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Tsarist Russia as follows (p. 60): "By its nature the intelligentsia was anti-official above all else, and accordingly fostered the notion . . . that the peasant himself was a helpless, passive victim of history, incapable of either achieving or suggesting solution. Because the intelligentsia felt that the educated intellect was the crucial and indispensable weapon in the revolutionary arsenal, they not only dismissed the opinions of the unlettered peasant, but also neglected his deepest attitudes." This arrogance blinded Russia's leaders to the lessons of the Siberian migration, and led finally to their own destruction.

Some aspects of the volume would have benefited from additional research. For example, an examination of the considerable bodies of Russian

peasant customary law would have shown that the Russian peasant institutions were founded upon well-developed concepts of private property and individual welfare. The Siberian migration lessened State and landlord interference with peasant institutions, and it destroyed an imposed rather than indigenous collectivism. The *mir* owes more to Peter's tax regulations than to any peculiarities of the Russian psyche.

In sum, Professor Treadgold's volume may be recommended as a readable and thoughtful introduction to a little-known aspect of Russian history. I hope that it will be joined, in time, by the results of more definitive investigations.

Demitri B. Shimkin

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

BOGARDUS, R. K. A WAREHOUSE LAYOUT FOR A FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SERVICE WHOLESALER IN A TERMINAL MARKET. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-232, 10 pp., illus. March 1958.

Designed to provide service wholesalers with guides for the layout of a warehouse within a modern terminal market facility, this report places special emphasis on storage requirements, materials-handling methods, warehousing efficiency, and structural changes required in modern terminal buildings to accommodate the suggested layout.

BONSER, H. J. PART-TIME FARMING IN THE KNOXVILLE CITY-COUNTRY FRINGE. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 270, 34 pp., illus. September 1957. (Pub. 28, Southeast Land Tenure Com.)

This study (made in 1951) is a follow-up of one made in 1946 in the same area. Between 1946 and 1951, the average size of farms increased; numbers of livestock kept decreased; acreage planted to corn decreased; average value of investment rose; total costs increased; amount by which estimated total income from the farm exceeded costs decreased; and family labor earnings from all sources increased.

BRENNAN, M. J. PROGRESS REPORT ON COTTON PRODUCTION RESPONSE; WITH SPECIAL APPLICATION TO THE SOUTHEAST. U. S. Dept. Agr. ARS 43-72, 31 pp., illus. April 1958.

From 1943 to 1950, when acreage allotments on cotton were not in effect, the acreage of cotton decreased. Sub-

stitution of hay and peanuts for cotton in response to relative changes in price may explain the changes in cotton acreage before 1949. After that year, the effect of off-farm work on cotton acreage became increasingly important. Tentative acreage-response functions for cotton were constructed for each of three regions: Southeast, Mississippi Delta, and Southwest. More precise formulations of acreage and production response are needed.

BUTLER, C. P., AND LANHAM, W. J. AN ECONOMIC APPRAISAL OF THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM IN AREA III B, UPPER COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. AE 135, 59 pp. February 1958.

The immediate effect of the Conservation Reserve program in this area was to reduce acreages of corn, oats, and soybeans on participating farms. The Acreage Reserve Program operated to reduce acreages of cotton. Reduction in these acreages meant more idle cropland in 1957. The effect on total farm production may have been smaller than was reflected by the changes in acreages. The labor force was reduced more on the larger than on the smaller farms because of the programs. Many participating operators used the program as a means toward retirement. Purchases of fertilizer were reduced. Effects on farm income varied.

CARPENTER, FRANCES, AND BURLEY, S. T., JR. MEASURING COTTON FIBER LENGTH: THE TRUNCATED ARRAY METHOD. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 217, 15 pp. March 1958.

This report summarizes the investigation and evaluation of several suggested techniques and methods for measuring the length of fibers in a sample of cotton. A shorter technique, called the truncated array method, was compared with three other methods, and the results analyzed.

¹ State publications may be obtained from the issuing agencies of the respective States.

DOUGHTY, H. N. PRICING SOYBEANS, AN ECONOMIC APPRAISAL OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS. (Preliminary Report). U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-229, 8 pp. February 1958.

This preliminary report presents findings of a study to determine the economic feasibility of utilizing a quick and relatively simple method for ascertaining the oil content of soybeans at the time of sale. Called the dielectric oil-determining method, this could improve the grading and pricing system for soybeans.

ENGELMAN, GERALD, AND GAARDER, R. O. MARKETING MEAT-TYPE HOGS; PROBLEMS, PRACTICES, AND POTENTIALS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 227, 49 pp., illus. April 1958.

Production and marketing of meat-type hogs is an important problem in American agriculture. Although meat-type strains have been developed in this country, farmers do not obtain a fair price for their extra efforts in raising meat-type hogs. Canada has provided incentives for production of meat-type hogs, and this is reflected in better markets and prices for Canadian hogs. A group of men was sent to Canada to study the grading and marketing methods, and to appraise the effects of these methods on the characteristics of pork production in Canada. The results are presented here, with information on the pork quality problems in the United States and an appraisal of the progress made in both countries.

ENGELMAN, GERALD, AND PENCE, SUE. LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES. DEVELOPMENT, VOLUME HANDLED, AND MARKETING CHARGES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 223, 37 pp., illus. March 1958.

The livestock auction market, which handled over 30 million head of cattle and calves in 1955, is now one of the major market outlets for livestock in the United States. Livestock auctions in the U. S. have increased in number about threefold since 1935. This study examines the role of the auction in the marketing of livestock in this country, and provides information which may serve as a benchmark for future analyses of the economic importance and effectiveness of livestock auctions.

FARNWORTH, VIRGINIA, AND JACKSON, DONALD. MARKETING MARGINS, PRACTICES, AND COSTS FOR SOYBEAN AND COTTONSEED OILS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 231, 46 pp., illus. May 1958.

Report gives information on marketing practices and marketing charges for soybean and cottonseed oil from the time the oilseeds leave the farm until the oil reaches the consumer in the form of margarine or shortening. It includes information on seasonal variations in prices and marketing margins for these oilseeds and their products.

HALE, P. W., AND CHAPOGAS, P. G. PACKING CALIFORNIA POTATOES IN FIBERBOARD BOXES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Rpt. 214, 24 pp., illus. February 1958.

This report evaluates a new 50-pound fiberboard box for use in shipping California potatoes, in comparison with the conventional 100-pound burlap bag now in general use by potato shippers. It compares arrival condition, costs, and trade acceptance of potatoes packed in the two different containers.

HARRIS, E. S. CLASSIFIED PRICING OF MILK. SOME THEORETICAL ASPECTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 1184, 106 pp., illus. April 1958.

Classified pricing of milk is the prevalent system by which farmers sell milk to handlers in city markets; handlers pay different prices for milk in accordance with the way they use it. This report goes into the functions and economic consequences of classified pricing and studies some of the conflicting interests involved.

HARVEY, E. M., AND ATROPS, E. P. SHIFTING TESTS WITH CALIFORNIA CITRUS FRUIT, FROM LOS ANGELES TO ROTTERDAM. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 219, 26 pp., illus. February 1958.

Six shipments of California oranges, grapefruit, and lemons shipped from Los Angeles to Rotterdam were tested to learn better methods of maintaining the fruit during shipment. Much fruit arrives in bad condition; this report recommends precautions to take in handling and shipping.

HAY, D. G. ENROLLMENT IN VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE IN RURAL AREAS. U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Inform. Bul. 188, 20 pp., illus., April 1958.

Participation in voluntary health insurance among farmers and other self-employed workers has fallen behind that of persons in other types of employment. This report gives the figures on relative enrollment in health insurance in rural and urban areas, supplies data on the extent of enrollment among farm families, and summarizes the experience that carriers have had in enrolling rural groups.

HAY, D. G., AND LOWRY, S. G. USE OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND ENROLLMENT IN VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, 1956. N. C. State Col. Prog. Rpt. Rs-31, 12 pp., March 1958. (U. S. Dept. Agr. cooperating.)

Information is needed as to the extent of acceptance of voluntary health insurance by people living in the country and in villages. Stokes County and Montgomery County, North Carolina, were selected as study areas to find out what health-care resources in rural localities in the Piedmont area of North Carolina are available; to what extent people in these rural areas use existing health care personnel and facilities; how much use is made of such preventive health practices as physical and dental examinations, immunizations, and chest X-rays; to what extent individuals in these rural areas of the State enrolled in voluntary health insurance. The data were obtained by personal interviews of a representative sample of the people in the counties. (See also: Lowry and Hay.)

HERRICK, J. F., JR., MCBIRNEY, S. W., AND CARLSEN, E. W. HANDLING AND STORAGE OF APPLES IN PALLET BOXES. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-236, 41 pp., illus. April 1958.

Pallet boxes are being used more and more for the handling and storage of apples, especially in the Pacific Northwest. A variety of pallet boxes was studied, tests

were made on the condition of the apples stored in these boxes, and costs of using pallet boxes and standard boxes are compared.

HUTTON, R. F., KING, G. A., AND BOUCHER, R. V.
A LEAST-COST BROILER FEED FORMULA. METHOD OF DERIVATION. U. S. Dept. Agr. Prod. Res. Rpt. 20, 39 pp. May 1958.

This report describes the linear programming model used in deriving a least-cost broiler-feed formula that will meet each of a number of stated specifications. The reasoning back of the development and application of the formula is given. The text outlines a set of nutritive and other specifications of broiler feeds, including restrictions as to minimum and maximum amounts of the ingredients that make up the ration. Some specifications, salt, for example, can be met from only one source. For others, the least-cost source can be predetermined.

IBACH, D. B. USE OF STANDARD EXPONENTIAL YIELD CURVES. U. S. Dept. Agr. ARS 43-69, 24 pp., illus. Feb. 1958.

Economic interpretation of yield response to fertilizers based on use of standard exponential yield curves can be accomplished with a few calculations that involve only simple arithmetic.

KLEIN, J. E. COSTS OF DISTRIBUTING MILK THROUGH VENDING MACHINES AND BY RETAIL AND WHOLESALE ROUTES, MARTINSBURG, W. VA. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 229, 42 pp., illus. May 1958.

This report describes the operations and compares the costs of milk distribution by vending machine, home delivery, and wholesale routes, when vending is carried on as a complement rather than in competition with wholesale and retail route distribution. Both the physical and monetary costs involved in milk vending are presented as a guide in learning whether such operations are feasible.

KOTTKE, M. W., AND PUTERBAUGH, H. L. ADOPTION OF SUPPLEMENTAL IRRIGATION ON CONNECTICUT FARMS. Conn. (Storrs) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 336, 15 pp., illus. [April 1958]

Technological advances such as aluminum pipe and biological innovations relating to the effects of water on the quality and yield of certain crops have probably stimulated interest in irrigation in Connecticut. Tobacco, potatoes, and vegetables are irrigated extensively. There is room for expansion in irrigated acres of hay and pasture, although changes in both technology and economic conditions will be needed to make irrigation more favorable for them.

LOWRY, S. G., AND HAY, D. G. USE OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND ENROLLMENT IN VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE IN STOKES COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, 1956. North Carolina State College Progress Rpt. Rs-32, 15 pp. March 1958. (U. S. Dept. Agr. cooperating.)

This report gives information for Stokes County similar to that for Montgomery County given in the report by D. G. Hay and S. G. Lowry.

MAITLAND, S. T., AND FISHER, D. A. AREA VARIATIONS IN THE WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 1177, 54 pp., illus. March 1958.

Hired workers on farms earned a cash wage equivalent to 52 cents an hour, exclusive of perquisites, in the spring of 1950. In the fall of 1954, farmers were paying an average of 79 cents an hour in cash. About half of this increase represents the temporary seasonal rise in farm wage rates each fall; the remaining half represents an increase in cash wage rates for farm workers. More than 3,000,000 persons earn some cash wages on farms each year. This report emphasizes that the hired agricultural worker and his wage earnings are influential in management of production and determination of production costs. Geographic variation in farm wage rates, based on data collected in the 1950 and 1954 Censuses of Agriculture, is studied in detail.

MAITLAND, S. T. THE HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE OF 1956. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bul. 187, 50 pp., illus. April 1958.

More than 3½ million persons did some farm work for wages in the United States in 1956, and 2 million worked 25 days or more at farm wage work. This report includes the size and composition of the hired farm working force, the chief activity of the force during the year, earnings of hired farm workers, migratory farm workers and their characteristics.

MANCHESTER, A. C. AND PODNAY, J. C. SHIFTS IN SUPPLY AREAS AND CONSUMPTION RATES FOR VEGETABLES, 1939 TO 1955. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 221, 30 pp., illus. March 1958.

Changes in supply areas and consumption rates for vegetables have impacts on marketing agencies as well as on producers and consumers. This report brings together available data in these shifts between the immediate prewar years, 1939-41, and 1953-55, the most recent period for which data are available.

MARTIN, R. G., AND GILLILLAND, C. B. WEIGHT AND POLARIZATION CHANGES OF PUERTO RICAN RAW SUGAR IN STORAGE AND SHIPMENT. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 220, 26 pp., illus. March 1958.

Losses of weight and polarization in bagged raw sugar during storage and shipment between Puerto Rican mills and United States mainland ports amount to approximately a million dollars a year. This report studies and analyzes these weight losses, using data on weight and polarization of the raw sugar at the mill and at the mainland ports, the method and date of shipment, and the mainland port of entry.

MEHL, PAUL. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER FACTORS IN SELECTING AN AREA FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT; SURVEY OF 8 SOUTHEASTERN STATES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 760, 38 pp., illus. April 1958.

A general survey of industrial employment in 8 southeastern States was made for use in the Rural Development Program which is designed to provide more employment for underemployed farmers. A more intensive study of conditions in Georgia was made as an example of the selection of a specific area for rural development work.

MEYER, C. H. COMPARATIVE COSTS OF HANDLING APPLES AT PACKING AND STORAGE PLANTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 215, 75 pp., illus. March 1958.

Apple packinghouse operators in the Pacific Northwest have become concerned over increasing costs involved in receiving, packing, and loading out fruit. This report shows the relative labor and equipment costs of performing handling operations using various types of equipment in 1- and 2-floor plants for different volumes.

MITCHELL, J. A., JACKSON, DONALD, AND GILL- LAND, C. B. LABOR AND POWER UTILIZATION AT COTTONSEED OIL MILLS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 218, 68 pp., illus. February 1958.

Cottonseed oil mills of all types can improve their utilization of labor, power, and steam considerably and thereby lower unit processing costs. Seventy-seven mills were studied to make available to mill operators information about the industry which would help them to achieve savings in man-hours and power.

NAUHEIM, C. W., BAILEY, W. R., AND MERRICK, D. E. WHEAT PRODUCTION. TRENDS—PROBLEMS—PROGRAMS—OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADJUSTMENT. U. S. Dept. Agr. Inform. Bul. 179, 89 pp., illus. March 1958.

Because yields vary widely by regions, total production of wheat is unpredictable. Annual utilization also varies greatly from year to year. Prospective utilization for 1960 and beyond is estimated at about 860 million bushels and probably will not exceed 900 million, even by 1975. Despite 20 years of farm programs, serious problems persist in major wheat areas: (1) Much land unsuited to cultivation continues to be planted to wheat; (2) much suitable land lacks adequate soil and water conservation programs; (3) many wheat farms are too small to be adequate operating units. Producers seek profitable alternative uses for land and other resources diverted from production of wheat. Feed grains, particularly barley and sorghum, grassland, and livestock are alternatives used.

NICHOLLS, C. A., SMITH, C. N., AND BROOKE, D. L. THE FLORIDA FOLIAGE PLANT INDUSTRY. Florida Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Rpt. 58-10 (mimeo). 25 pp., illus. April 1958. (U. S. Dept. Agr. cooperating.)

Sales of foliage plants in 1949 in Florida were estimated by the Census of Agriculture to be approximately \$2 million at wholesale. Estimates on the wholesale receipts of this industry in 1956 ranged between \$5 million and \$20 million. This report estimates acreage, greenhouse area, value of sales and receipts of the industry, and determines the type and extent of use of various selling practices and the scope of market distribution.

PHILLIPS, V. B., AND ENGELMAN, GERALD. MARKET OUTLETS FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mkt. Res. Rpt. 216, 24 pp., illus. March 1958.

This report presents a brief resume of the development, growth, and change in pattern of livestock market outlets in the United States. It gives information on the relative importance of different types of market outlets available to livestock producers.

POND, G. A., AND NODLAND, T. R. THE CHANGING PICTURE OF FARMING IN SOUTHEASTERN MINNESOTA. A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF FARM RECORDS. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 446, 32 pp., illus. January 1958.

These records, which were kept by 160 members of the Southeastern Minnesota Farm Management Service, show some of the striking changes in farm organization and earnings that occurred during the last 25 or 30 years. Changes feature fewer and larger farms, more capital per acre and per man with more in the form of working capital and less in real estate, and operators with more technical knowledge.

PRICE, P. H., BERTRAND, A. L., AND OSBORNE, H. W. THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON RURAL LOUISIANA: A STUDY OF PLANT EMPLOYEES. Louisiana Agr. Expt. Sta. Progress Rpt. 65 pp. January 1958. (U. S. Dept. Agr. cooperating.)

This is a study of the effects of industrial employment on the lives of plant employees in a rural community in Louisiana. The purpose is to show what happens to a selected group of rural residents when industry is brought in—the changes made in their lives, their habits, their farming operations, their characteristics.

QUINLAN, J. K., AND MILLER, R. F. EVALUATION OF SYNERGIZED PYRETHRUM FOR THE CONTROL OF INDIAN-MEAL MOTH IN STORED SHELLED CORN. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 222, 13 pp., illus. March 1958.

This report gives the results of the first year's tests with a synergized pyrethrum spray applied to the top surface of bulk shelled corn at different dosages and frequencies to control infestation by the Indian-meal moth.

SKRABANEK, R. L., KEEL, L. B., AND DUCOFF, L. J. TEXAS FARMERS AND OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 886, 12 pp., illus. January 1958. (U. S. Dept. Agr. cooperating.)

This is part of the results of a field study made in Texas during the summer of 1956. Five hundred farm operators were interviewed on eligibility for coverage, their knowledge of OASI, and their attitudes toward OASI. Results are presented here.

SNITZLER, J. R., AND BYRNE, R. J. INTERSTATE TRUCKING OF FRESH AND FROZEN POULTRY UNDER AGRICULTURAL EXEMPTION. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 224, 88 pp. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. and Farmer Coop. Serv. cooperating.)

The interstate trucking of fresh and frozen processed poultry under the agricultural exemption clause has resulted in lower rates and, in the opinion of processors, improved service. This report studies the effects of exemption upon the interstate transportation of fresh and frozen poultry—volume of shipments, trends in the distribution of fresh and frozen poultry, processors' opinions on use of truck transportation, evaluation of motor carrier freight rates.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. COMPILATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AGREEMENT ACT OF 1937 REENACTING, AMENDING, AND SUPPLEMENTING THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1958. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 124, 28 pp. April 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. EVALUATION OF METHOXYCHLOR FOR THE PROTECTION OF STORED WHEAT AND SHELLED CORN FROM INSECT ATTACK. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg., Res. Rpt. 213, 25 pp., illus. February 1958.

First of a series giving results of tests with various insecticidal dusts and sprays applied to stored grain for protection against insect attack, this report summarizes the tests with methoxychlor made in August 1953 through December 1956 on wheat and shelled corn.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING PRACTICES FOR MELLORINE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 212, 79 pp., illus. February 1958.

Frozen desserts made with fats other than milk fat are commonly known as mellorine. They have been made and sold in 12 States during the last decade. The low price at which mellorine can be sold in comparison with ice cream is an important factor in its growth. A few problems of marketing the product are given, and some features of marketing mellorine that may be associated with its development are included.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. WHOLESALE FOOD DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES FOR PHILADELPHIA, PA. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 201, 59 pp., illus. March 1958.

This report analyzes the inadequacies of present marketing and handling facilities in Philadelphia and indicates the kinds of marketing facilities that are needed for proper distribution of food. A new food center for Philadelphia can be developed economically only by making a new start in a new location.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, FARM ECONOMICS RESEARCH DIVISION. THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM OF THE SOIL BANK. EFFECTS IN SELECTED AREAS, 1957. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Inform. Bul. 185, 34 pp., illus. March 1958.

More than 1,000 farm operators in Aroostook County, Me.; Franklin and Kennebec Counties, Me.; the central Wisconsin dairy area; the South Carolina upper coastal plain; the Texas panhandle (dryland farms); north-central South Dakota; southeastern South Dakota; and the Columbia Basin wheat area of Oregon were interviewed. The program is helping many farmers make adjustments in their farming operations and is speeding up adjustments in progress.

WESSON, W. T. THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF FUTURES TRADING IN POTATOES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 241, 42 pp., illus. June 1958.

The possible effects of futures trading on production and marketing of potatoes interests representatives of the potato industry. This report studies futures trading in Maine potatoes; primary consideration is given to the nature and extent to which futures trading is involved in financing growers and others in the potato industry.

Statistical Compilations

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT FOR 1945-57 TO WOOL STATISTICS AND RELATED DATA. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 142, 103 pp. March 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. FARMERS' EXPENDITURES IN 1955 BY REGIONS, FOR PRODUCTION AND FARM LIVING . . . WITH TABLES ON OFF-FARM INCOME. Statis. Bul. 224, 135 pp., illus. April 1958. U. S. Dept. Agr. (U. S. Dept. Commerce cooperating.)

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. FLUID MILK AND CREAM CONSUMPTION IN NORTHEASTERN MARKETING AREAS, 1950-56. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 226, 27 pp. April 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. HOPS, BY STATES, 1915-56; ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, VALUE, STOCKS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 225, 8 pp. March 1958.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. MAJOR STATISTICAL SERIES OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. HOW THEY ARE CONSTRUCTED AND USED. CONSUMPTION AND UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 118, vol. 5, 91 pp. December 1957.

This is one of a series of reports designed as a reference on statistics of the Department of Agriculture. It describes the major statistical series, discusses their uses, and compares them with related series.

JENNINGS, R. D. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION UNITS, ANNUAL 1910-55. U. S. Dept. Agr. ARS 43-62, 16 pp., illus. November 1957.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS AND STATISTICS OF DAIRY PLANT PRODUCTS, 1957. U. S. Dept. Agr. Da 3 (58), 35 pp. February 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. SUPPLEMENT FOR 1957 TO STATISTICS ON COTTON AND RELATED DATA. U. S. Dept. Agr. Supplement to Statis. Bul. 99, 116 pp. January 1958.

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