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

ALLEWELT, R. W., AND MYERS, M. POULTRY AVAILABILITY AND MERCHANDISING IN RETAIL STORES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 265, 49 pp., illus. Sept. 1958.

Report of a national survey of 6,300 stores during 1 week in October 1956. Major emphasis is on broilers and fryers, but study also provides comparisons of important elements in retailing of stewing and other chickens and of turkeys by regions, by size of city, and by kind, sales volume, and management of stores.

ANDERSON, K. E. PARTICIPATION OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS IN SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 262, 48 pp. Aug. 1958.

This survey of 4,347 public elementary and secondary schools was made to ascertain the extent of school and pupil participation in feeding programs and factors associated with participation of pupils in such programs. About a third of the pupils enrolled in public schools below college level participated daily in school feeding services offering plate lunches. Half of the public schools were in the program.

BARTZ, D. J., AND BOUMA, J. C. IMPROVED METHODS AMONG WHOLESALE FOOD DISTRIBUTORS FOR INVENTORY CONTROL, SALES ACCOUNTING, AND SHIPMENT OF MERCHANDISE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 271, 71 pp., illus. Sept. 1958.

Outlines manual and tabulating machine methods for inventory control, sales accounting, and billing of orders to retail stores. Automatic tabulating equipment will pay if annual business volume of wholesaler is at least \$6 million. To operate efficiently, any department in a wholesale food distribution business should use pre-printed order books. Inventory control and turnover procedures are also recommended.

BAUMANN, L. A. IMPROVING THE MARKETING OF TUNG NUTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 281, 31 pp., illus. Nov. 1958.

The study reported emphasized the wide variations in composition of tung nuts and the many factors that affect the oil content. Almost all tung nuts grown by independent producers are custom-milled or toll-processed. Processing and transportation charges paid by producers total about \$15.50 per ton of nuts. Returns to producer depend primarily on amount of oil in nuts when delivered to processor's mills. Present methods of harvesting, handling, storing, and sampling the crop are costly and not altogether satisfactory.

BONDURANT, J. H., AND HOLE, E. TOBACCO GROWERS' COSTS AND RETURNS IN KENTUCKY BY TYPE OF TOBACCO AND LOCATION. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta.

Bul. 661, 104 pp. June 1958. (Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, cooperating.)

Analyzes production costs, receipts, and returns to family labor, land, operating capital, and management for burley tobacco for crop years 1951, 1952, and 1953 and for dark fire-cured and dark air-cured types for crop year 1951. Production costs exclusive of family labor, management, land, and investment for burley tobacco averaged \$265 per acre; for fire-cured tobacco \$145; and for dark air-cured \$166. Labor used averaged 409, 356, and 327 hours, respectively. Returns to labor, land, management, and investment averaged \$575, \$304, and \$303.

BRENSIKE, V. J. FORMULA-FEED WAREHOUSING COSTS. A STUDY IN IMPROVING EFFICIENCY IN MARKETING OF FARM FEEDS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 268, 10 pp., illus. Sept. 1958.

This is the second phase of a study of costs of operating formula-feed warehouses. Labor costs in proposed model warehouse can be reduced a third as a result of improved warehouse design, better location of feed items, and an increased rate of flow of bags of feed.

BROOKE, D. L., AND CAPEL, G. L. AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF CULL TOMATO DISPOSAL IN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Mimeo Rpt. 59-2, 11 pp. Sept. 1958. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Four alternative methods of disposing of culls are: Processing the culls into cattle feed by dehydration, setting aside a specific area of land for dumping which would be supervised by the county or the industry, spreading culls on old or unused fields and disking them in, and using tomato harvesters to reduce volume of culls delivered from the field to the packinghouse.

BURCH, T. A., AND BUTLER, C. P. PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS THAT LIMIT ADJUSTMENTS ON FULL-TIME MEDIUM-SIZED FARMS IN THE PIEDMONT AREA OF SOUTH CAROLINA. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 453, 50 pp., illus. Mar. 1958. (Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, cooperating.)

More than a third of the operators of full-time medium-sized farms in the South Carolina Piedmont area are over 65 years old, and another 29 percent range from 55 to 64. As most of the operators over 55 have no one who will carry on the farm operations, they have little incentive to obligate themselves for either long-term or intermediate credit to finance an adjustment that would not increase net cash income for a number of years. Education and experience were also found to be limiting factors in making desirable adjustments in farming operations.

BURNS, D. J., AND WEISSENSEE, G. PROBLEMS AND PRACTICES IN MARKETING VEGETABLES THROUGH PROCESSING PLANTS IN NEW JERSEY AND THE NORTHEAST. New Jersey Agr. Expt. Sta. A. E. 226, 45 pp., illus. Sept. 1958. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

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

This report is the first of 2 which will examine the marketing of vegetables through processing plants. A field survey of 56 asparagus and 56 tomato growers was made in order to describe the marketing practices and problems of growers supplying processors with vegetables.

CAPEL, G. L. COSTS FOR HANDLING FLORIDA ORANGES SHIPPED IN CONSUMER BAGS AND IN BULK. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Mimeo Rpt. 58-12, 23 pp. June 1958. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

This is part of an overall study of efficiency in handling and packing citrus fruits from grove through packinghouse. In comparing cost of handling and packing bulk shipments in the market with cost for handling fruit bagged at shipping point, researchers found that the bulk shipping method has a cost advantage. Terminal market firms may also use their facilities more efficiently by receiving and packing bulk oranges.

DAVIS, I. F., JR., AND METZLER, W. H. SUGAR BEET LABOR IN NORTHERN COLORADO. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 63, 102 pp., illus. Sept. 1958. (Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, cooperating.)

Report discusses problems of sugar beet growers resulting from the declining supply of domestic sugar beet workers and increased cost of hand thinning. Intensified mechanization, as well as improvements in seed varieties, planting practices and weed control, are expected to cut down further on labor requirements. Further progress toward full spring mechanization of thinning operation depends on advancement of modern techniques, such as development of single-germ varieties and uniform planting methods.

DAVIS, V. W. NATURE AND EXTENT OF IRRIGATION IN ILLINOIS. Ill. Agr. Col., Dept. Agr. Econ. AERR24 (mimeo.), 22 pp., illus. July 1958. (Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, cooperating.)

A 1957 survey revealed that irrigated crops in Illinois included corn, soybeans, barley, oats, wheat, hay, and pasture and the specialty crops of vegetables, flowers, nursery crops, small fruit, and orchard crops. Largest irrigated acreage was corn, followed by vegetables, flowers and nursery crops, and soybeans. Major sources of water were wells, springs and run-off water collected in reservoirs, and natural streams. Sprinkler irrigation systems were used by most irrigators. About two-thirds of the farmers irrigating were owners, one-fifth were part-owners, and one-sixth were tenants.

DENNIS, C. C. AN ANALYSIS OF COSTS OF PROCESSING STRAWBERRIES FOR FREEZING. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeo. Rpt. 210, 77 pp., illus. July 1958.

Cost components considered are: (1) Dumping, (2) quality sorting and size grading, (3) slicing and the sugar system, (4) container filling, (5) casing, (6) receiving, checkout, and in-plant transportation, (7) miscellaneous equipment and materials, (8) supervisory and miscellaneous labor, (9) office and administrative expense, and (10) building costs.

DOUGHTY, H. N. CHANGES IN CASTORBEANS DURING FIVE YEARS OF STORAGE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 264, 29 pp., illus. Aug. 1958.

Analysis of castorbeans stored for 5 years show that: (1) They store well with only small economic losses; (2) during the third year the quality of oil decreased from No. 1 to No. 3 oil; (3) after 5 years the oil still met stockpile specifications for No. 3 oil; (4) cracked and broken beans yield more oil than whole sound beans, but the quality is lower; (5) average oil content of both types tends to decrease during storage; (6) stored beans tend to absorb moisture in cold months and lose moisture in hot months, although the average moisture content declines over time.

FISHER, D. A. THE HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE OF 1957. A PROGRESS REPORT. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-274, 11 pp. Sept. 1958.

Nearly 4 million persons worked on farms for wages at some time during 1957, about 10 percent more than in 1956. Most of the increase was in the number of those who did less than 25 days of farm wage work, young people aged 14 to 17, and men who did 25 days or more of farm wage work.

GARLOCK, F. L., JONES, L. A., SCOFIELD, W. H., AND OTHERS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF NORMAN J. WALL. THE BALANCE SHEET OF AGRICULTURE, 1958. U. S. Dept. Agr. Inform. Bul. 201, 30 pp., illus. Nov. 1958.

Farm assets rose to a record \$187 billion on January 1, 1958. Although farm debts increased in 1957, equities of farmers and other farm property owners reached a new peak of \$167 billion at the beginning of 1958. Increases in the value of farm real estate account mainly for the \$10 billion increase in asset values, but another important factor was an increase in the value of livestock on farms.

GOLDSBOROUGH, G. H. NUMBER OF DAYS' SUPPLY OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES IN RETAIL FOOD STORES. A CIVIL DEFENSE STUDY. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 286, 104 pp., illus. Nov. 1958.

This survey indicated that retail food stores had slightly more than 10 days' supply of food, including nonconcentrated fluids. About 83 percent of the food was in forms normally storable for long periods. Regionally, the food supply ranged from less than 10 days in the South to almost 12 days in the West. There were about 2 days' supply of nonconcentrated fluids in retail food store inventories.

GUSTAFSON, R. L. CARRYOVER LEVELS FOR GRAINS. A METHOD FOR DETERMINING AMOUNTS THAT ARE OPTIMAL UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 1178, 92 pp., illus. Oct. 1958.

This bulletin is an analysis of fundamental economic principles for managing a public storage program for grains. It is concerned basically with procedures that can be used to even out supplies of grain by varying the quantity carried over from year to year. Rules are developed that the administrator of a grain storage program, with the help of his economic and statistical advisors, can apply in deciding how much to store or release in any given year.

HATTON, T. T., JR., AND WINSTON, J. R. OVERSEAS VENTILATED SHIPPING TESTS WITH FLORIDA ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 274, 20 pp., illus. Sept. 1958.

Citrus shipped in March, April, or May suffers severe decay and rind breakdown when shipped without some kind of refrigeration. Chemical treatments inhibit decay to some extent, but temperature proved to be the most important factor in preventing spoilage.

HINDS, R. H., JR. BABY CHICK TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS AND EQUIPMENT. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 267, 20 pp., illus. Aug. 1958.

The report describes some special motortruck equipment and accessories, many home-built, which are responsible for keeping shipping losses to a minimum. With the help of properly trained drivers and the specialized truck equipment described, hatcherymen can make successful deliveries in all types of weather to both local and distant customers.

HUGHES, W. F., KEATING, F. E., JONES, J. H., AND MOLDENHAUER, W. C. ECONOMIC RETURNS FROM GRAIN SORGHUM FED TO STEER CALVES ON DRYLAND FARMS OF THE HIGH PLAINS. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. MP-295, 15 pp., illus. Aug. 1958. (Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, cooperating.)

This report appraises the opportunities for dryland farmers in the High Plains of Texas to improve farm income by steer feeding, as an alternative to the sale of grain sorghum. About 220 acres of cropland would provide grain and silage for 100 steers, and on most farms about \$6,300 would be needed to provide feeding facilities. At feed and cattle prices in recent years, a selling price above the initial steer cost of 3 to 4 cents per pound would result in a labor-management income equal to hired wages during the feeding period.

HUNTER, D. L., KAUFER, F., AND MEYER, C. H. APPLE SORTING. METHODS AND EQUIPMENT. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 230, 24 pp., illus. Aug. 1958. (Fruit Industries Research Foundation, Washington State Apple Commission cooperating.)

The reverse-roll sorting table was modified to increase sorting efficiency. Ten to 46 percent more fruit could be sorted on this modified table than on the standard reverse-roll table. As a result of these studies, a new "float-roll" table was designed and tested. About 17 percent more apples could be sorted on the new table than on the improved reverse-roll table.

IBACH, D. B., AND LINDBERG, R. C. THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF FERTILIZER USE IN THE UNITED STATES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Inform. Bul. 202, 31 pp., illus. Nov. 1958.

Evaluates current fertilizer practices, compares output at different fertilizer levels with projected needs, and presents alternative acreage-fertilizer combinations at which projected needs could be obtained. Gives examples of use of fertilizer to minimize unit costs in meeting projected needs, and illustrates optimum use of limited quantities of fertilizer in the cropping system.

JEFFREY, A. D. PLANT RECEIPTS AND USES OF MILK IN FOUR LEADING MARKETS OF THE NORTHEASTERN STATES. Dept. of Agr. Econ., Cornell Univ., Agr. Expt. Sta. A. E. 1091, 101 pp. Apr. 1958. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Report gives detailed information on the plant receipts and disposition of milk for 4 of the principal markets of the Northeast for 1954. Detailed information on organization of these markets is given and a description and explanation of the principal marketing institutions and conditions has been prepared for each of the markets.

KING, GORDON A. THE DEMAND AND PRICE STRUCTURE FOR BYPRODUCT FEEDS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 1183, 158 pp., illus. Aug. 1958.

Describes the principal economic variables that affect the demand interrelationships among the individual protein feeds and the feed grains. Statistical price-estimating equations are presented for the aggregate of all high-protein feeds and for the principal individual byproduct feeds. Data relating to production and utilization of these feeds are also presented.

KRIESBERG, M., LEIMAN, M., AND ALEXANDER, M. THE USE OF FIELDMEN BY WHOLESALE FOOD DISTRIBUTORS AND AFFILIATED RETAILERS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 266, 43 pp., illus. Sept. 1958.

Wholesalers employ fieldmen to help retailers operate more efficiently. Among the specific tasks assigned to fieldmen are: (1) Building sales by fostering cooperation in a joint merchandising program; (2) helping retailer build a store personality; (3) helping to increase the efficiency of the store's operations; and (4) helping the retailer improve and expand his facilities.

LANHAM, W. J., AND BUTLER, C. P. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS IN DEVELOPING A BEEF CATTLE-GRAIN FARM IN THE PIEDMONT AREA OF SOUTH CAROLINA. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 459, 43 pp., illus. July 1958. (Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, cooperating.)

Outlines the annual adjustments required to develop a 161-acre beef cattle-grain farm from a representative 132-acre cotton farm. At the end of a 10-year adjustment period, estimated annual farm income will be \$3,700 and return to the operator for labor and management \$2,100, which is a more profitable level of farm operations than in the original organization.

LEVINE, D. B. CONSUMERS APPRAISE CANNED AND FROZEN FOODS, THEIR PACKAGES AND LABELS, IN ATLANTA, KANSAS CITY, SAN FRANCISCO. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mkt. Res. Rpt. 270, 77 pp. Sept. 1958.

Consumers approve existing containers, despite some expressed faults, such as the difficulty of opening cans or the lack of variety in frozen food container sizes. Existing labels also satisfy most consumers. They expect to find the information usually shown and would not easily accept a label that presented less information. Overall, use of frozen foods was not so widespread as canned food usage.

LEVINE, D. B. HOMEMAKERS APPRAISE COTTON, WOOL, AND OTHER FIBERS IN HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 279, 100 pp. Nov. 1958.

A survey of 2,709 households found that cotton is the fiber most homemakers use or prefer for living-room draperies, table coverings, bedspreads, bed linen, and

scatter rugs. Wool was preferred for wall-to-wall and room-size rugs, although some homemakers favored cotton. An increased interest in man-made fibers was apparent for living-room draperies.

MACPHERSON, D. D. THE MARKET FOR CLASS II MILK IN OKLAHOMA, KANSAS, AND WESTERN MISSOURI. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 263, 46 pp., illus. Aug. 1958.

The report analyzes the market organization and structure for surplus milk in the Federal-order milk markets. It spells out in detail: (1) By whom and how surplus is handled, (2) products processed from surplus milk, and (3) where products are marketed.

PARR, KATHRYN. FARM-RETAIL PRICE SPREADS FOR COTTON PRODUCTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 277, 17 pp., illus. Oct. 1958.

Consumption of cotton has declined in relation to that of other fibers but still accounts for 65 to 70 percent of fibers consumed in textile mills. The 1957 average retail cost, farm value, and spread for cotton products were the same as the 1947-49 averages. The farmer's share varies among products, depending on the amount of workmanship in relation to the quantity of cotton used.

PLATH, C. V., AND GRAY, J. R. DROUGHT PRACTICES USED BY SOUTHEASTERN OREGON CATTLE RANCHERS. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. Inform. 591 (mimeo.) 6 pp. Aug. 1958. (Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, cooperating.)

Evaluates alternatives available to cattle ranches in southeastern Oregon in adjusting to conditions in the drought year of 1955. Ranchers able to lease more range or hayland came out best financially, and buying of hay was the second best method of meeting the problem. Purchase of concentrates was generally less satisfactory than purchase of hay. Ranchers who were forced to reduce their herds to meet the feed shortage suffered a severe drop in income.

PODANY, J. C. COSTS OF MARKETING FLORIDA POTATOES. PACKINGHOUSE TO WHOLESALE RECEIVER. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 233, 15 pp., illus. Aug. 1958. (Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Provides information to producers, packinghouse operators, and others on cost of marketing Florida potatoes and relates these costs to services performed. It also describes the marketing margin for Florida potatoes from packinghouse door to point of first transfer of ownership to firms in Chicago and New York City.

RAUCHENSTEIN, E. SELLING FARMS ON A PRODUCT-PAYMENT BASIS. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 534, 12 pp., illus. Sept. 1958. (Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, cooperating.)

Outlines a plan by which sellers of farms might share with buyers the gains and losses that may arise from changes in prices during the period of installment payments. The seller of a dairy farm, for example, might agree with the buyer to receive as his annual payment the value of a specified quantity of milk.

ROGERS, R. O., AND STUCKY, H. R. COTTON HARVESTING. A COMPARISON OF MACHINE VS. HAND

PICKING. N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Rpt. 17 (mimeo), 30 pp., illus. Aug. 1958. (Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, cooperating.)

With 1957 costs and prices, mechanical cotton picking is economically feasible when a 1-row picker is used as much as 200 hours on upland cotton at a harvesting rate of at least 490 pounds of seed cotton per hour, or is used as much as 160 hours on long-staple cotton at a harvesting rate of at least 350 pounds of seed cotton per hour. Comparable figures for a 2-row picker are 250 hours on upland cotton at a rate of 756 pounds per hour, or 165 hours on long-staple cotton at a rate of 525 pounds per hour.

SHAFFER, P., ANDERSON, D., WISCHKAEMPER, P., AND KARITAS, J. PACKAGING AND PRICE-MARKING PRODUCE IN RETAIL FOOD STORES. A STUDY OF IMPROVED METHODS OF MARKETING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 278, 85 pp., illus. Oct. 1958.

Improvements in packaging, price-marking, and unitizing of produce for self-service were installed in 4 supermarkets. The various methods used are described and the savings on labor and material analyzed. Weekly savings ranged from \$22 in the market with produce sales of \$1,800 per week to \$67 for the one with produce sales of \$6,450.

STANFORTH, S. D., AND CHRISTIANSEN, R. A. THE ROLE OF OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT—A STUDY OF LOW INCOME FARMS. Wis. Col. Agr., Dept. 14 pp. June 1958. (Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, cooperating.)

Off-farm employment among FHA borrowers is explored as an aid in movement out of agriculture or in moving from part-time to full-time farming, and also as a permanent way of life in combination with part-time farming.

THOMPSON, J. W. RENDERING INEDIBLE ANIMAL FATS. ANALYSIS OF PRACTICES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND MINNESOTA. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 283, 62 pp., illus. Nov. 1958.

Describes the collection of raw materials, the production, and the marketing of tallow and inedible tallow and grease in these 2 States. Recommendations directed toward greater returns through more efficient operations and production of high-quality products are made.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. SPECIAL STUDIES OF MARKETING COSTS AND PRACTICES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 240, 21 pp., illus. Oct. 1958.

The farmer's share of the consumer's expenditures for food products in retail stores in 1957 averaged 40 percent. Farm prices of food products were 3 percent higher in 1957 than in 1956. As a result of these increases, retail food prices were higher in 1957, but the major rise came from higher marketing costs.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. USING YOUR COMMUNITY'S HEALTH RESOURCES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Rural Resource Leaflet 5. Aug. 1958. (U. S. Public Health Service cooperating.)

A guide for rural planning groups.

U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. ESTIMATES OF THE FARM POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 1950 TO 1958. Series Census-AMS (P-27), No. 25, 4 pp., illus. Aug. 8, 1958. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

About 20,827,000 persons were living on farms in April 1958, a decline of 4,281,000, or 16.9 percent, from the estimated farm population in April 1950. Farm population has been steadily decreasing. In 1910, 1 in 3 persons lived on a farm. By 1950, 1 in 6, and by 1958, only 1 in 8 was a farm resident. An increasing number of families whose livelihood is not gained directly from agriculture live on farms.

VLASIN, R. D., AND EPP, A. W. ALTERNATIVE CROPPING SYSTEMS FOR SOUTHWESTERN NEBRASKA. A COMPARISON OF NET RETURNS FROM VARIOUS CROP COMBINATIONS. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. SB 443, 35 pp., illus. 1958. (Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, cooperating.)

Reports the results of a study made to learn whether wheat farmers can earn a higher income by producing various alternative crops than by growing wheat alone. Alternative cropping systems considered were wheat-fallow, wheat on fallow plus an alternative crop grown on stubble, and wheat and an alternative crop grown on fallow. Net returns from wheat were higher than any other crop studied; of the alternative crops, grain sorghum gave the highest returns, followed by barley on stubble, proso on stubble, safflower on stubble, safflower on fallow, and oats on stubble.

VOSLOH, C. J., ASKEW, W. R., AND BRENSIKE, V. I. CUSTOM FEED MILLING IN THE MIDWEST. MODEL PLANT OPERATIONS, COSTS, AND CHARGES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 273, 23 pp., illus. Sept. 1958.

Final report in a series of custom feed milling in the Midwest. A plant layout and flow pattern for a model stationary custom feed mill for a small volume operation is discussed. Costs and charges are analyzed.

WEIDENHAMER, M. CONSUMER PREFERENCES, USAGES, AND BUYING PRACTICES FOR POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Rpt. 252, 134 pp. June 1958.

Use of broiler-fryers was high in all regions—ranging from 88 percent in the Northeast to 98 percent of homemakers in the South. Two-thirds of the 3,134 representative homemakers interviewed had served turkey, half had bought stewing chickens, half had bought roasting chickens, and about 1 in 10 had bought duck in the preceding year. About half the respondents had served either frozen pies or dinners.

Statistical Compilations

BIERMAN, R. W. FARM INVESTMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1958. U. S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-84, 19 pp., illus. Oct. 1958.

CHRISTIANSEN, J. R., AND FORD, T. R. TRENDS IN THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS IN KENTUCKY. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 69, 22 pp. Aug. 1958. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

HODGES, E. F. ANIMAL UNITS OF LIVESTOCK FED ANNUALLY, 1909 TO 1957. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 235, 12 pp., illus. Sept. 1958. (Supersedes Statis. Bul. 215, Animal Units of Livestock Fed Annually, 1909 to 1956.)

HODGES, E. F. LIVESTOCK-PRODUCTION UNITS, ANNUAL 1910-56. U. S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-80, 16 pp., illus. Aug. 1958. (Supersedes ARS 43-62, Livestock Production Units, 1910-55.)

SACKRIN, S. M. SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA RELATING TO MANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND LEAF EXPORTS. U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-276, 11 pp., illus. Sept. 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. FARM EMPLOYMENT. MONTHLY, BY STATES, 1950-57; UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1910-57, BY MONTHS, 1940-57. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 236, 46 pp. Sept. 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. FARM POPULATION. ESTIMATES FOR 1958. U. S. Dept. Agr. AMS-80, 8 pp. Nov. 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. LIVESTOCK AND MEAT STATISTICS, 1957. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 230, 307 pp. July 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. RICE, POPCORN, AND BUCKWHEAT—ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, VALUE—BY STATES, 1866-1953. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 238, 64 pp. Oct. 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. SWEET POTATOES ESTIMATES IN HUNDREDWEIGHT BY STATES, 1868-1953. ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, VALUE, AND FARM DISPOSITION. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 237, 37 pp. Sept. 1958.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, FARM ECONOMICS RESEARCH DIVISION. TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE IN 1957. U. S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-79, 8 pp., illus. Aug. 1958.

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