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the discipline is young enough and the scholar old enough for them to have grown up together. Brunner confesses to being one of two young graduate students among 12 persons interested in rural sociology who gathered together for an informal meeting in 1912. From this meeting grew annual gatherings which eventually expanded into the Rural Sociological Society.

In the preface to his slender volume, Brunner outlines the problems faced in its completion: The considerable body of rural social research had to be reduced sufficiently for the publication resources available; studies had to be selected which portrayed fairly the research done at a given period on a given topic; and materials had to be organized under appropriate categories and presented in relation to the historical and topical organization decided upon.

Brunner isolates several influences or events in the pre-Purnell period which started rural sociology on its way. Among these were the appointment and reports of the Country Life Commission, 1908-09, the selection of "Rural Life" as the theme of the 1912 annual meeting of the American Sociological Society, the publication of three intensive studies of rural communities done under Giddings at Columbia University, and the work and personality of Charles J. Galpin, first of Wisconsin and later of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The first chapter is devoted to the pre-Purnell period of rural sociological research and the last is an appraisal of the methods and techniques, theory, contribution, and future of the discipline. These chapters are general in nature, and the remaining six are divided into major research topics wherein "representative" studies are discussed. In his topical discussions, Brunner traces the development and increasing sophistication of studies and classifies them according to type. He also reviews definitions and theory and summarizes major findings. This is a real service to the busy scholar.

It is logical that the author should begin with

an appraisal of community studies and follow with a review of population research, for these are the most popular research areas in rural sociology. A review of studies of the major social institutions precedes a discussion of research in rural social organization. Of special interest to agricultural economists is a chapter that treats sociological research on farm tenancy, farm labor, human factors in successful farming, part-time farming, mechanization, and cooperatives. A final topical theme is regionalism, suburbanism, trends, and values.

Brunner concludes that the total development of rural sociology is impressive and he summarizes the contribution of the discipline as follows: "It has brought an understanding of the rural community, its institutions, organizations, and groups. It has been responsible for improved demographic analysis of the characteristics of rural people. It has established the importance of human and social elements in gaining acceptance for agricultural improvements. Its analyses of culture, cliques, groups, and other collective phenomena have helped greatly in the effectiveness of action programs and in the improvement of established institutions. It has begun usefully to explore the opinions, attitudes, and values of rural people and to describe the communication processes among them. And among other contributions it has shared its knowledge and personnel for 30 years with countries in every continent."

In a work that is highly selective and has not addressed itself necessarily to the best studies in the field, one may look in vain for certain studies he considers classic. To this extent, some readers will be disappointed in Brunner's treatment. Some readers will feel also that certain topics have been overplayed at the expense of more deserving ones. But the inevitable general conclusion must be that this is a volume that has a rightful place on the bookshelf of every social scientist.

Alvin L. Bertrand

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

ANDERSON, K. E. THE SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM. ITS EFFECT ON CONSUMPTION IN ST. LOUIS AND LOS ANGELES SCHOOLS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 209, 45 pp. January 1958.

Marked increases took place in the average daily milk consumption per pupil in St. Louis and Los Angeles public schools serving milk after introduction of the Special Milk Program in 1955. This report analyzes the effect of this program on milk consumption in elementary and

secondary schools in both cities in the 1954-55 and 1955-56 school years.

ERTRAND, A. L. TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN LEVELS OF LIVING OF FARM FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bul. 181, 21 pp., illus. February 1958.

Farm-operator families in the United States in recent years have rapidly improved their level of living. In 1956, almost all farm families had electricity and mechanical refrigeration and three-fourths owned automobiles. This study brings to date information on trends and regional variation in farmers' ownership and utilization of certain level-of-living items, and shows the association of such factors as tenure, age, and education of farm operators and farm family income to levels of living.

BREWSTER, J. M. FARM RESOURCES NEEDED FOR SPECIFIED INCOME LEVELS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bul. 180, 67 pp., illus. Dec. 1957.

Findings deal with the amounts of land and other resources needed by farmers to combine with their labor and management to obtain levels of earnings similar to those of semiskilled and skilled workers in nonfarm employment, in six areas and as many different types of farms—cotton-beef farms, Piedmont of South Carolina; dairy-cotton farms, western Tennessee; cotton farms, eastern Oklahoma; dairy farms, eastern Wisconsin; wheat-beef farms, Central Plains, Kansas; and wheat farms, Triangle-Judith Basin, Montana.

BRIGHT, IMOGENE. THE WAGE FACTOR IN RETAILING MEAT IN 4 CITIES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 202, 40 pp., illus. November 1957.

Report attempts to explain and evaluate the variations in the wage bills for retailing meat. Wage rates, which some extent determine labor costs, vary and have been increasing. In this survey of meat departments of selected food stores in 4 cities, employment practices and direct wage payments were studied.

CONLOGUE, R. M. MARKETING COSTS AND MARGINS FOR CHICKEN FRYERS AND FOWL SOLD IN CHICAGO AND MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 195, 31 pp., illus. November 1957.

This study describes the 1955-56 margins and operating costs of processors of chicken fryers and fowl shipping into the Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul areas; the margins and costs of poultry wholesalers, and the margins of chain and independent retailers in these areas.

COTTON, R. T. INSECT CONTROL IN FLOUR MILLS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 133, 28 pp., illus. February 1958.

This handbook suggests procedures and provides information on how to prevent insect infestation in flour mills. Information covers fumigation methods and other treatments, sources of infestation, insects infesting the grain, and how to detect infestation.

DAVIS, L. H. MARKETING ASPECTS OF FATTENING LAMBS IN COLORADO, IDAHO, MONTANA, NEW MEXICO, AND UTAH. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 402, 23 pp., illus. (In cooperation with Agr. Expt.

Stas. of the Western States and the U. S. Dept. Agr.) A Western Reg. Res. Pub. November 1957.

About 65 percent of the lambs fattened in the United States are fattened in western areas. This report describes the western lamb fattening areas and analyzes and presents data on procurement of lambs for fattening and marketing of lambs for slaughter.

DOTY, H. O., JR. LAMB AVAILABILITY AND MERCHANDISING IN RETAIL STORES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 207, 40 pp., illus. January 1958.

A national survey gives an overall picture of lamb availability in the Nation's retail food stores during one week in October 1955. Here are results of this survey—comparisons of important elements in the retailing of lamb by regions, by size of city, and by kind, size, and management of stores.

ENOCHIAN, R. V., SMITH, F. J., AND SAMMET, L. L. COST AND EFFICIENCY IN HOUSE PACKING WESTERN HEAD LETTUCE. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeo Rept. 199, 65 pp., illus. September 1957.

Since 1952, there has been a rapid changeover from house packing of lettuce to field packing. The shippers face the problem of how to use the excess capacity in house-packing facilities, created by this shift, most economically. Report studies the problems in this changeover—costs, machinery needed, crews needed, and operations performed.

GERALD, J. O., AND PRITCHARD, N. T. PRICING EGGS AT WHOLESALE IN NEW YORK CITY. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 210, 31 pp., illus. January 1958.

Explains the structure of the New York City egg market and the changes it is undergoing. Prices for eggs established in New York are believed to influence considerably the prices paid farmers throughout large parts of the United States. This report evaluates the pricing mechanism and indicates possible means of overcoming its shortcomings.

GREGORY, W. F. SILAGE MAKING COSTS AND PRACTICES. REPORT OF A 1954-55 STUDY OF EXPERIENCES OF FARMERS IN FOUR ALABAMA COUNTIES. Ala. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 310, 29 pp., illus. December 1957.

For farms in the study, the average cost of harvesting, storing, and feeding a ton of silage was \$3.93 for trench silos and \$5.18 for upright silos.

HANSING, F. D. FINANCING THE PRODUCTION OF BROILERS IN LOWER DELAWARE. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 322. October 1957.

About two-thirds of the broilers grown in lower Delaware in 1955 were produced under contracts with feed dealers. Nearly 85 percent of the approximately \$5.5 million investment in housing and equipment was made by the contracting dealers, who provided chicks, feed, and other supplies needed by the contract growers as well as those needed for their own production.

HENDERSON, H. A. PASTURES AND PASTURE PRACTICES. PASTURES ON HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENNESSEE, FARMS—HOW THEY WERE PRODUCED AND

USED. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 272 14 pp., illus. September 1957.

A survey of 24 livestock farms with some improved pasture showed that 168 acres were grazed on the average farm in the sample; 72 of these acres were in perennial pasture, with 29 acres improved. Many of these farmers were not following practices recommended by the College of Agriculture for establishing and maintaining improved pastures. Whether their pastures would be adequate depended on the weather.

IBACH, D. B. SUBSTITUTING FERTILIZER FOR LAND IN GROWING CORN. U. S. Dept. Agr. A R S 43-63, 16 pp., illus. November 1957.

This publication points out that considerably higher rates of application of fertilizer would be profitable on most farms in the main corn-producing areas. In the Corn Belt, at the projected crop-fertilizer cost relationships used in this analysis, rates per acre could be increased nearly threefold before passing the point of minimum total cost of production per bushel.

LEVINE, D. B. HOMEMAKERS APPRAISE FIBERS FOR SELECTED ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS; PRELIMINARY SUMMARY REPORT. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-220, 14 pp. January 1958.

In this preliminary report, some of the major findings relating to homemakers' ownership of and attitudes toward the different fibers used in selected items of household furnishings are presented. A final detailed report is in preparation.

LUTZ, J. M., FINDLEN, HERBERT, AND KAUFMAN, JACOB. OPERATING FANS IN CARS OF PRODUCE ARRIVAL AT TERMINAL MARKETS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mkt. Res. Rept. 206, 9 pp., illus. November 1957.

Operating permanently installed fans in cars to maintain desirable temperatures in perishable fruits and vegetables while the cars stand on track at terminal markets help avoid excessively high temperatures in the top and dangerously low temperatures at the bottom of the car. Results of tests conducted in 1954, 1956, and 1957 are given.

MATHIS A. G. THE PROBABLE IMPACT OF MILK CONCENTRATES ON THE FLUID MILK MARKET. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 208, 24 pp., illus. February 1958.

Concentrated milk will probably not displace a major part of fresh fluid milk. Acceptance of new concentrated milk products will depend largely on the price advantage consumers can obtain to offset real or fancied inconveniences. Price, costs, consumer acceptance, and different forms of concentrated milk are studied.

MYERS, K H. ANALYSIS OF GRASSLAND FARMING IN NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 627, 18 pp., illus. December 1957.

It is estimated that adoption of improved practices alone will almost double the income on a typical farm in this area. An all-grassland cropping plan will further increase the income about 37 percent if the dairy herd is so expanded that the additional forage is consumed on the farm. Little change in income will result if the additional forage is sold as hay. Both labor requirements and capital investment will increase, with enlargement

of the dairy enterprise, about 20 and 22 percent, respectively.

POATS, F. J., AND FONG, WILLIE. ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF COLOR IN DOMESTIC WOOL. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 204, 35 pp., illus. November 1957.

Producers and processors of wool are here given the results of research investigations on non-scourable color in wool. Research objectively measures degrees of color defect found in a cross-section of domestic wool and evaluates the economic effects, primarily marketability and price differentials associated with varying intensities of color in wool found by the physical measurements.

POHLE, E. M., JOHNSTON, D. D., KELLER, H. R., AND OTHERS. VALUE-DETERMINING PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF DOMESTIC WOOLS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 211, 67 pp., illus. February 1958.

Studies the accuracy of visual appraisals for wool grades, for clean wool yield, and for staple length; also tests the accuracy of sampling and testing methods used to estimate grade and yield.

REED, R. H. SURVEY OF THE PACIFIC COAST FROZEN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING INDUSTRY. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeo. Rpt. 198, 36 pp., illus. September 1957.

Reports plans, organization and efficiency, different operations involved in moving the product to market and methods of handling and preparing fruits. Studies relationships among demand, supplies, and prices of selected types and forms of deciduous fruits and vegetables.

ROY, E. P. EGG MARKETING BY COMMERCIAL PRODUCERS IN THE SOUTH. (Agr. Expt. Stas. of Ala., Ark., Ga., La., Miss., N. C., P. R., S. C., Tenn., Tex., and Va., in cooperation with the U. S. Dept. Agr.) Southern Coop. Ser. Bul. 50, 100 pp., illus. June 1957.

The 10 Southern States constitute a deficit area in table eggs relative to production and consumption levels existing during 1954. This study ascertains the status and problems associated with commercial egg operations in the South.

SITLER, H. G. ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES OF SEEDING WHEATLAND TO GRASS IN EASTERN COLORADO. U. S. Dept. Agr. ARS 43-64, 39 pp., illus. February 1958.

Farmers here have been more successful in establishing grass on sandy than on heavy lands. From 3 to 6 years are needed to obtain a usable stand of grass and reseedling is often necessary. Expenses during this period are heavy and little or no income is received from the land. The Agricultural Conservation Program provides cost-share assistance to about 50 percent of the cost with a limit of about \$5 an acre for approved practices. Report shows that with the facts, assumptions, and examples set forth, maximum net income is obtained when all land yielding 5 bushels or less of wheat per acre is used as seeded pasture for summer yearlings. This assumes expenses similar to those in 1954 and wheat at \$1.70 a bushel, and that stock water is available.

CANTON, J. R., AND MOUNT, R. R. LEVELS OF LIVING OF U. S. FARM FAMILIES, SELECTED ANNOTATED REFERENCES, 1940-1955. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 746, 53 pp., November 1957.

List of references is limited to publications that describe or analyze the content of family living, the measurement of levels of living through indexes or socio-economic scales, farm family living expenditures, or rural housing and home conveniences.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. COMPILATION OF STATUTES RELATING TO MARKETING ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING RESEARCH, SERVICE, AND REGULATORY WORK OF THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 130, 210 pp. January 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. CONTROLLING INSECT PESTS OF STORED RICE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 129, 30 pp., illus. October 1957.

Climate in Gulf States and California where rice is grown favors the rapid increase of insect pests in stored rice. Strict sanitation on the farm, in elevators, warehouses, and mills, and storage of rough and milled rice in structure tight enough for fumigation can do much to prevent serious losses from insect attack. Handbook discusses best methods of protection against insects and fumigants found effective in treating stored rice, and describes new and more efficient methods of fumigating rice.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. FARM-RETAIL SPREADS FOR FOOD PRODUCTS, COSTS, PRICES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 741, 175, pp., illus. November 1957.

Report covers farm-retail spreads for various products and the farmers' share in the marketing bill; it describes sources of data and methods of calculation. The farm-retail spread is the difference between the retail price of a product and its farm value—the payment (adjusted for byproduct values) to farmers for an equivalent quantity of farm products.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE. FOOD PRODUCTION FOR HOME USE BY HOUSEHOLDS IN THE UNITED STATES—BY REGIONS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Household Food Consumption Survey 1955, Rpt. 12, 88 pp., illus. January 1958.

The 12th in a series on food consumption and dietary levels of households, this report covers the production of food—vegetables, meats, dairy products, eggs—for home use. It is based on a national probability sample of approximately 6,000 housekeeping households. Fifteen tables, for the United States and each region, summarize the percentage of households (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm) that produced food in 1954 for their own use, money value of home-produced foods, freezing facilities for these foods, canning of home-produced foods, quantity used fresh, and storage of home-produced vegetables.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE. EFFECTS OF ACREAGE-ALLOTMENT PROGRAMS, 1954-1955. A DETAILED ANALYSIS FOR SELECTED CROPS AND AREAS. U. S. Dept. Agr. ARS 43-47, 150 pp., illus. December 1957.

Acreage-allotment, marketing-quota, and associated price-support programs in effect during the last 2 years were generally successful in restraining the production and promoting more orderly marketing of the "basic" crops. But the 8-percent reduction from 1953 to 1955 in cotton, wheat, corn, and rice was more than offset by increases in production of nonallotment crops, mainly feed grains other than corn, oilseed crops, rye, and hay.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. MAJOR STATISTICAL SERIES OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. HOW THEY ARE CONSTRUCTED AND USED. Agr. Handb. 118.

GROVE, E. W., CANNON, M. F., MASUCCI, R. H., AND GOODSSELL, W. D. Agr. Handb. 118, vol. 3, 106 pp. December 1957.

SMITH, R. K., AND WALKER, H. R. CROP AND LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES. Agr. Handb. 118, vol. 8, 24 pp. October 1957.

This series of reports is designed as a reference on statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It describes the major statistical series, discusses their uses, and compares them with related series published by the USDA or other agencies of the U. S. Government.

VAN ARSDALL, R. N., AND CLEAVER, THAYER. LESS LABOR IN EGG PRODUCTION. Ill. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 785, 32 pp., illus. December 1957.

Many poultrymen in Illinois need to use more and improved mechanical equipment to take over some of the chore work on laying flocks. But some of this equipment is not economical for flocks below a certain size. Among the types of equipment are mechanical feeders, immersion-type mechanical washers, wire cages (which are still experimental), and automatic watering. Plans are given for laying-house arrangements designed for flocks of different sizes.

WEIDENHAMER, MARGARET. HOMEMAKERS' USE OF AND OPINIONS ABOUT PEANUTS AND TREE NUTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 203, 100 pp. November 1957.

The trend in the production of peanuts has been upward. In general, consumption has not kept pace with production, and surpluses of some types of edible peanuts have occurred. The pattern of production and consumption of domestic tree nuts is similar to that of peanuts. Report summarizes results of a study of homemakers' use of and opinions about peanut and tree-nut products.

WHITEMAN, T. M. FREEZING POINTS OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND FLORIST STOCKS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 196, 32 pp., illus. December 1957.

Freezing points were determined for the principal fruits, vegetables, and florist stocks. Data provide a guide that growers, shippers, storage operators, and others can use to minimize or avoid freezing damage and losses.

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