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elements in problems of a seemingly diverse nature are uncovered, and the stage is set for the more technical papers to follow.

In chapters 4 to 7, the authors are concerned with production over time, both with and without storage. Given the costs of producing any output, of storing output, and of changing the level of output, the firm's problem is assumed to be the minimization of costs, in some relevant sense, over a period of time. The demand for the firm's product is treated as a known function of time, and it is assumed that the firm must meet all demands exactly. This special assumption is of greater relevance to the industrial than to the agricultural sector, but the tools that the authors forge are of a wide range of applicability and could be adapted to the purposes of those of us who are interested in agriculture.

Chapters 8 to 13 deal with optimal inventory policies when future demands are uncertain. Here more complex models are considered than have been analyzed by previous workers. They are largely extensions of the Arrow-Harris-Marschak inventory model, which is the root of most current work on inventories, including that of Gustafson on optimal grain storage policy. In two of these chapters, the authors are concerned with applications of inventory theory to problems involved in hydroelectric operations and in stocking machine-repair parts.

Chapters 14 to 17 deal primarily with the development of new mathematical tools for handling the kinds of problems that arise when inventories

are discussed. Several contributions to the theory of stochastic processes are made. Many inventory problems are so complex that solutions to them that can actually be computed are difficult to obtain. The material in these chapters lends itself particularly to comparison of alternative inventory policies as opposed to the computation of a single optimal policy. This is extremely useful from a practical standpoint, as, in actual situations, we are frequently restricted to a limited number of policies for institutional reasons.

Farm management experts and those interested in commodity storage policies will, of course, find much that is useful in *Studies in the Mathematical Theory of Inventory and Production*; also economists who are interested in the supply of agricultural commodities will derive indirect benefit. Many cyclic phenomena in agriculture, such as the so-called cattle cycle, have never been explained satisfactorily. Inventory decisions by producers lie at the heart of many of these phenomena, and it may be that more sophisticated inventory models will provide better explanations than we have had so far. This book provides a basis for developing such models.

Though the volume does not provide an index, it contains a chapter that summarizes all the other papers in detail. It is a challenging but difficult book. Mathematical sophistication and background of a high order are required to read it through, but the rewards are great.

Marc Nerlove

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

ANDERSON, K. E. MILK CONSUMPTION IN THE NATION'S SCHOOLS. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 284, 29 PP. NOV. 1958.

This study discloses the extent of milk services in the public schools. Daily consumption of milk per pupil averaged 0.7 half-pint in schools participating in the Special Milk Program during the survey period, 40 percent more than the average of 0.5 half-pint in other schools serving milk. During the month of the survey, children in public elementary and secondary schools purchased 409 million half-pints of milk. This report shows the consumption of milk in schools by type of lunch service, re-

gions, population density, size of school in terms of enrollment, and by grade level.

BIERMAN, R. W., AND CASE, B.A. FARM-MORTGAGE LOANS OF THE FEDERAL LAND BANKS. U.S. AGR. RES. SERV. ARS-43-86, 78 PP. DEC. 1958.

This is a description of Federal Land Bank lending from 1950 to 1957, inclusive. At the beginning of 1958, the Federal Land Banks held 18 percent of all farm-mortgage debt outstanding. Interest rates on loans outstanding averaged 4.2 percent, compared with an average rate of 4.8 percent for all farm-mortgage lenders. In 1957, the average size of all farm mortgages recorded by the land banks was \$9,050. The major purpose of land bank loans in recent years has been the refinancing of indebtedness, including the refinancing of existing land bank loans.

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

BOWRING, J. R., AND TAYLOR, K. A. TRANSITION TO THE BULK ASSEMBLY OF MILK IN NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND. N.H. AGR. EXPT. STA. BUL. 453, 60 PP., ILLUS. OCT. 1958. (UNDER CONTRACT WITH AGR. MKTG. SERV.)

Describes and discusses the transition of smaller dairy farms from can to tank assembly of milk. Under this system, milk is cooled and stored on the farm in refrigerated bulk tanks, transferred to a tank truck by a power-driven pump, delivered to the dealer, and transferred from tank truck to dealer's tank for processing. Under bulk assembly the point of sale is at the farm. Reaction of producers, dealers, and truckers to the changeover both in prospect and in operation is provided as a guide to community farm leaders and agricultural extension personnel in the development of educational programs. Special emphasis is given to the potential savings to the industry in transportation and assembly costs.

BRIGHT, IMOGENE. FOOD MARKETING COMPANIES. DIVERSIFICATION AND STRUCTURE. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 291, 28 PP. DEC. 1958.

Shows number of companies engaged in food marketing, number of establishments owned by these companies, and extent that the functions of these establishments are diversified. Companies studied included those processing, assembling, and distributing food products but not transporting them. Only 2 percent of the food marketing companies in the U.S. own more than 1 plant, but these companies account for 43 percent of the employees and 52 percent of the payroll of the industry. Only 0.2 percent of all companies in food marketing owned plants that engaged in activities other than those of the parent companies, but these companies had 30 percent of all employees and 38 percent of total payroll in 1954. About 77 percent of these companies were engaged in 2 different industries, and 23 percent in 3 or more.

CAPEL, G. L., GREENE, R. E. L., AND KUSHMAN, L. J. PACKING COSTS AND GRADING EFFICIENCY IN FLORIDA AND ALABAMA POTATO PACKINGHOUSES. FLA. AGR. EXPT. STA. AGR. ECON. MIMEO RPT. 59-7, 37 PP., DEC. 1958. (IN COOP. WITH AGR. MKTG. SERV.)

A continuation and extension of earlier regional work on factors affecting market quality and the use of mechanical harvesters, report deals with problems in packinghouse management and is specifically aimed at determining: (1) Most efficient methods of performing the various packinghouse operations, (2) most efficient combinations of labor and equipment, (3) efficiency of grading, and (4) levels of costs according to type of container. Data on average costs for the season for each type of container and basic data on grading are supplied. In this study, costs were divided into materials, labor, and other. In all three areas studied, the largest group of costs was materials—chiefly bags.

DAVIS, G. B., AND HUTCHINGS, H. M. COSTS AND EFFICIENCIES IN PEA FREEZING OPERATIONS. PART I: VINING. AGR. EXPT. STA. OREG. STATE COL. MISC. PAPER 66, 14 PP., ILLUS. JAN. 1959. (PROCESSED.) (AGR. MKTG. SERV. COOPERATING.)

Compares the costs of plant and field vining on the basis of (1) distance from fields to freezing plants, (2)

scale of operation—output of clean peas per hour, and (3) pea-vine ratio. Cost of vining is a substantial portion of the total cost of operating a pea-freezing plant.

FISHER, D. A., AND KOEPPER, J. M. SURVEY OF FARM LABOR IN MISSISSIPPI. U.S. DEPT. AGR., AGR. MKTG. SERV. AMS-260, 36 PP. [DEC. 1958.]

A survey of Mississippi farms during September 23-29, 1956, showed a total of 211,000 farms, largely small-scale cotton farms. Nearly 60 percent were under 50 acres in size, and over 60 percent reported annual sales of farm products of less than \$1,200. An estimated 628,000 persons were working on the farms. In addition to 170,000 operators who worked on their farms, over 41,000 (20 percent of all farmers) did nonfarm work or worked on other farms. About 60 percent of the Mississippi operators reported some off-farm work during 1956. Their farms were the major source of income for 63 percent of the operators in 1956. There were also 258,000 unpaid family workers on the farms—over two-fifths of all persons working on Mississippi farms during the survey week. About a fifth of the operators hired additional farm labor. During the survey week, 200,000 hired workers were reported.

GERLOW, ARTHUR, AND MULLINS, TROY. RESERVOIRS FOR IRRIGATION IN THE GRAND PRAIRIE AREA: AN ECONOMIC APPRAISAL. ARK. AGR. EXPT. STA. BUL. 606, 24 PP. DEC. 1958.

The estimated average investment for land, levee construction, and pumping plants for 20-, 40-, 80-, and 160-acre completely enclosed reservoirs was \$7,403, \$12,074, \$20,711, and \$38,249, respectively. Cropland was the biggest single item of cost for reservoirs of all sizes. Data on survey farms indicate that at average levels of efficiency irrigating rice from wells on these farms cost more per acre than irrigating from 80- and 160-acre reservoirs, but less per acre than irrigating from 20- and 40-acre reservoirs. Only minor changes in cultural practices were made as a result of irrigating with surface water instead of water from wells.

HARRIS, E. S. MARKETING MARGINS FOR BUTTER. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 289, 45 PP., ILLUS. NOV. 1958.

Creamery butter, despite a decline in per capita consumption, continues to provide farmers with the largest single outlet for milk for manufacturing purposes. The butterfat from 29 billion pounds of milk was used in making creamery butter in 1957—22.9 percent of the total amount of milk produced in the U.S. The farm value of butterfat used in making butter has fluctuated more widely than the retail price of butter. No pronounced single trend is noted in the marketing margin during the 1919-57 period. Extensive changes have taken place in the marketing of butter over the years. Ten actual shipments were studied to provide greater understanding of the butter marketing process. These studies illustrate the variety of services that the several marketing agencies perform in processing butter and moving it to the consumer.

HENEBERRY, W. H., AND BARLOWE, R. PROPERTY TAX TRENDS AFFECTING MICHIGAN FARMERS. MICH. AGR. EXPT. STA. SPEC. BUL. 421, 28 PP., ILLUS. 1958.

Property tax collections have increased about 10 percent per year in Michigan since 1945. Real estate taxes took 8.0 percent of the average Michigan farmer's net income in 1957, compared with 4.1 percent in 1950 and

2.6 percent in 1945. Property taxes in 1956 represented 7.8 percent of the net income of farm operators in a sample of Michigan farm account cooperators, compared with 4.1 percent in 1950 and 3 percent in 1945. The burden of property taxes on farmers is heaviest in the areas surrounding large cities and on relatively unproductive farmland.

HUGHES, W. F., AND MAGEE, A. C. COSTS AND RETURNS OF IRRIGATED PEANUT PRODUCTION, WEST CROSS TIMBERS, 1953-57. TEXAS AGR. EXPT. STA. BUL. 917, 10 PP., ILLUS. SEPT. 1958.

Five years of experience in the West Cross Timber area of Texas show that wells of low capacity (25 to 120 gallons per minute) can be used profitably in production of irrigated peanuts. From 1953 to 1957, yields of peanuts on irrigated land averaged 34 bushels per acre compared with an average dryland yield of 14 bushels per acre. Irrigation also improved the quality of peanuts. It is estimated that irrigated peanut production for these years gave average annual net returns ranging from 19 to 33 percent on investments in irrigation facilities on the farms surveyed.

HUNTER, J. S., CLEMENT, W. E., AND HAVAS, N. PROMOTION OF LAMB—RESULTS OF A CAMPAIGN IN CLEVELAND, OHIO. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 292, 58 PP., ILLUS. DEC. 1958.

Studies the short-run effects of a lamb promotion campaign. Such brief intensive campaigns appear successful in moving increased quantities of lamb and might also be useful in marketing unusually heavy seasonal supplies. To measure the effectiveness of the advertising campaign, researchers analyzed wholesale data, conducted studies in retail stores, compared retail sales and price data, interviewed consumers, and studied the general merchandising practices of retailers with respect to lamb.

HUTCHINS, WELLS A. THE MONTANA LAW OF WATER RIGHTS. MONT. AGR. EXPT. STA. BUL. 545, 121 PP. AUG. 1958.

Part of the revision of "Selected Problems in the Law of Water Rights in the West," issued in 1942 as Miscellaneous Publication 418, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The completed revision will comprise an overall discussion of water rights law for the 17 Western States.

JENNINGS, R. D. CONSUMPTION OF FEED BY LIVESTOCK, 1909-56. RELATION BETWEEN FEED, LIVESTOCK, AND FOOD AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL. U.S. DEPT. AGR. PROD. RES. RPT. 21, 128 PP., ILLUS. NOV. 1958.

Longtime changes in feed consumption by livestock include an increase in the percentage of all feed units coming from hay and a decrease in those from pasture. The formula feed industry has grown increasingly important, and feed additives now play a significant role. Feed inputs per head of livestock have increased over the years, but since 1910, feed consumed per unit of livestock production, excluding horses and mules, has decreased about 20 percent. In recent years, dairy cattle received 30 percent of all feed units including pasture, beef cattle 33 percent, hogs 17 percent, poultry 11 percent, and horses and mules 4 percent.

KIMBALL, N. D. IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN IDAHO UNDER THE DESERT LAND ACT. IDAHO AGR. EXPT. STA. BUL. 292, 39 PP., ILLUS. DEC. 1958.

Three areas—Hazelton, Howe, and Raft River—were surveyed. At Hazelton, complete development in 1956 of

a unit including new buildings averaged \$150 an acre, and annual net farm income was estimated at \$8,547 from a 150-acre unit and \$17,321 from a 270-acre unit. At Howe, the cost per acre of development was only \$56.26; net farm income was estimated at \$6,632 from a 300-acre unit operated independently from an old farm. At Raft River, it cost about \$75 an acre to develop a farm unit, but entrymen's experiences were so varied that income possibilities could not be estimated realistically.

LINDSTROM, H. R., AND LEVINE, D. B. A CONSUMER APPRAISAL OF IMPORTED WOOL FABRIC IN CLOTHING. U.S. DEPT. AGR., AGR. MKTG. SERV. AMS-300 14 PP. FEB. 1959.

A small-scale exploratory study to determine consumers' evaluations of specific features of both imported and domestic wool fabrics in women's clothing revealed that women in the upper income groups, those with more education, and those whose husbands were in managerial, professional, or sales occupations were more likely to have owned and worn clothes made from imported wool fabrics than other women. Imported wool fabrics scored most heavily in ratings for specific characteristics as durability, warmth, and feel but domestic wool fabrics were considered to cost less. In evaluating the remaining characteristics, respondents were equally divided in their opinions between imported and domestic wool fabrics.

MANION, W. M., AND ANDERSON, C. M. FLAXSEED MARKETING PRACTICES AND COSTS AT COUNTRY ELEVATORS. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 301, 47 PP., ILLUS. FEB. 1959.

The bulk of the flaxseed crop enters the market by way of the country elevators in North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota. This study analyzes and evaluates the flaxseed marketing operation at country elevators by studying the costs and returns under present handling practices at individual elevators compared with those for other grains. The main objective is to determine the relative importance of elevator handling costs, transportation charges, and total margin of return over costs on a per bushel basis.

MATHIS, A. G. PROBLEMS IN INITIATING A REPORT OF PRICES RECEIVED FOR BUTTER BY MIDWESTERN CREAMERIES. U.S. DEPT. AGR., AGR. MKTG. SERV. AMS-292, 22 PP. FEB. 1959.

A study of 38 Iowa creameries shows it is feasible to report average weekly net prices based on a sample of creameries. These prices can be expected to show changes from 1 week to another, within one-half cent of the true change in the average price, in 95 percent of repeated trials. This degree of accuracy is possible because transportation and other charges per pound of butter, paid by individual creameries for shipping butter, usually fall close to the average of these charges paid by all creameries. Also, prices reported for butter sold to receivers at interior points were within the range of prices reported for butter sold to receivers at central markets.

MILLER, W. G., CHRYST, W. E., AND OTTOSON, H. W. RELATIVE EFFICIENCIES OF FARM TENURE CLASSES IN INTRA-FARM RESOURCE ALLOCATION. IOWA AGR. AND HOME ECON. EXPT. STA. RES. BULL. 461, 22 PP., ILLUS. NOV. 1958. (NORTH CENTRAL REG. PUB. 84.)

Reports the results of a pilot study concerned with analysis of relationships between some of the conven-

tional land tenure classes—owner-operators, livestock-share renters and crop-share-cash renters—and the use and productivities of land, labor, and capital services employed in Iowa and northern Illinois in 1954. There was no clear evidence that tenure classes differed in efficiency achieved in resource combinations. The nature of the adjustments needed to approach an optimum combination of resources, however, varies between owners and tenants. Owner-operators should have used less of both land and labor and more capital. Tenants were most efficient in the use of labor services, but they were excessive in capital services and deficient in land.

MITCHELL, J. A. SUPPLEMENT TO COMPARATIVE ECONOMIES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF COTTONSEED OIL MILLS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON OIL SUPPLIES, PRICES, AND RETURNS TO GROWERS. U.S. DEPT. AGR. SUPP. TO MKTG. RES. RPT. 54, 71, PP., ILLUS. JAN. 1959.

This supplement adjusts the 1949-50 cottonseed oil mill operating costs and product prices to 1955-56 levels. The economies of different types of completely new mills (hydraulic, high-speed screw-press, direct-solvent, and prepress-solvent) are compared in terms of net revenues per ton of seed processed on the basis of 1955-56 operating conditions for typical U.S. mills. The analysis showed that different types of mills were the most profitable at different annual crushes. The conclusions regarding the most profitable mill in this report differ from those based on 1949-50 data.

MOORE, E. J. EXPANDING THE RETAIL MARKET FOR FLORAL PRODUCTS. SOME ECONOMIC ASPECTS. U.S. DEPT. AGR., AGR. MKTG. SERV. AMS-286, 11 PP. JAN. 1959.

Food supermarkets and variety stores provide an opportunity for expanding the market for floral commodities. This report provides information on the marketing services and functions which growers and wholesalers may provide to help expand the market. Home use of cut flowers and potted plants is a potential area for market expansion. The most important problem in establishing a merchandising program for cut flowers is insufficient market demand. Potted plant sales have been steadily increasing since 1955 while sales of cut flowers have declined. Other problems faced by mass market outlets are also discussed.

PHILLIPS, V. B. HIRED TRUCK TRANSPORTATION IN MARKETING LIVESTOCK. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 297, 16 PP., ILLUS. DEC. 1958.

Producers spent about \$87 million in 1955 for hired transportation by motortruck for moving livestock from farms and ranches to markets. Over three-quarters of the livestock received at terminal public markets and practically all of the animals received at auction markets are hauled by truck. The report discusses variations in length of haul and "for-hire" motortruck transportation costs by species of livestock, market outlets, and regions. For the most part, this report is a source of data rather than an interpretive statement. The report deals only with the year 1955 and only with services used by livestock producers in transporting their livestock to market by hired trucks.

PODANY, J. C. COSTS OF PACKING MICHIGAN PEACHES IN 1957. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 290, 25 PP. DEC. 1958.

This third report in a series on the costs of preparing peaches for the fresh market presents packing costs for

farm and central sheds. It was found that farm sheds made greater use of their existing packing capacity and were able to have lower packing costs than central sheds. The cost data are based on observations made in 5 central sheds and in 20 farm packing sheds. The bushel basket was the principal container used for packing peaches.

POWELL, J. V., AND HANES, J. K. COSTS OF MARKETING APPALACHIAN APPLES. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 300, 24 PP., ILLUS. FEB. 1959.

The Appalachian area is in a period of transition—producers are putting more emphasis on packing apples for fresh markets. This study provides labor requirements and costs of seven of the larger producers marketing apples with methods and types of equipment representative of the area. This information is provided to growers to guide them in changes they are making to raise the efficiency of their entire fresh market operation—from the orchard through the packinghouse.

PRITCHARD, N. T. PRICING EGGS IN CENTRAL MARKETS. U.S. DEPT. AGR., AGR. MKTG. SERV. AMS-287, 11 PP. JAN. 1959.

Discusses ways of establishing prices for eggs in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Los Angeles. As the structures of markets change in response to technological developments and other factors, pricing systems also require adjustment. These analyses are to learn what effects these changes may have on prices and the performance of markets. This report highlights three previous reports discussing pricing eggs in these cities.

ROY, E. P., AND THOMAS, W. P., JR. FINANCING PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF BROILERS IN THE SOUTH. PART II: GROWER PHASE. SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE SERIES BUL. 57, 60 PP., JUNE 1958. (AGR. EXPT. STATIONS OF ALA., ARK., GA., LA., MISS., N.C., S.C., AND PUERTO RICO AND AGR. MKTG. SERV. COOPERATING.)

This is the third report in a series on broiler financing in the South. It is concerned with the extent and methods of financing broiler production by the growers, whose job it is to raise broilers to marketable size. The two previous studies have discussed the dealers and lending agencies.

SOLBERG, E. D. THE WHY AND HOW OF RURAL ZONING. U.S. DEPT. AGR. INFORM. BUL. 196, 58 PP., ILLUS. DEC. 1958.

A discussion of reasons for zoning, what zoning tools are available to a community, and how they can best be used. Many specific examples are given of zoning ordinances to meet specific problems.

TAYLOR, J. C., AND BROWN, R. W. FLUID MILK PLANTS IN THE SOUTHEAST—METHODS, EQUIPMENT, AND LAYOUT. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 232, 77 PP., ILLUS. NOV. 1958. (IN COOP. WITH GA. AGR. EXPT. STA.)

Determines labor and equipment requirements and costs for methods used in performing fluid milk plant operations when the daily volume handled is 6,000 gallons. Application of improved work methods to can receiving operations reduces the cost from \$2.90 to \$2.68 per 1,000 gallons. When milk is received in bulk the cost is reduced from

\$1.36 to \$1.21 per 1,000 gallons. Costs per 1,000 gallons reduced for both types of plant studied by approximately 3.5 percent when the low cost combination of methods is used for handling milk. Cost per 1,000 gallons for handling milk in a type 2 plant with the low cost combination method is about 16 percent less than that for a type 1 plant.

TAYLOR, J. W., AND CLIFTON, R. E. SHRINKAGE AND GRADE OF WHEAT STORED IN COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN KANSAS. U.S. DEPT. AGR., AGR. MKTG. SERV. AMS-291, 14 PP. JAN. 1959. (IN COOP. WITH KANSAS STATE COLLEGE.)

Shrinkage in 21 lots of stored wheat varied from 0.8 bushel to 4.2 bushels for every 1,000 bushels stored. Shrinkage losses increase with every successive elevation. Shrinkage cost data obtained in this study show that with an average cost of one-fourth of a cent per bushel per elevation, a 4-year storage program with two complete rotations of storage stocks annually would cost about 2 cents per bushel for shrinkage losses alone.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH. MARKETING MELLORINE IN SEVEN TRADE AREAS. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 296, 41 PP., ILLUS. DEC. 1958.

Mellorine is a frozen dessert made with fats other than milk fat. One of the principal conclusions from the study is that competition among frozen desserts seems to be secondary to the competition among frozen dessert manufacturers. Since the product is essentially local to the State in which it is made, marketing statistics vary considerably. Sales of mellorine in the seven areas studied are affected by price, promotion, and the marketing strategy of frozen dessert manufacturers in each area. The areas in which studies were made were Dallas-Fort Worth; Tulsa; Little Rock; St. Louis; Portland-Corvallis, Oreg.; Springfield, Ill.; and Charleston, S.C.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. CONSUMER PREFERENCES FOR FROZEN PEAS IN RELATION TO STANDARDS FOR GRADES. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 280, 19 PP., ILLUS. NOV. 1958.

Tests proved the three grades of peas were clearly discriminable by inexperienced tasters. Grade A was preferred in flavor, tenderness, and color. Grade B was ranked next, and grade C last. The two most important characteristics influencing favorable ratings for all grades were taste and tenderness. These characteristics were also the basis for the distinctions consumers made between grades; for other characteristics mentioned there was little difference between grades.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. TRADING STAMPS AND THEIR IMPACT ON FOOD PRICES. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 295, 48 PP., ILLUS. DEC. 1958.

Food prices in retail stores that issue trading stamps have increased by an average of 0.6 percent more than food prices in stores that do not give stamps. This relative price increase was less than the value of stamps issued to consumers, the difference being absorbed by economies associated with increased volume and by a decline in profit

per dollar of sales for stores adding stamps. The cost of trading stamps to retailers, exclusive of handling costs, averaged a little more than 2 percent of each dollar of retail sales for which stamps were issued.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES SUGAR INDUSTRY. PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, MARKETING. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 294, 24 PP., ILLUS. DEC. 1958.

Summarizes the domestic sugar industry and some of the more important changes that took place from 1948 to 1957. During this period, domestic sugar-producing areas, including Puerto Rico and Hawaii, supplied between 51 and 54 percent of the total U.S. sugar requirements. Most of the remainder came from foreign areas, chiefly Cuba and the Philippines. Consumption of sugar in the United States has increased at about the same rate as population during the last 10 years. Raw sugar prices increased about 12 percent during this period. Retail prices for all refined sugar increased about 17 percent. Controls exercised through the administration of the Sugar Act and industry pricing policies have resulted in relatively stable retail prices.

UVACEK, E., AND WILSON, D. L. LIVESTOCK TERMINAL MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 299, 33 PP., ILLUS. JAN. 1959.

The facilities and services made available at the terminal markets by the stockyard company, commission agents, and livestock dealers, and the various charges or costs associated with each are described.

WILLIAMS, W. F., BOWEN, E. K., AND GENOVESE, F. C. ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF U.S. GRADES FOR BEEF. U.S. DEPT. AGR. MKTG. RES. RPT. 298, 199 PP., ILLUS. JAN. 1959.

This study of packers, wholesale distributors, and retailers of meat on the uses and economic effects of Federal grades and proprietary brands for beef shows that Federal grades have stimulated price competition, held down costs of marketing, contributed to changes in the organization of the wholesale meat industry, tended to increase production and consumption of beef, shifted consumption among the grades, and improved the speed and accuracy with which beef prices are transmitted from consumer to beef producers. The study also points out additional advantages of federally graded beef.

Statistical Compilations

CANNON, M. F. CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR FARM COMMODITIES BY STATES AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTALS, 1924-57. U.S. DEPT. AGR., AGR. MKTG. SERV. STATIS. BUL. 246, 70 PP., ILLUS. MARCH 1959.

Supersedes Statist. Bul. 186 of May 1956.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE. A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF FARM TENURE, 1954. U.S. DEPT. AGR. INFORM. BUL. 200, 62 PP. NOV. 1958.

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