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ing view of old problems, and this too is worthwhile.

Finally, this book will be widely and profitably read by agricultural economists of all degrees who want to become more familiar with linear pro-

gramming. It will help them to choose the least-cost mixture of analytic methods for solving problems.

Ronald L. Mighell

Burton L. French

Bibliography of Food and Agriculture Marketing. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. 210 pages. 1958.

THE PURPOSE of this bibliography is to help workers in marketing to overcome some of the obstacles to a greater awareness of international experience. It concentrates on publications

in countries other than the United States and Canada, because of the immediate need for such material written in languages most easily read by those likely to use it.

FAO Marketing Guides. Number 1.—*Marketing Problems and Improvement Programs.* 260 pages. \$2.50. Number 2.—*Marketing Fruit and Vegetables.* 205 pages. \$2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. 1958.

THESE ARE PUBLICATIONS in a new FAO series designed to meet the general demand for information on methods of improving

the handling of agricultural products between the producer and consumer, avoiding wastage, and reducing costs.

Coffee in Latin America. Productivity Problems and Future Prospects. I—*Columbia and El Salvador.* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Columbia University Press. 144 pages. 1958. \$1.75.

The State of Food and Agriculture 1958. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Columbia University Press. 222 pages. 1958.

The Case for an International Development Authority. By Commander Sir Robert G. A. Jackson. Edited, with an introduction by Harlan Cleveland. Syracuse University Press. 70 pages. 1959.

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., AND HAWES, R. L. MILK CONSUMPTION IN NONPROFIT SUMMER CAMPS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 333, 22 pp., illus. June 1959.

In a survey of 109 nonprofit summer camps in 3 Northeastern States, it was found that the number of times milk was served each day, the milk purchasing practices followed by camp directors, the number and kinds of competing beverages available, and methods of serving have an appreciable effect on the level of milk consumption.

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

BAKER, R. L. INTEGRATING EGG PRODUCTION AND MARKETING. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 332, 46 pp., illus. June 1959.

Analyzes circumstances responsible for growth by integrated operations in egg industry and appraises their future importance in egg marketing. Integrated methods of producing and marketing eggs are resulting in reduced unit costs for many firms in the egg industry.

BARLOW, F. D., JR., COOPER, A. S., JR., AND VIX, H. L. E. POTENTIAL MARKETS FOR PARTIALLY ACETYLATED COTTON. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg.

Res. Rpt. 324, 22 pp., illus. July 1959. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. and Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Researchers investigated the potential market for partially acetylated cotton in laundry items. They found that the cost of partial acetylation would probably be more than offset by increased service life of the cotton. Cotton treated in this way is highly resistant to rot, mildew, heat, and scorch.

BITTING, H. W. FACTORS AFFECTING COSTS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION OF FROZEN FOODS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 327, 56 pp., illus. June 1959.

A guide for use of frozen food wholesalers in improving efficiency and cutting food marketing costs. Major factors affecting operating costs in the industry were (1) average size of orders, (2) labor productivity in terms of man-hours per \$100 of sales, (3) average hourly wage rates, (4) efficiency in use of working capital as measured by inventory levels and amount of credit extended, and (5) services provided to customers.

BOTTS, R. R. LIFE INSURANCE FOR FARM FAMILIES. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-92, 62 pp., illus. June 1959.

Life insurance is becoming increasingly important in farm financial planning. This report is designed to meet the need of those who advise farm families in this field for a rather technical knowledge of the subject. It covers the types of policies; the needs served by each; and the more important policy provisions, including how greater use may be made of these provisions in the programming of life insurance to fit changing needs and circumstances.

BRENSIKE, V. J. FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPETITION AMONG FLOUR MILLS IN THE PACIFIC SLOPE STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 362, 64 pp., illus. August 1959.

Covers competitive relationships among flour mills in Wash., Oreg., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and Ariz. Decline in proportion of flour produced in Pacific Northwest was due to a combination of causes, including (1) heavy exports of wheat from the area; (2) possible effects of price supports on trend toward production of lower quality, higher yielding varieties in the Pacific Northwest; (3) increases in transportation charges; and (4) a weaker demand for flour byproducts in this area.

CAMPBELL, P., AND HALL, R. THE MARKET POTENTIAL FOR COTTON LINTERS. AN ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL USES OF AN AGRICULTURAL BYPRODUCT. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 344, 54 pp., illus. July 1959.

This study of factors affecting potential market for linters shows the market for cotton linters for felting uses looks good, but competitive materials and other factors are creating problems in marketing linters for chemical uses. One promising growth market for chemical linters lies in their use for making rag-content paper.

COUTU, A. J., MCPHERSON, W. W., AND MARTIN, L. R. METHODS FOR AN ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES, ILLUSTRATED BY AN ANALYSIS OF TERRACING AND STRIP CROPPING. N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 137, 48 pp., illus. January 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating).

Analyzes conditions under which terracing and selected conservation inputs will be profitable on individual farms; describes technical and economic information required and illustrates procedures to be followed in determining whether any particular set of conservation inputs would be profitable; and discusses conditions under which specific actions of individual farmers might be inconsistent with public interest.

CRICKENBERGER, R. S., AND GIBSON, W. L., JR. FARMING AS A PART OWNER. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 504 (Southeast Land Tenure Res. Com. Pub. 34), 42 pp. April 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

In terms of constant dollars, capital requirements for farming have increased approximately 75 percent since 1940, thus making it more difficult for young farmers to acquire ownership of efficient sized units. A farming career as part owner may enable the young farmer to obtain security of occupancy with limited capital, and may also solve the elderly farmer's problem of underutilization of farm resources. The report contains a section on leasing practices required for successful operation as a part owner.

CSORBA, J. J. THE USE OF HORSES AND MULES ON FARMS. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-94, 14 pp. March 1959.

Numbers of horses and mules in the United States declined from a near all-time peak of almost 26 million in 1920 to less than 3.4 million in 1958. Among farmers using horses and mules in 1956, about two-thirds used the workstock less than 10 days during the year. About two-fifths of the Nation's work animals are to be found in the South Atlantic and East South Central areas, but even there most of them are used very little.

DAVIS, V. W., VAN ARSDALL, R. N., AND WILLS, J. E. MANAGEMENT AND COSTS OF FIELD-SHELLING AND ARTIFICIAL DRYING OF CORN IN ILLINOIS. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 638, 73 pp., illus. February 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Comparison of field-shelling and drying and conventional picking and storing indicates that a farmer should handle 7,000 to 7,500 bushels of corn annually before considering a shift in harvesting method. A 2-man crew represented the most practical and efficient use of man-and-machine hours over the entire harvesting season. The rate of adoption of shelled-corn methods will depend greatly on replacement needs for storage and mechanical pickers. Improvements in the efficiency of field shellers and heated-air driers are needed to reduce costs and to make the shift to field-shelling and artificial drying economically more feasible.

DAY, L. M., AUNE, H. J., AND POND, G. A. EFFECT OF HERD SIZE ON DAIRY CHORE LABOR. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 449, 20 pp., June 1959.

Potential labor economies resulting from increased size of herd and adoption of new techniques of production are reported for various situations. Because dairy labor requirements are characterized by seasonal variations, labor inputs for the pasture- and barn-feeding seasons are shown separately. Illustrations are given of how these data can be used effectively in selecting the operations and size of herd that best fit a particular farm.

DENNIS, C. C. THE LOCATION AND COST OF STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. of Agr. Econ. Mimeo Rpt. 217, 25 pp., illus. March 1959. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. U.S. Dept. Agr. cooperating.)

Presents the changing production pattern and current production costs in several important strawberry producing areas. Considerable variation was found among regions in most of the cost determinants. These variations are reflected in the range among regions in average total cost per pound, which varied from a low of 9.5 cents in Washington to a high of 25.1 cents in Florida.

DEXTER, W. WHAT MAKES FARMERS' PRICES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Inform. Bul. 204, 22 pp., illus. April 1959.

Economic forces that affect prices of crops and livestock described in language for general reader and illustrated with charts. Factors that influence farmers to produce and consumers to buy, and how they add up in terms of the prices farmers get, presented. Effects on farm prices are discussed in chapters on (1) the general price level, (2) changes in supply, (3) income and prices, (4) seasonal price changes, (5) marketing margins and farm prices, and (6) Government programs and prices.

DOTY, H. O. JR. PATTERNS OF RICE DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES. U.S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-306, 19 pp., illus., May 1959.

Study was conducted in 1956-57 to provide the domestic rice industry with fundamental information on the characteristics of the domestic market for rice.

DUBOV, I., AND MACPHERSON, D. D. FARM-TO-RETAIL PRICE SPREADS FOR CHEDDAR CHEESE IN THE SOUTH. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 318, 23 pp., illus. April 1959.

Eight lots of cheese produced and marketed in the Southeast were analyzed as to costs and merchandising methods from the time the whole milk was received at the plant until the cheese was offered for sale by retailers. The lots were produced in 4 different plants at different times of the year. Total plant costs ranged from 30.2 to 35.5 cents per pound. Prices to consumers ranged from 39 to 69 cents per pound; farm-to-retail price spreads varied from 17 to 48 cents; and the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar ranged from 31 to 56 percent.

FARNWORTH, V. THE INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASE INDUSTRY: CHANGES IN MARKETS, PRACTICES, AND COSTS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 342, 56 pp., illus. July 1959.

Industrial use of inedible tallow and grease has been steadily decreasing while increasing availability of raw materials has created a surplus of inedible tallow and grease. The largest new potential domestic market for

inedible tallow and grease is the mixing of these fats with animal feeds, but the market potential has yet to be fully realized. Renderers must consider the problem of quality control to take advantage of this and other potential markets for their byproducts.

FRANKLIN, E. R., FUHRIMAN, W. U., AND PARRISH, B. D. ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS OF COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT SETTLERS. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 597, 46 pp., illus. January 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Columbia Basin Irrigation Project, as planned, will irrigate 600,000 acres. The project's economy is changing rapidly. In 1956, on units under development for 4 or 5 years, owners averaged \$3,300 net returns, renters \$7,000, and owner-renters \$8,600. Typical budgets have been prepared that forecast incomes after full development ranging from \$2,900 to \$7,000 for single units, and \$5,100 to \$15,900 for two units, assuming no debts or rent.

GAARDER, R. O. COMPARISON OF TWO METHODS OF ESTIMATING BACKFAT THICKNESS IN LIVE HOGS—HUMAN JUDGMENT VS. ULTRASONICS. A PRELIMINARY REPORT. U.S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-318, 38 pp., illus. June 1959.

On a test on 170 live hogs measurements made with an ultrasonic device gave better estimates of average carcass backfat thickness than estimates by an experienced hog grader. The ultrasonic device sends a hi-frequency sound wave through the backfat of the hog. After the sound wave reaches the boundary between backfat and lean, or between backfat and backbone, it is reflected back to the surface. The time used for the sound to go down through the fat and return is used as the measure of the backfat thickness.

GERTEL, K. PROFITABLE ORGANIZATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL FARMS OF POTTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 644, 37 pp. February 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Recommended organization of farms with 50, 100, 125, and 250 acres of cropland maintains livestock pattern now generally followed on Potter County farms but involves shifting of poorer croplands to grass and legume mixtures and a combination of off-farm work and part-time farming for farms with 50 acres of cropland. Additional investments needed range from less than \$1,000 to \$7,700; returns to families under suggested organization would range from about \$5,000 to \$10,000 after allowing for interest on the additional capital.

GERTEL, K., FREY, J. C., AND MARTY, R. J. USE OF IDLE LAND IN POTTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, FOR CROPS, PASTURE AND FOREST. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 642, 46 pp., illus. February 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. and Forest Serv. cooperating.)

Of the 40,000 acres of idle land in Potter County, about 21,000 acres could be used for crops with good to fair prospects of annual returns ranging from about \$6 to \$27 per acre, exclusive of interest on clearance or acquisition costs. Approximately \$24 to \$40 per acre could be expected for small additions of seeded pasture to existing farms. Prospects of profitable pasture production are good for most of the idle land in the county.

GOULD, W. A., CRAWFORD, T. M., BROWN, W. N., AND SIDWELL, A. P. A STUDY OF SOME OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE GRADE AND RELATIONSHIPS OF FRESH AND PROCESSED VEGETABLES. IV. WHOLE KERNEL SWEET CORN FOR CANNING AND FREEZING. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 826, 72 pp., illus. Jan. 1959. (U.S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

This study found a direct relationship between raw and processed grades of sweet corn, but the grades were displaced, particularly in the case of the canned product. The grade relationship between raw and frozen corn was more direct. These relationships, however, varied with variety and season.

GRAY, L. R. MARKETING COSTS AND PRICE SPREADS FOR EGGS, FRYING CHICKENS, AND TURKEYS SOLD IN SAN FRANCISCO. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 314, 44 pp., illus. April 1959.

Technological advances in assembly and distribution of eggs have enabled low price spreads to prevail in the San Francisco market. Direct farm-to-retail price spreads for all eggs sold through retail stores in Dec. 1956 and June 1957 averaged 14 cents a dozen. Cumulative gross farm-to-retail price spreads for ready-to-cook fryers processed in the South and sold through chain-owned retail poultry departments in San Francisco in June 1957 averaged 26.1 cents a pound. Similar gross spreads for other types of distribution channels ranged from 12 to 28.5 cents per pound. Cumulative gross farm-to-retail price spreads for both fresh and frozen medium-weight turkeys, ready to cook, in all retail outlets varied seasonally, but average margins for Nov. and Dec. 1956 and June 1957 were 17 cents per pound.

HALDEMAN, R. C. POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY ON COSTS OF TRANSPORTING GRAIN. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 319, 149 pp., illus. April 1959.

Grain from major producing areas of U.S. can be shipped to foreign countries through St. Lawrence Seaway at costs substantially lower than charges by present routes. There appears to be no advantage in shipping grain over the seaway for delivery to U.S. eastern and southeastern milling points. Comparisons are based on studies of carrier costs and shipper charges for transporting grains by barge on inland waterways, by rail, by truck, by St. Lawrence shipping before use of seaway, and by combinations of these, in relation to prospective costs of shipping in oceangoing vessels from lake ports over the new seaway and directly to foreign destinations.

HANSING, FRANK D. BROILER COSTS AND RETURNS IN LOWER DELAWARE, 1952-55. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 327, 30 pp., illus. February 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Records were analyzed for about 2,900 flocks containing about 25 million broilers that were sold between mid-1952 and mid-1955. Size of flock had little influence on returns for flocks containing less than 20,000 birds. Flocks sold at weights between $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds had the highest return per thousand. Data indicate increasing returns for flocks up to 10 weeks of age and decreasing returns for each week thereafter.

HOCHSTIM, E. S. EMPLOYEE FOOD SERVICES IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS: MANAGEMENT APPRAISALS NATURE AND EXTENT, VENDING MACHINES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 325, 100 pp., illus. June 1959.

Describes the market for food services which are provided by manufacturing companies for their employees—the kinds of plants that are and are not included in it, the types of facilities offered, management appraisals of the pros and cons of providing on-premise food, attitudes toward company vs. contractor management of food services, financial arrangements, purchasing practices, appraisals of suppliers. Data on vending machines are also shown.

HUGHES, W. F., MAGEE, A. C., JONES, D., AND THAXTON, E. L. ECONOMICS OF WATER MANAGEMENT FOR COTTON AND SORGHUM PRODUCTION, HIGH PLAINS. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 931, 17 pp. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Four alternative water-management systems designed to offset effects of a declining water supply are available to operators of irrigated farms in the High Plains. Based on 1946-56 average prices, the most profitable system was that in which a full-season hybrid sorghum is the only crop irrigated after August 1. The maximum feasible annual expenditure for water under these circumstances for a typical 320-acre fully irrigated farm is estimated to be \$22.15 per acre for a tenant, \$14.40 for a landlord, and \$8 for an owner-operator.

HUNTER, J. S. CONSUMER PREFERENCE FOR A 6-TO-1 APPLE JUICE CONCENTRATE. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 343, 27 pp., illus. July 1959

Homemakers gave significantly higher ratings to new sevenfold concentrated apple juice than to 2 single-strength commercial apple juices of good quality, according to this sample of 198 households. Tests were made to learn whether the new product has a reasonable chance for success if processed commercially.

JOHNSON, M. B. VOLUME-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIPS OF FARMER'S STOCK PEANUTS STORED IN BULK. U.S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-303, 19 pp., illus. May 1959.

Provides information on weight per cubic foot of farmers' stock peanuts stored in bulk, and the effect of certain grade factors and length of storage on the relation of volume to weight of peanuts.

LARKIN, L. C., AND UPDIKE, A. W. MARKETING MARGINS FOR SUGAR. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 311, 16 pp., illus. March 1959.

Household consumers paid 16 percent more per pound for sugar in 1958 than in 1950, largely because of higher marketing costs. Rise in retail sugar prices from 9.7 to 11 cents per pound during 1950-57 is analyzed in detail. Spread in prices between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays for sugar rose 0.7 cent per pound during 1950-57. Rise in retail prices in 1950-57 was accounted for by higher costs of transportation, labor, wholesaling and retailing, and other factors.

LASSITER, R. L. JR., AND CAPEL, G. L. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FLORIDA CHILLED CITRUS JUICE INDUSTRY. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 305, 15 pp., illus. March 1959.

Florida producers of chilled orange juice increased their use of fresh oranges from 3 million boxes in 1954-55 to over 6 million in 1957-58. In 1957-58, chilled orange juice accounted for 97 percent of total sales of chilled citrus juices produced in Florida. Distribution of citrus juices to consumers is primarily in quart fiberboard containers and through dairy outlets.

LERAY, NELSON, JR., AND CROWE, G. B. LABOR AND TECHNOLOGY ON SELECTED COTTON PLANTATIONS IN THE DELTA AREA OF MISSISSIPPI, 1953-1957. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 575, 23 pp. April 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Labor requirement were lowered significantly between 1953 and 1957. The shift from intensive to extensive enterprise, as average cotton acreage decreased from 718 to 407 acres, accounted for roughly 30 percent of the reduction in man-hour requirements, while the net effect of the expanded use of new technology resulted in an average reduction in man-hour requirements of 10 to 12 percent.

LIFQUIST, R. C. BUYING PRACTICES AND FOOD USE OF EMPLOYEE FOOD SERVICES IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 326, 135 pp., illus. June 1959.

Summarizes preliminary findings of a nationwide survey of inplant food services and includes comprehensive data on expenditures for and use of food by these facilities. Almost 6,000 manufacturing plants with 250 or more employees—about half of the plants of this size in the U.S.—provided some type of regular, on-premise, food service facility for use of plant personnel.

MAITLAND, S. T., AND FISHER, D. A. THE HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE OF 1957. U.S. Dept. Agr. Inform. Bul. 208, 67 pp., illus. June 1959.

Hired farm working force in 1957 totaled nearly 4 million workers and was the largest since 1950. Most of the increase over 1956 was among seasonal workers, with fewer than 25 days of farm wage work during the year. Among workers doing 25 days or more of farm wage work, there were significant increases in the proportions of young persons aged 14 to 17 and of male workers.

MANCHESTER, A. C. THE CHANGING ROLE OF FRUIT AUCTIONS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 331, 16 pp., illus. June 1959.

Report discusses various changes in fruit marketing during last 25 years which have altered the role and importance of fruit auctions. More and more auctions are becoming distributors of higher-priced specialty products rather than mass distributors of more standardized fruits.

MANION, W. M., AND DOUGHTY, H. N. FLAXSEED STORAGE AT COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, AND SOUTH DAKOTA. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 350, 55 pp., illus. July 1959.

This report is on marketing practices and costs of flaxseed storage facilities, operations, and practices employed in storing and handling at country elevators. This is a companion report to Mktg. Res. Report 301.

MARSCHNER, F. J. LAND USE AND ITS PATTERNS IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Handb. 153, 273 pp., illus. April 1959.

Describes the underlying physical factors of land use and their influence in relation to major historical and still evolving institutional determinants of agricultural development and land use. Impacts of industrialization and of the continuing technological revolution within agriculture are emphasized. A pioneering feature is the inclusion of aerial photographs of 168 local areas with descriptive legends.

MOORE, E. J. FLORAL MARKETING BY WHOLESALE GROWERS IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 323, 44 pp. May 1959.

This report is based on data obtained from a sample of 136 growers in the N.Y. market area and 96 in the Chicago area. It describes the marketing channels, methods, practices, costs, and services used by growers in marketing floral products. In both markets, wholesale growers sold most of their cut flowers to commission and merchant wholesalers, and most of their potted plants to retail outlets.

NOLAN, F. L., AND LEVINE, D. B. CONSUMERS' CONCEPTS OF FABRIC. A MARKETING STUDY OF THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FABRIC CHARACTERISTICS IN THE SELECTION OF WOMEN'S CLOTHING. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 338, 60 pp., July 1959.

Women look for these three characteristics in dresses, regardless of occasion or season: (1) Ability of the fabric to hold shape; (2) degree to which it will or will not wrinkle; and (3) colorfastness. Reaction to or evaluation of the fabric in the dress was also strongly affected by the interrelationship of fabric, style, and workmanship. Cost is also an important factor. Cotton was judged the most versatile fiber.

OLSON, RUSSELIO. SOME OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING FARM INCOME IN SOUTHEASTERN OHIO. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bull. 832, 39 pp. March 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Many farmers in southeastern Ohio can increase their incomes by obtaining full-time work in industry or by expanding efficient livestock production. A full-time off-farm job, with as much farming as can be carried on, is the most profitable use the operator can make of his labor. Net income could be increased about \$2,000 for farms of all sizes by using about \$12,000 additional capital to shift some permanent pasture to cropland, improve permanent pasture, and maintain a good-quality dairy herd producing grade A milk for sale.

PUTERBAUGH, H. S., AND KOTTKE, M. W., TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IRRIGATION ON CONNECTICUT FARMS. Conn. (Storrs) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 340, 42 pp., illus. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Supplemental irrigation has become increasingly important in Connecticut in recent years. Among 167 irrigating farms surveyed in 1957, the average number of irrigated acres was 39.1 for vegetable farms, 48.8 for potato-tobacco farms, and 59.2 for dairy farms.

REESE, R. B. FAMILY PURCHASES OF SELECTED FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 317, 110 pp., illus. April 1959.

Compares data from the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey with information from the Market Research Corp. of America to discover demand relationships that are not subject to wide short-term fluctuations. The study reports on family characteristics that reflect the economic and social factors affecting the purchasing of frozen fruits and vegetables; what changes, if any, have occurred in the levels of family purchases for these items; if these changes can be related to income or residence of consumer; and if general patterns or relationships exist that may be useful in projecting potential developments in this market. This study also provides the basis for projections of future demand for frozen fruits and vegetables and other foods.

ROGERS, G. B., AND BARDWELL, E. T. ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN CHICKEN PROCESSING. U.S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-331, 12 pp., illus. August 1959. (New Hamp. Agr. Expt. Sta. and Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Capacities of the plants in this study ranged from 150 to 10,000 broilers an hour. Costs per pound for processing broilers went down as size of plant went up. Economies of scale accruing to successively larger plants are considerably less with fowl than with broilers.

SKRABANEK, R. L., AND DUCOFF, L. J. SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE TEXAS FARMER. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 928, 18 pp., illus. April 1959. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Presents results of interviews conducted in summer 1956, a year and a half after the 1954 amendment to the Social Security Act which provided Old Age and Survivors Insurance coverage for self-employed farmers was enacted. The survey covered operators' knowledge about OASI, their sources of information about OASI, their coverage, their retirement plans, and their opinions of OASI.

SNITZLER, J. R., AND BYRNE, R. J. INTERSTATE TRUCKING OF FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNDER AGRICULTURAL EXEMPTION. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 316, 88 pp., March 1959.

This study of transportation of frozen fruits and vegetables under the exemption of agricultural commodities from rate and route control by the ICC is the second report designed to provide shippers, processors, transportation groups, and others concerned with information on the effects of the exemption. This study deals with calendar years 1955 and 1957, to reflect conditions in the frozen fruit and vegetable industry preceding and following the 1956 court decisions declaring frozen fruits and vegetables to be exempt commodities.

STRICKLER, P. E., AND AHALT, J. D. HARVESTING THE 1956 CORN CROP. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-91, 20 pp. April 1959.

Of the 75.6 million acres of corn harvested in 1956, 86 percent was for grain, 9 percent for silage, 4 percent for hogging and grazing, and about 1 percent for feeding without removing the ears. Almost 90 percent of the 54.3 million tons of silage was harvested with field forage harvesters. Seventy-eight percent of the acreage of corn for grain was picked with mechanical pickers.

TAYLOR, C. C., AND BURCH, T. A. PERSONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBSTACLES TO PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENTS ON SOUTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT AREA FARMS. S.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 466 (Pub. 33 of Southeast Land Tenure Res. Com.), 36 pp. December 1958. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

The major obstacles that impede the progress of individual farmers in the Piedmont in adopting production adjustments and improvements were age and physical handicaps; limited education and training; rapidity of changes in the agricultural economy; inadequate resources; and poor coordination of farm and off-farm employment.

THUROCYZ, N. M., AND SCHLEGEL, W. A. COSTS OF OPERATING SOUTHERN RICE MILLS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 330, 54 pp., illus. June 1959.

Three-fourths of all differences in total costs per 100 pounds of rough rice milled in 23 southern mills during the 1956-57 milling season resulted from differences in the volume produced and in the percentage packaged in consumer containers of 5 pounds or less. Total cost per 100 pounds of rough rice in the 23 mills for all types of services, excluding transportation and the cost of rough rice, ranged from 63 cents to \$1.48, with an average of 98 cents.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. DEVELOPMENTS IN MARKETING SPREADS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN 1958. U.S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-316, 32 pp., illus., June 1959. (Reprinted from Hearings, part 3, before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 86th Cong., First Session.)

This report discusses food prices and the cost of living, recent changes in food prices and marketing changes, management efforts to control costs, results and progress of special price spread studies on various products, and offers a list of recent publications on margins, costs, and practices.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. MARKETING COSTS AND MARGINS FOR FRESH MILK. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 733, 15 pp., illus. Feb. 1959 (rev.)

Briefly describes the marketing of fresh (or fluid) milk, the cost of performing the various marketing operations, and variations in these costs and in the price spread between farmers and consumers.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. MARKETING MARGINS FOR WHITE BREAD. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 712, 14 pp., illus. April 1959.

This report brings to date a publication issued in 1956. Costs of marketing white bread are studied from 1948 to 1958.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, FARM ECONOMICS RESEARCH DIVISION. LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE GREAT PLAINS. A PRELIMINARY RE-

PORT. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-93, 31 pp.,
illus. June 1959.

In the 10 Great Plains States, 99 percent of the privately owned land is in some agricultural use. The average ownership unit has grown from 570 acres in 1945 to 643 acres in 1958. Nearly 30 percent of the owners are 65 or older; 45 percent of the owners do not live on their farm or ranch land. Although there were fewer owners in 1958 than in 1945, there was little change in the proportional distribution of land among those who own it.

VAN ARSDALL, R. N. SELF-FEEDING SILAGE TO BEEF CATTLE FROM HORIZONTAL SILOS—A STUDY OF 49 FARMS. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 642, 44 pp., illus. April 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Silos on these farms averaged a capacity of 181 tons of silage. Spoilage decreased by 1 percent for each additional 50 tons of silage within the observed range of 60

to 500 tons. Initial costs of 200-ton silos varied from \$5 to \$9 per ton of capacity; farmers placed the useful life of horizontal silos at 15 to 30 years. Horizontal feeding space averaged 4 inches per animal, but 3 inches per animal resulted in no ill effects. Feeding gates performed satisfactorily on two-thirds of the farms; suspended gates were the most effective in nearly all respects.

YOUMANS, E. G. THE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND FUTURE PLANS OF KENTUCKY RURAL YOUTHS. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 664, 46 pp. Jan. 1959. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Examines the socioeconomic backgrounds, experiences, and personal characteristics of a special group of rural youths to discover and identify the factors that influence their formal educational attainments and future plans. The population studied consists of boys and girls 16 and 17 years old and their families. This study adds to the existing evidence that differences in socioeconomic status are associated with differences in educational attainments.

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