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ANYONE who has occasion to seek information or to carry on research in agricultural libraries will find this book filled with helpful suggestions. In it the compilers, two agricultural librarians, list in broad subject groups the bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, yearbooks, handbooks, directories, and similar publications useful in the control of the rapidly growing literature of agriculture and its related fields. Annotations are provided when the title does not fully describe the character of the listed work.

It would be impossible in a book of 200 pages to list all publications of reference value in so large a field. The compilers therefore confine themselves to "the more valuable reference tools . . . with the hope that they will guide the reader to further sources of information." Section F, Social Sciences, which includes Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology, and Agricultural Education, is more restricted than the others, owing to the availability of Miss Orpha Cummings' *Important Sources of Information for Work in Agricultural Economics with Special Emphasis on California*, 1956. Nevertheless, it includes 46 titles and refers to 6 listed in other sections and 16 not independently listed.

The 56-page index of authors or titles and subjects in the volume impresses this reviewer as primarily a librarian's index. It is easy to find a particular publication the author or title of which is known, but the subject approach is more diffi-

cult. For example, there is only one reference to markets, market, or marketing, and no cross references, although other pertinent titles can be found under United States Agricultural Marketing Service and the name of commodities. Similarly, one must look under United States Bureau of the Census for American censuses of agriculture and under Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and International Institute of Agriculture for the two world censuses. There is no entry for Census and only a reference to the section under Statistics. This point should not be labored unduly as the number of titles in any section is not too large to permit reading it through. In fact, this is probably the best way to use the book.

No two people would ever agree completely on what to include in such a compilation. It is easy for any reviewer to find some favorite of his omitted while some other work of less value to him is included. On the whole, however, the titles appear unusually well selected—there would probably be rather general agreement on a large proportion of them.

This book is announced as the first in a series of bibliographic guides to be sponsored by the University of California libraries and issued by the University Press. We hope that future guides will be speedily forthcoming and will maintain the high standard of the first.

Margaret S. Bryant

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

BARRY GOODLOE, BLACK, W. R., and CHAPOGAS, P. G. EVALUATION OF FIBERBOARD SHIPPING CONTAINERS FOR WESTERN LETTUCE. U. S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 248, 38 PP., ILLUS. JULY 1958.

A limit of 1½ pounds of lettuce per 100 cubic inches of space permits the best economic use of fiberboard shipping containers. To reach this conclusion, researchers inspected the condition of lettuce on arrival in New York City from the West Coast. Tightness of the pack ranged from 1.22 pounds per 100 square inches of container space to 1.69 pounds. Serious bruising averaged less than 3 percent when under 1½ pounds of lettuce were packed in 100 cubic inches; serious bruising ranged from 5 to more than 10 percent when over 1½ pounds were packed in 100 cubic inches.

BERTRAND, A. L. AND HAY, D. G. FARMERS' EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH CARE IN 1955. U. S. DEPT. AGR. INFORM. BUL. 191, 33 PP., ILLUS. JUNE 1958.

Farm families spent over \$1.1 billion for health care in 1955. About a quarter of the total health bill was paid directly to physicians and surgeons, approximately \$131 million was paid to dentists, and \$150 million directly to hospitals. Farmers paid \$200 million for health insurance, \$138 million for prescription drugs, \$40 million for nonprescribed drugs, and \$25 million for vitamins and minerals.

BIRD, RONALD, MILLER, FRANK, AND TURNER, S. C.
RESOURCES AND LEVELS OF INCOME OF FARM AND
RURAL NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS IN EASTERN OZARKS
OF MISSOURI. MO. AGR. EXPT. STA. RES. BUL.
661, 71 PP., ILLUS. MARCH 1958.

Analysis of the records of 785 open-country households showed that 32 percent of the rural nonfarm households had incomes of less than \$1,000 in 1955. Reasons were the limited ability of the family head to work; too small operating units; and too few resources to provide either full employment for a normal family labor force or satisfactory levels of income.

BITTING, H. W. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN FROZEN
FOOD INDUSTRY—A STUDY OF CAPITAL REQUIRE-
MENTS. U. S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 236,
24 PP. ILLUS. MAY 1958.

The frozen food industry represents a \$5¼ billion investment. Growth of capital requirements in this industry has been associated with the adoption of technological improvements and increases in mass marketing, size of operations, and specialization. Growth in mass marketing means that large volumes with uniform quality are needed throughout the year. To achieve uniform quality, additional capital investment is required. Processors have tried to obtain uniform quality through product specifications and contractual arrangements with growers or through direct production of the commodities they are using.

BUTLER, C. P., AND LANHAM, W. J. AN ECONOMIC
APPRAISAL OF THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PRO-
GRAM IN AREA III B, UPPER COASTAL PLAIN OF
SOUTH CAROLINA. S. C. AGR. EXPT. STA., DEPT.
AGR. ECON. AE 135, 59 PP., ILLUS. FEBRUARY
1958. (MIMEOGRAPHED).

Shows what is happening on farms whose operators participate in the program and why farmers in some areas are not participating to the extent that might be expected.

ENGER, M. R., BREAKIRON, P. L., AND BARGER, W.
R. EFFICIENCY AND POTENTIAL ECONOMIES OF
DUAL-PURPOSE SHIPPING CONTAINERS FOR MATURE-
GREEN TOMATOES. U. S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES.
RPT. 257, 69 PP., ILLUS. JULY 1958.

Substantial savings to the tomato shipper and repacker are possible with the use of dual-purpose containers that can carry the bulk fruit from the producing areas to the repacking plant and can later be used as master containers for the tubes of ripened and repacked fruit. The study also determined which size, type, and design of container would produce the most economies in packing, shipping, and repacking operations. To measure these economies, labor-cost studies at the shipping point, and shipping tests were made.

ENOCHIAN, R. V., HUNTER, J. S., AND HARRIS, R.
G. CANNED COOKED RICE. THE MARKET POTEN-
TIAL FOR A NEW FOOD PRODUCT. U. S. DEPT. AGR.
MKTG. RES. RPT. 249, 49 PP., ILLUS. JULY 1958.

Instant rice, a new product developed by the Western Utilization Research and Development Division of the Department of Agriculture, was market-tested in Fresno,

Calif. Consumer response was varied, but both house-
wives and store managers expressed enough interest to
warrant taking another look at the new product. 11-7-52

FOOTE, R. J. ANALYTICAL TOOLS FOR STUDYING DE-
MAND AND PRICE STRUCTURES. U. S. DEPT. AGR.
HANDB. 146, 217 PP., AUGUST 1958.

This handbook is designed mainly to acquaint research workers in agricultural economics and related subjects with some of the recently developed methods used in analyzing the factors that affect prices and consumption of individual commodities and in studying their demand and price structures. Conclusions are presented in non-mathematical terms so that the handbook can be used by those not acquainted with higher mathematics but its use presumes a general knowledge of the theories of price and demand and of the standard techniques of regression analysis.

GAVETT, E. E. LABOR USED FOR FRUITS AND TREE
NUTS. U. S. DEPT. AGR. STATIS. BUL. 232, 52
PP., ILLUS. JUNE 1958.

Includes statistics of labor used in 1954 for the different kinds of fruits and tree nuts.

GIBSON, W. L., JR., AND LOOPE, K. E. EQUITABLE
FARM LEASES. BUL. 254, 18 PP. JANUARY 1958.

GIBSON, W. L., JR., ELLIS, H. H., AND SPIES, E. G.
VIRGINIA FARM LEASE GUIDE. VA. AGR. EXPT.
STA. BUL. 491, 23 PP. APRIL 1958. (SCHOOL
OF LAW, UNIV. OF VA. COOPERATING.)

These two bulletins were issued to help meet the need for educating landlords and tenants as to the importance of good farm leases.

GREIG, W. S., AND MANCHESTER, A. C. COSTS OF
PEELING POTATOES BY LYE AND ABRASIVE METHODS.
U. S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 255, 38 PP.,
ILLUS. JULY 1958.

In commercial peeling of potatoes the lye method is more economical than the abrasive method in an efficiently operating plant with a capacity of 3,000 pounds per hour, except when the price of raw potatoes is extremely low. Differences in fixed, operating, and labor costs were fairly wide among nine plants studied. Many of these differences were due to the use of equipment within the plants. Level of equipment utilization was generally low.

HAMANN, J. A., WINTER, E. R., STOYANOFF, ROB-
ERT, AND HESTER, O. C. ELECTRONIC BLOODSPOT
DETECTION IN COMMERCIAL EGG GRADING. U. S.
DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 239, 65 PP., ILLUS.
JUNE 1958.

An electronic bloodspot detector can discover and reject eggs containing bloodspots twice as effectively as the human eye. Research was conducted in a commercial egg-grading plant chiefly to learn whether the use of an electronic device to detect bloodspots could bring savings in labor and equipment. The cost is 46 cents per case when a person detects and removes eggs containing bloodspots and candles for quality (when 80 to 100 percent of the eggs are of A quality) and 43 cents when eggs of the same high quality are submitted to electronic detection and flash candling.

HENDERSON, J. M., AND LINNENBERG, C. C., JR.
SHIFTS IN RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORTATION OF
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. U. S. DEPT. AGR.
MKTG. RES. RPT. 237, 52 PP., ILLUS. JUNE 1958.

Reports of shipments of 8 fresh fruits and vegetables unloaded at 13 major markets reveal that, while total movement of this produce by rail and truck to these markets was about the same in 1954 as in 1951, the truck portion rose from 53 to 56 percent. Net effect of these changes was a shift of almost 14,000 carlots from rail to truck. Individual movements most heavily affected were shipments of Maine potatoes to Boston and Florida citrus and tomato shipments to New York City.

HERRMANN, L. F., AND FRIEND, L. F. FARM-TO-RETAIL PRICE SPREADS FOR FLUID MILK IN CHICAGO. U. S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 246, 31 PP., ILLUS. JUNE 1958.

A sample survey of 733 Chicago families showed that households that purchased milk paid an average price of 21.5 cents a quart. The equivalent farm price was 8.8 cents a quart. The marketing margin based on single quarts of milk delivered to homes increased from 11.5 cents a quart in January 1947 to 16.5 cents in December 1957. More than twice as much milk was bought from stores as from home delivery routes in May 1956; about 1 percent was bought from vending machines.

HOCHSTIM, E. S. HOMEMAKERS APPRAISE CITRUS PRODUCTS, AVOCADOS, DATES, AND RAISINS. U. S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 243, 133 PP. JUNE 1958.

In a sample survey, 2,572 homemakers were interviewed to learn preferences for citrus fruits, avocados, dates, and raisins. Practically all said they had used fresh citrus fruits in the preceding year. This was true in all sections of the country, in homes of all income levels, with and without children, and among people of all educational levels and ages. Avocados were used by only a fourth of the homemakers. Raisins and dates were praised as a substitute for candy and for their contributions to baking.

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. (PA. AGR. EXPT. STA. COOPERATING.)

The linear-programming model used in deriving the formula is described. A set of nutritive and other specifications of broiler feeds, including restrictions on minimum and maximum amounts of the several ingredients that make up the ration are outlined. A solution for a realistic broiler feed problem under actual price conditions for a given time and place is developed.

JARVESOO, ELMAR, AND FITZPATRICK, R. A. MARKETING THE NEW ENGLAND ROSE CROP. U. S. DEPT. AGR. AMS-257, 9 PP., ILLUS. JULY 1958.

The 13 growers in the sample produced 65 to 70 percent of the roses grown in the area; they operated 2.96 million square feet of greenhouse area. Wholesale florists selling roses on consignment were the most important market outlet. Growers marketed 20 percent of their roses through their own wholesale stores, 19 through stalls in Boston Flower Exchange, and 17 direct to retail florists.

LAFFERTY, D. G., AND COOPER, M. R. PREPROCESSING PRACTICES AND COSTS OF UNITED STATES TEXTILE MILLS AS AFFECTED BY THE COTTON BALE PACKAGE. U. S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 253, 17 PP. JULY 1958.

Shortcomings of the American cotton bale package increase costs in textile mills. The cost of cleaning cotton bale surfaces and other preprocessing costs arising from the condition of the bagging and from cotton sticking to bale covers when they are removed is estimated to have been almost \$3 million in 1957. Conventional sampling practices and improper application of bale covers cause many of the complaints against the American cotton bale and of the costs here described.

LEVINE, D. B. MEN'S PREFERENCES FOR COTTON, WOOL, AND OTHER FIBERS IN SELECTED CLOTHING ITEMS. U. S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 244, 123 PP. JULY 1958.

After interviewing 2,379 men, 16 years of age and over, on their preferences for various fibers in summer clothing, researchers have found that the trend is definitely toward more informal items in men's clothing. More than a fourth of the adult males own sport shirts, summer slacks, sport jackets, and special suits for summer wear. Cotton led the fibers for all garments discussed except sport jackets and summer suits. Wool is most preferred for summer suits and for summer and other season sport coats or jackets.

MCAARTHUR, W. C., AND CARREKER, J. R. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF CONSERVATION FARMING ON A COTTON-DAIRY FARM IN THE PIEDMONT AREA OF GEORGIA. GA. AGR. EXPT. STA. BUL. N. S. 51, 45 PP., ILLUS. MARCH 1958. (SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DIV., ARS, COOPERATING.)

Shows the results of 2 cropping plans on a farm management unit established in 1941 on the Southern Piedmont Conservation Experiment Station at Watkinsville, Oconee County, Ga., and carried on in connection with terracing and contour tillage practices. The second plan, which simplified field operations and increased productivity, was more successful. Corn was eliminated from the rotation.

MACOMBER, A. Z. MARKETING COSTS AND MARGINS FOR . . . CALIFORNIA LETTUCE. U. S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 225, 11 PP., ILLUS. JUNE 1958.

Marketing costs for California lettuce sold in New York City increased 60 percent during the period 1946-56. The increase was even greater—75 percent—for California lettuce sold in Chicago. Transportation was responsible for 27 percent of the increase. The report gives a breakdown of the costs and returns, and wholesale and retail margins per carton of California lettuce sold in the two cities.

NERLOVE, MARC. DISTRIBUTED LAGS AND DEMAND ANALYSIS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER COMMODITIES. U. S. DEPT. AGR. HANDB. 141, 121 PP., ILLUS. JUNE 1958.

This report summarizes available literature on the use of distributed lags in the analysis of demand for individual commodities and contributes a substantial amount of new material to the problem of estimating dynamic demand relationships.

NEED, C. E., CLIFTON, R. E., SCHRUBEN, L. W.,
AND CATHCART, W. E. MARKETING DEHYDRATED
ALFALFA. U. S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT.
254, 83 PP., ILLUS. JULY 1958. (KANSAS AGR.
EXPT. STA. COOPERATING.)

The dehydrated alfalfa industry has increased its volume of production more than 400 percent since 1943. Production is seasonal and prices fluctuate widely. This study was made to determine some criteria of marketing efficiency for the dehydrated alfalfa industry. All stages of handling and processing were studied, from the procurement of the raw material through first sales of the finished product.

SPIES, E. G. LAW OF FARM TENANCIES IN VIRGINIA.
VA. AGR. EXPT. STA. BUL. 490, 63 PP. JUNE
1958. (FARM ECONOMICS RESEARCH DIVISION,
ARS, AND SCHOOL OF LAW, UNIV. OF VA. CO-
OPERATING.) (PUB. 29, SOUTHEAST LAND TEN-
URE COMMITTEE.)

Ramifications of the law relating to farm tenancy in Virginia are presented. It is suggested that the Statutes of Conveyances and Frauds be amended to provide that both executed leases for more than 1 year and executory contracts to enter into leases for more than 1 year be required to be in writing; that sections 55-249-252 of the Virginia code be amended to extend the right of emblements to a tenant farmer where the mortgage preceded the lease and was recorded, even if the lease is for more than 1 year; that a detailed study be made of landlords' liens; and that owners, tenants, and croppers be educated to the need for more carefully considered and labeled agreements.

LEUCOCZY, N. M. MARKETING LONG- AND MEDIUM-
GRAIN RICE. THE INFLUENCE OF SUPPLY ON
WHOLESALE PRICES AND MARGINS. U. S. DEPT.
AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 251, 30 PP., ILLUS. JULY
1958.

This report studies the relationships between the prices of different varieties of rice, variation in price ratios attributed to changes in supply, seasonal price fluctuations, and the effects of Federal programs for rice upon the wholesale price ratios of long- and medium-grain rice.

TRAMEL, T. E., CROWE, G. B., AND ABEL, J. F., JR.
INVESTMENT AND OPERATING COSTS OF IRRIGATION
IN THE DELTA AREA OF MISSISSIPPI. A PROGRESS
REPORT. MISS. AGR. EXPT. STA. BUL. 559, 27
PP., ILLUS. MAY 1958.

Personal interviews with 145 farmers showed that investment per acre irrigated was \$56. Average annual

operating costs for all irrigation systems amounted to \$15 per acre irrigated. With present practices and techniques and 1956 prices, an increase in yield of 255 pounds of seed cotton, 15 bushels of corn, or 7 bushels of soybeans per acre would be required to cover all costs of 2 irrigations.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. CONTRACT
FARMING AND VERTICAL INTEGRATION IN AGRICUL-
TURE. U. S. DEPT. AGR. INFORM. BUL. 198, 21
PP., ILLUS. JULY 1958.

The meaning and extent of integration are here set forth.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. MAR-
KETING COSTS FOR FOOD. U. S. DEPT. AGR. MISC.
PUB. 708, 14 PP., ILLUS. REVISED MARCH 1958.

Marketing charges accounted for 60 percent of the money consumers paid for food in 1957. The remaining 40 percent represented the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar. Proportions of the food dollar going for marketing charges and to farmers in 1956-57 were the same as in 1940, immediately before World War II.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, FARM
ECONOMICS RESEARCH DIVISION. CHANGES IN
FARM PRODUCTION AND EFFICIENCY. A SUMMARY
REPORT. U. S. DEPT. AGR. STATIS. BUL. 233, 32
PP. AUGUST 1958.

This is the fifth issue of an annual publication that is designed specifically to present the major statistical series on farm production, production inputs, and efficiency.

Statistical Compilations

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. COM-
MERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER. NUMBER AND
LIVE WEIGHT, BY STATES. MEAT AND LARD PRO-
DUCTION, UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS 1944-57.
U. S. DEPT. AGR. STATIS. BUL. 231, 143 PP. JULY
1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. THE
EXTRA-LONG STAPLE COTTON SITUATION. U. S.
DEPT. AGR. STATIS. BUL. 234, 51 PP. JULY 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE AND AG-
RICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. HOME BAKING
BY HOUSEHOLDS IN THE UNITED STATES—BY RE-
GION. U. S. DEPT. AGR. HOUSEHOLD FOOD CON-
SUMPTION SURVEY 1955. RPT. 13, 130 PP., ILLUS.
JUNE 1958.

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