMITH, H. M., CLEMENT, W. E., and HOOFNAGLE, W. S. MERCHANDISING OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS IN GROCERY STORES—CANNED RED SOUR CHERRIES, CARROTS, AND BANANAS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 111, 21 pp., illus. February 1956.

Consumers purchased 5 of the 19-oz. cans of red sour cherries to 4 of the 17-oz. cans, when the two sizes were displayed side by side in 12 retail food stores in Pittsburgh for 12 weeks. Carrots sold best when displayed without tops in 1- and 2-pound polyethylene bags. Of the four merchandising methods tested for bananas, none was significantly different from the others in terms of quantity sold.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. MARKETING MARGINS FOR WHITE BREAD. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 712, 15 pp., illus. March 1956.

During the last 10 years, average retail prices of bread have risen 7.3 cents per pound loaf, or 70 percent. The return to farmers for wheat and other ingredients advanced only 20 percent during this period, while charges for processing and distributing went up 87 percent. Marketing charges cover storage, insurance, transportation, milling, baking, slicing, wrapping, and delivery.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. PORK MARKETING MARGINS AND COSTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 711, 46 pp., illus. April 1956.

Charges for marketing pork increased from 21.5 cents a retail pound in the second quarter of 1955 to a record high of 25.8 cents in the fourth quarter while prices to farmers for hogs were decreasing sharply. The decline in hog prices from June to December 1955 was the largest on record.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. THE PRICE OF BEEF. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 718, 4 pp., illus. April 1956.

(Based on "Beef Marketing Margins and Costs," Misc. Pub. 710.)

WEBB, ROBERT W. EQUATIONS FOR PREDICTING COTTON PROCESSING PERFORMANCE AND PRODUCT QUALITY BY IMPROVED EVALUATIONS OF RAW-COTTON

QUALITY. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 114, 41 pp. April 1956.

Presents a number of new equations for predicting the strength and appearance of any size of carded yarn over a wide range, number of neps per 100 sq. in. of card web, and percentage of total picker and card waste on the basis of improved methods for evaluating raw-cotton quality.

Statistical Compilations

O'DONNELL, P. E., and HAYNES, L. W., under the general supervision of B. H. BENNETT. FLUID MILK AND CREAM CONSUMPTION IN NORTHEASTERN MARKETING AREAS, 1940-54. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 168, 43 pp. January 1956.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. ANNUAL REPORT ON TOBACCO STATISTICS, 1955. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 169, 70 pp. March 1956.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. CHICKENS AND EGGS. MONTHLY EGG PRODUCTION, YOUNG CHICKENS AND LAYERS ON FARMS, AND RATE OF LAY, BY STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-55, REVISED ESTIMATES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 174, 45 pp. April 1956.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. FIELD AND SEED CROPS. FARM PRODUCTION, FARM DISPOSITION, VALUE, BY STATES, 1954-55. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-39 (1954-55), 39 pp. May 1956.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. LIVE-STOCK SLAUGHTER. NUMBER AND LIVE WEIGHT BY STATES. MEAT AND LARD PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, 1955. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-124, 14 pp. May 1956.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. MEAT ANIMALS. FARM PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND INCOME, BY STATES, 1954 AND 1955. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-35 (1954-55), 15 pp. April 1956.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. MILK—FARM PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND INCOME, REVISED ESTIMATES, 1950-54. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 175, 32 pp. April 1956.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. SUPPLEMENT FOR 1954 TO CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909-52. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 62, 118 pp. October 1955.



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