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terial given in the regional section has previously appeared in printed form, but in such a widespread array of specialized reports, books, bulletins, and the like that it could be accumulated only at the expenditure of much time and effort. The value of the book as a general source is further enhanced by bibliographic references at the end of each chapter and a bibliographical note and botanical index in the appendix.

Educators, research workers, and public officials who require ready access to basic world forestry

statistics and information are thus likely to find the book most useful. However, its introductory and concluding chapters should prove of interest to everyone, professional or layman. Prepared by men especially well qualified for the task, they are clearly written and provide a refreshing insight into what forest resources are, how they contribute to the support of man and his activities, and how they have fared under his stewardship.

Charles C. Larson

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

ALLEGRI, T. H., AND HERRICK, J. F., JR. MATERIALS HANDLING IN PUBLIC REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 145, 119 pp., illus.

Report describes food handling in warehouses. It points out how costs of handling foods in many public refrigerated warehouses can be reduced substantially by changing to carefully planned methods and equipment.

BALL, A. G., HEADY, E. O., AND BAUMANN, R. V. ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF USE OF SOIL CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT PRACTICES IN WESTERN IOWA. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 1162, 91 pp., illus. June 1957. (Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Using three case farms in western Iowa, the writers worked out a crop program and eight livestock programs for each farm for 1952 to 1957, inclusive. It was assumed that prices would remain steady at the 1952 level, that they would decline from the 1952 level to a level of 225 percent of 1910-14 prices by 1958, but would remain steady thereafter. With steady prices, it would take a minimum of 4 years for a soil conservation plan to provide a higher annual net farm income than extension of the present plan. At 1952 prices, it would take a minimum of 7 years for accumulated net farm income under a conservation plan to exceed accumulated net farm income under the present plan.

BECKLER, R. I. A SUMMARY OF SELECTED RECENT STUDIES ON BROILER FINANCING AND CONTRACTING. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-183, 16 pp. June 1957.

Many studies of broiler financing and production contracts have been made in parts of the United States in recent years. These studies have been published individually by many research agencies. This report brings them together in summary form. It is limited to a review of selected publications released since 1951.

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

BREWSTER, J. M., AND CLARK, S. P. CONVERSION OF SMALL HYDRAULIC COTTONSEED OIL MILLS INTO HIGHER OIL-YIELDING MILLS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 187, 73 pp., illus. July 1957.

Report gives findings in detail of the costs and operations of five oil mills of differing sizes. It compares the relative advantages and disadvantages of converting small hydraulic cottonseed oil mills into screw-press or prepress-solvent mills. Changes in equipment and methods required by conversion are described.

BURCH, T. A., AND BUTLER, C. P. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS IN DEVELOPING GRADE A DAIRY IN THE PIEDMONT AREA OF SOUTH CAROLINA. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 442, 57 pp., illus. March 1957. (In cooperation with Production Economics Research Branch.)

Dairying appears to be a profitable alternative for some of the low-income cotton farms in the Piedmont area. It would take about 7 years, with about the same level of living as in 1954, to liquidate the debts for the additional investment needed. But capital can be accumulated fairly rapidly, and after the 7 years of adjustment, net cash receipts would be about \$8,900. Net returns to the operator for his labor and management would be around \$7,000 at prices slightly lower than in 1954. Results are based on reorganization of the farming system and on changes in production practices to permit higher yields and more efficient production.

CORTY, F. L. IN COLLABORATION WITH MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL DAIRY MARKETING COMMITTEE. THE POSITION OF DAIRYING IN THE SOUTH. A Southern Regional Dairy Marketing Project Report. Southern Coop. Series Bul. 46, 46 pp., illus. September 1956.

Report answers such questions as, "What proportion of all farms (in nine-State area) keep milk cows? How many of these are dairy farms? Is the South now a milk surplus or deficit area?" An analysis of these and other questions sheds light on the position of dairying in the South.

CROWE, G. B., AND CARNS, H. R. THE ECONOMICS OF COTTON DEFOLIATION. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 552, 26 pp., illus. June 1957. (In cooperation with the Farm Economics Research Division, ARS.)

Results of a study conducted in 1953-55 in 8 locations in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta showed that about 3 million acres are treated for this purpose. Net returns to defoliation ranged from a profit of \$3.21 per acre to a loss of \$23 per acre; 5 of the 7 locations showed a loss. Largest contributing factor to the losses was reduction in yield, which amounted to as much as \$20 per acre.

DWOSKIN, PHILIP, AND JACOBS, MILTON. POTATO FLAKES—A NEW FORM OF DEHYDRATED MASHED POTATOES: MARKET POSITION AND CONSUMER ACCEPTANCE IN BINGHAMTON, ENDICOTT, AND JOHN-SON CITY, NEW YORK. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 186, 43 pp., illus.

Results of a market test for potato flakes are here analyzed. It studies consumer response and acceptance during the test period, and assesses the product potential and the future possibilities for a market for potato flakes.

EDGAR, A. D., CLAYCOMB, R. S., AND HANSEN, J. C. FLUME SYSTEMS FOR HANDLING BULK-STORED POTATOES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 177, 16 pp., illus. June 1957.

Based on research at the Red River Valley Potato Research Center, in Minnesota, this report is part of a project to develop more efficient work methods for off-farm handling of late-crop potatoes. The flume system, and how it affects labor savings, is explained.

FREY, J. C., GERTEL, KARL, AND JEFFREY, A. D. AN ECONOMIC APPRAISAL OF IDLE LAND IN POTTER COUNTY, NORTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 621, 30 pp., illus. May 1957. (Farm Economics Research Division, ARS cooperating.)

In 1953, idle land in the county exceeded 40,000 acres, an equivalent of 69 percent of the county's cropland. Idle land was most common on properties occupied by part-time and nonfarm families, but was found on all kinds of farms. Average incomes of rural families in 1954 ranged from \$600 for elderly and retired families to \$3,600 for off-farm workers. Too small averages appeared to account for low income on many commercial farms. On nonfarm properties, it was not poor quality of land that caused it to be idle but preoccupation with nonfarm work. About half of the idle land in the county was suited to crop production.

GREENMAN, J. R., AND ENGLISH, J. J. THE LAWS OF FARM TENANCY AND SHARECROPPING IN FLORIDA. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 586, 48 pp. June 1957. (Pub. 26 Southeast Regional Land Tenure Com.) (In cooperation with Production Economics Research Branch. ARS.)

The chief rights and obligations of landlords, tenants, employers, and sharecroppers are set forth in this bulletin. Many of them are defined in Florida statutes and in

decisions of the Florida Supreme Court, but some have not been so defined.

GUILFOY, R. F., JR. A CURTAIN TO HELP MAINTAIN TEMPERATURES IN LOCAL REFRIGERATED DELIVERY TRUCKS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 176, 21 pp., illus. May 1957.

Reports on using a polyester plastic curtain in frozen-food trucks to prevent heating. Curtain was tested under actual operating conditions, and temperature evaluation tests were conducted. It appears to be a practical means of maintaining cold temperatures inside refrigerated delivery trucks during hot weather.

HAREN, C. C. LAND RESOURCES OF FLUVANNA COUNTY, VIRGINIA. U. S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-31, 98 pp., illus. July 1957.

Settlement began in Fluvanna County more than two centuries ago, but three-fourths of the land is still in forest and brush. Only about half of its ownership units, many of which are on soils suited mainly to forest, are occupied, and few families obtain their entire livelihood from farming. Less than 60 percent of its two potentially most important agricultural soils have ever been in cultivation. Because of many inquiries as to opportunities to establish farms here, this study was made to learn whether people should be encouraged to do so. The problems and costs involved in locating and establishing farms of various kinds are set forth.

HENDERSON, P. L. MEASUREMENT OF THE RATE OF MOVEMENT OF APPLES INTO CONSUMPTION AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MOVEMENT OF APPLES IN RETAIL FOOD STORES. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 129, 74 pp., illus. January 1957.

Information was assembled to help apple producers and marketing agencies in adjusting the movement of apples over the normal marketing season and to aid in supplying consumers' wishes, and for services connected with merchandising apples. Investigates alternative techniques of reporting the movement of apples into consumption.

HINDS, R. H., JR., JOHNSON, H. D., AND HALDEMAN, R. C. A PERFORMANCE TEST OF REFRIGERATED RAIL CARS TRANSPORTING FROZEN FOODS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 182, 26 pp., illus.

Reports performances of two types of mechanically refrigerated rail cars and a standard water-ice and salt-refrigerated car hauling packaged frozen corn from Waseca, Minn., to Jersey City, N. J. Shows how differences in refrigerating capacities of mechanically refrigerated cars cause wide variations in the time needed to precool the cars before shipping frozen foods in them.

HUELSKAMP, H. J. EVALUATION OF RETAIL MERCHANDISING PRACTICES FOR PEARS, PEANUT BUTTER, AND CREAMERY BUTTER. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 180, 16 pp., illus. June 1957.

Controlled retail store experiments were carried out to measure the effect of specific practices on the sales of pears, creamery butter, and peanut butter, for 8 weeks. Includes study of display techniques, amount of spoilage, effects of advertising.

HUGHES, W. F., AND MAGEE, A. C. WATER AND ASSOCIATED COSTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON AND GRAIN SORGHUM, TEXAS HIGH PLAINS, 1955. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 851, 15 pp., illus. March 1957. (In cooperation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Rising costs of water and machinery, along with higher rates of power, labor, and water use, during the last 6 years have increased the cost of producing irrigated cotton and grain sorghum on the Texas High Plains. Cost of producing cotton on dry land is \$10.38 per acre; grain sorghum, \$5.11. Irrigated cotton with high-cost water, 39 acres per well, costs of \$65 per acre; grain sorghum, \$41. With medium-cost water, the costs drop to \$54 and \$29, respectively; and with low-cost water to \$48 and \$24. On heavy land, costs for cotton are slightly less and for grain sorghum slightly more.

HUNTER, J. S. PURCHASER'S OPINIONS OF FROZEN CRANBERRIES IN MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 183, 27 pp.

Reactions to frozen berries of homemakers who took part in a study about the berries are reported. It is intended to provide the industry with data on consumer acceptance of frozen cranberries.

KAHLE, H. S. PROCESSING POULTRY BYPRODUCTS IN POULTRY SLAUGHTERING PLANTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 181, 77 pp., illus.

Poultry slaughter plants handling large volumes of birds can profit by adding a plant for processing byproducts and wastes. Situations in which byproduct processing is profitable and in which it is unprofitable are described and discussed.

LEWIS, W. E. MAINTAINING PRODUCE QUALITY IN RETAIL STORES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 117, 30 pp., illus.

Handbook provides information regarding desirable temperature and moisture conditions for daytime display, overnight holding, and storage of reserve supplies for short periods.

MERCHANT, C. H. LIVESTOCK DEALERS' OPERATIONS IN NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. Maine Agr. Expt. Sta., Maine Bul. 555, 43 pp., illus. May 1957.

Summary of the operations of livestock dealers in 11 Northeastern States. Information is included on dealers' businesses, handling of replacement animals, sources of purchases, and sales outlets for all livestock and business practices of dealers.

MOORE, E. J. WHOLESALING FLORAL COMMODITIES IN THE CHICAGO AND NEW YORK CITY MARKETS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 175, 32 pp., illus.

Local wholesale growers provided about three-fourths of the total volume of Chicago and New York floral supplies in 1955. Information is here given on the wholesale market location, sources of supply, types of suppliers, procurement methods and practices, modes of transportation, marketing channels, and marketing costs.

MAGEE, A. C., AND ROGERS, R. H. FINANCING A BEEF CATTLE ENTERPRISE ON BLACKLAND FARM. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 862, 11 pp., illus. May 1957. (In cooperation with U. S. Dept. Agr.)

Results of the study on 23 farms in Bell and McLennan Counties during 1952-54 indicated that at 1956 costs and market prices, a well-managed beef herd would probably be a good investment on Blackland farms. At 1956 prices, 12 beef cows would pay for themselves in 4 to 9 years, depending on the method of feeding calves.

MANCHESTER, A. C. ORANGE TREE TO BREAKFAST TABLE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 164, 12 pp., illus. June 1957.

Less than a fourth of the retail price of a box of Florida oranges went to the grower in 1955-56, according to this report. One of a series of marketing and costs studies, it compares Florida oranges sold in Chicago with those sold in New York, difference in prices, who gets what part of the retail price, and reason for price differences.

MYERS, K. H. AN ECONOMIC APPRAISAL OF GREEN CHOP FEEDING. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rept. 170, 8 pp., illus. April 1957. (In cooperation with the Farm Economics Research Division, ARS.)

Computations made in this study indicate that green chopping on a typical Pennsylvania farm would permit addition of three cows to the herd. The operator's labor income would be increased by about \$600, if he already owned a field forage harvester. If he had to buy one, he would increase his labor income by about \$400.

POATS, F. J. MARKETING MOLASSES IN THE FEED MIXING INDUSTRY. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 174, 20 pp., illus. May 1957.

Livestock feed has replaced fermentation alcohol as the primary market outlet for molasses since World War II. Study surveys 227 firms on the use of molasses for feed mixing, the differences in rates of use, price relationships, and other factors involved in the molasses-feed-mixing industry.

POWELL, J. V. COSTS OF PACKING COLORADO PEACHES IN 1956. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 179, 34 pp., illus. July 1957.

Average annual costs of packing Colorado peaches in 1956 are reported in detail. Costs include labor, overhead, and materials. Some suggestions are given on how to reduce these costs.

PRITCHARD, N. T., AND HESTER, O. C. PRICING EGGS AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 173, 26 pp., illus. May 1957.

Growth of direct purchasing of cartoned eggs by large retailers in Chicago from country shippers has sharply reduced wholesale trading in eggs in that market. Price quotations in Chicago therefore might better be based on prices paid by retailers than on wholesale selling prices as at present. Reports on conditions of egg trade in Chicago and St. Louis.

BEUSS, L. A., ROBERTS, N. K., AND GREENE, R. E. L.
ANGOLAGRASS PASTURES FOR BEEF PRODUCTION IN
CENTRAL FLORIDA—A METHOD OF DETERMINING
THE ECONOMICS OF ESTABLISHING AND FERTILIZING
THEM. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 585, 36 pp.,
illus., May 1957. (In cooperation with Farm
Economics Research Division, ARS.)

Production of beef on most Florida ranches can proba-
bly be increased in the future. This study was intended
to illustrate by use of ranch budgets the types of informa-
tion and analyses that will help ranchers decide whether
it would be more profitable to use available capital to apply
more fertilizer on their existing improved pastures, to
develop additional acres of improved pastures, buy better
quality livestock, or make other improvements.

SAINSBURY, G. E. STORAGE AND COOLING CAPACITY
IN APPLE STORAGES IN THE WENATCHEE-OKANOGAN,
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-
196, 6 pp.

Study brings up to date a 1941 survey of cold storages
in the apple-producing districts of northcentral
Washington.

SMITH, W. L., JR., AND OTHERS. PEACH HYDRO-
COOLING, SHIPPING, AND FUNGICIDAL TESTS. U. S.
Dept. Agr. AMS-199, 20 pp., illus.

Describes tests used to measure the effect of tempera-
ture on ripening and bruising of peaches shipped at
different maturities and reduction of decay by using fungi-
cides in the hydrocooling water. Information is included
on the results of hydrocooling tests.

SPEARLING, CELIA. THE AGRICULTURAL EXEMPTION
IN INTERSTATE TRUCKING—A LEGISLATIVE AND
JUDICIAL HISTORY. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res.
Rept. 188, 71 pp.

The words and the deeds of Congress with reference to
the agricultural exemption clauses in interstate trucking
are included in this report.

STOKES, D. R., AND BARRY, GOODLOE, DEVELOP-
MENT OF CARROT PREPACKAGING. U. S. Dept.
Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 185, 36 pp., illus.

Only 1 percent of the fresh carrots marketed were sold
in prepackaged form as recently as 1951. By 1956, about
84 percent were prepackaged. This report tells of this
shift and describes problems encountered in marketing
carrots in prepackaged form. After studying 5 plants in
California, Arizona, and New Mexico, it was shown that
packinghouse labor requirements could be reduced as
much as 37 percent.

STOUT, R. G. MARKETING CATTLE AND CALVES
THROUGH SOUTHERN AUCTIONS. (Agr. Expt.
Stas. of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Ken-
tucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina,
Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia,
West Virginia, in cooperation with U. S. Dept.
Agr.) Southern Cooperative Series Bul. 48,
40 pp., illus. February 1957.

Reports on research started in 1953 to learn the kind
and quality of slaughter cattle and calves sold at southern
auction markets and to study the relationship of several
factors to the prices paid for these animals.

STRICKLER, P. E., AND MORGAN, J. J. FERTILIZER
AND LIME APPLICATION ON FARMS, 1954. U. S.
Agr. Res. Ser. ARS 43-49, 16 pp., illus. April
1957.

Information on the methods of applying fertilizer and
lime and trends in the use of these materials is given here.

TOWNSHEND-ZELLNER, NORMAN, AND MARTIN,
L. C. RAISIN MARKETING, PRELIMINARY ECO-
NOMIC HIGHLIGHTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-204,
27 pp., illus. August 1957.

In recent years the United States has produced almost
40 of every 100 tons of raisins and currants produced
commercially in the world. Report includes information
on per capita consumption of raisins, major outlets for
United States exports, prices, returns to growers, and
production but touches these subjects very briefly.

Statistical Compilations

U. S. AGR. MKTG. SERV. FIELD AND SEED CROPS, BY
STATES, 1949-54, FARM DISPOSITION, SEASON AVER-
AGE PRICE, VALUE OF PRODUCTION, VALUE OF SALES
(REVISED ESTIMATES). U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis.
Bul. 208, 88 pp. May 1957.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, FARM
ECONOMICS RESEARCH AND SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION RESEARCH DIVISIONS. FERTILIZER
USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES IN THE UNITED
STATES—1954 ESTIMATES. U. S. Dept. Agr.
Statis. Bul. 216. August 1957.

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