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cal) swings" have a "lasting import." In simpler words, public programs generated by a business recession can make a contribution to long-run growth.

The report omitted only one timely observa-

tion, that increased concern with economic growth is itself an expression of the currently existing phase of the business cycle; it is a mark of prosperity.

Harold F. Breimyer

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

ANDREW, RICHARD A. A STUDY OF THE SWEET CORN INDUSTRY IN THE MIDWEST FARM ECONOMY. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 232 (No. Cent. Reg. Pub. 95) 116 pp., illus. June 1959.

Presents information on economic relationships and historical developments in the sweet corn industry for the Midwest and the United States. Describes production and consumption trends, the position of sweet corn in the current setting, and the role of processors in the industry; and analyzes the demand, the Midwest supply for processing, and the competition of the Midwest with other regions.

ATKINS, S W. CHANGING SIZE OF FARMS IN TENNESSEE. Tenn Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 229, 15 pp., illus. August 1959. (U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

From a low in the midthirties of 70 acres per farm, the average size of Tennessee farms had grown to 86 acres by 1954. At the same time, average production increased 75 percent, beef and dairy farms having the greatest increase. Among tenure groups, part owners led in expanding the acreage of their farms. Outside forces, mainly nonfarm employment, contributed to the trend by drawing a fourth of the farm operators, chiefly from the tenant group, away from farming.

BERTRAND, ALVIN L., AND OSBORNE, HAROLD W. RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION IN A LOUISIANA COMMUNITY. Louisiana State Univ. and Agr. and Mechanical Col. Bul. 524, 40 pp., illus. June 1959. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Low-income rural areas are a potential source of employees for industry. Mostly, these employees will be unskilled, young, and willing to work for relatively low wages. Many will not travel out of their communities for outside employment unless it is necessary. Certain types of industrialization can represent a way to raise personal income and levels of living in low-income rural communities.

BRIGHT, I. DIFFERENTIALS IN WORKERS' EARNINGS IN SELECTED SEGMENTS OF FOOD MARKETING. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-333, 15 pp., illus. September 1959.

Describes regional differences in hourly earnings of workers in certain segments of the food marketing industry. Hourly rates compared for the Northeast,

<sup>1</sup> State publications may be obtained from the issuing agencies of the respective States.

South, West, and North Central regions. Comparisons also made of rates in food processing, wholesaling, and other parts of the industry. The study was made to provide a foundation for future work on costs of marketing.

CABLE, C. CURTIS, JR., METCALF, ALONZO, AND OTHERS. USE OF COTTON FIBER TESTS BY UNITED STATES COTTON SHIPPERS. So. Coop. Series Bul. 62, 32 pp., illus. June 1959. (Agr. Expt. Stas. of Ala., Ariz., Ark., Ga., La., Miss, Mo., N. Mex., N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. and Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Objectives of the study were to determine (1) nature and extent of use of measures of differences in fiber fineness, fiber strength, and other fiber properties in buying and selling 1956-57 cotton by shippers, (2) influences of these measurements on prices paid and received, and (3) estimated costs of fiber tests to shippers. Data pertinent to these objectives were obtained from 164 shippers in the 13 major cotton-producing States.

CAPEL, GEORGE L. COMPARATIVE COSTS OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR PERFORMING CERTAIN HANDLING OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA CITRUS PACKINGHOUSES. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 609, 69 pp., illus. June 1959. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Purposes of study were to measure the physical input-output relationships in specific packinghouse operations and to use these relationships to show relative costs of alternative work methods under a range of output rates.

CLARKE, JAMES H., MYERS, MARDY, AND HUNTER, J. SCOTT. MILK VENDING—A MARKET-WIDE EVALUATION IN BERKELEY COUNTY, W. VA. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 429, 58 pp., illus. June 1959. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Sales of fluid milk through coin-operated vending machines averaged 1.5 percent of total milk sales in the market area from October 1955 to June 1957. More than 70 percent of milk vended was sold in plants and offices. Before installation of vending machines in these plants and offices, 19 percent of the employees used milk; after installation 63 percent used milk.

DIETRICH, R. A. AND WILLIAMS, W. F. MEAT DISTRIBUTION IN LOS ANGELES AREA. U.S. D.A. Mktg. Res. Rept. 347, 84 pp., illus., July 1959.

The structure of the Los Angeles market for livestock and meat was studied for 1 year to determine (1) geographic sources of supply, (2) types and interrelationships of firms, (3) ways of buying slaughter livestock, and (4) distribution channels.

GARLOCK, F. L., SCOFIELD, W. H., STOCKER, F. D., AND OTHERS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF N. J. WALL. THE BALANCE SHEET OF AGRICULTURE, 1959. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Inform. Bul. 214, 36 pp., illus. October 1959.

The balance sheet as presented here brings together the assets and liabilities of agriculture as though it were one large enterprise. It is the 15th in a series containing comparable annual estimates beginning in 1940.

HENDRIX, W. E. APPROACHES TO INCOME IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE. EXPERIENCES OF FAMILIES RECEIVING PRODUCTION LOANS UNDER THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION. U.S. Dept. Agr. Prod. Res. Rept. 33, 44 pp., illus. August 1959.

Conclusions are based on an evaluation of experiences of 5,555 former low-income farmers who received operating loans during the years 1947-53 from the Farmers Home Administration. Resources commanded while under the program, not those owned or used formerly, were found to be the crucial factor in the incomes and progress of families in the sample. For each \$1,000 increase in credit funds advanced by FHA, over a range from \$500 to \$7,500, income was increased an average of about \$320 per year in the South, \$260 in the North, and \$500 in the West.

HUNTER, E. C. ECONOMICS OF FORAGE PRODUCTION IN THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW AREAS OF COLORADO. A PROGRESS REPORT. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-99, 54 pp., illus. September 1959. (Col. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Recent research work in the Colorado mountain meadow areas has shown that certain management practices can be used to increase the quantity or change the quality of hay produced on the average meadow. If the proper conditions exist, many ranchers can increase production economically by: (1) Applying approximately 50 pounds of nitrogen fertilizer per acre; (2) periodically seeding adapted legumes into the existing sod; or (3) combining these two practices.

JONES, A. D., JR. WOOL WAREHOUSES AND THEIR OPERATION IN THE ELEVEN WESTERN STATES. N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 440, 59 pp., illus. June 1959. (Agr. Expt. Stas. of Western States and Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Presents information to show (1) the type of operators, structure, and condition of wool warehouses in Western States; (2) facilities and equipment used; (3) nature and extent of the handling, preparing, and other services relating to wool at warehouses of various types and the charges or costs involved; and (4) operating practices and problems.

NELSON, PAUL E., JR., AND PAUL, ALLEN B. OWNERSHIP CHANGES BY PURCHASE AND MERGER IN SELECTED FOOD INDUSTRIES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 369, 24 pp. October 1959.

Eight food industries representing all levels of food marketing were surveyed. Of the companies surveyed, 26 percent made acquisitions, disposals, or both during 1952-58. Within most industries the larger companies made the most acquisitions. Methods of acquisition and disposition most frequently adopted were through purchase.

PEDERSEN, JOHN R., MITCHELL, WILLIAM L., AND PRITCHARD, NORRIS T. MOVEMENT OF SHELL EGGS INTO RETAIL CHANNELS IN THE CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA. U.S. Agr. Mktg. Ser. AMS-338, 12 pp. Sept. 1959.

A study of Chicago egg distribution channels and the Chicago egg movement report resulted in a revised market news report on movement of eggs into retail channels that will be more useful to egg handlers than the previous report. Research on revision of similar reports in other cities is in progress.

PEIER, J. D., AND GILLILAND, C. B. CAPACITY AND PROCESSING TRENDS IN THE FATS AND OILS INDUSTRY. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 360, 43 pp., illus. September 1959.

Rapid shift in recent years to high-speed screwpress and solvent extraction in the oilseed industry has greatly increased the yield of vegetable oils. These methods yield about 30 pounds more cottonseed oil per ton than the older hydraulic method. More than four-fifths of all cottonseed and more than nine-tenths of the soybeans are processed by these improved methods.

PODANY, J. C., AND FARRIS, D. E. COSTS OF PACKING ARKANSAS PEACHES IN 1958. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 361, 16 pp., illus. August 1959. (Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Average time required to pack a bushel of peaches was 15.5 man-minutes. Total cost (including labor, overhead, and material) averaged 72.6 cents a bushel. Overhead costs ranged from 3.7 to 20 cents per container. Costs of materials was about 48 cents a bushel.

REED, ROBERT H. ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IN ASSEMBLY AND PROCESSING LIMA BEANS FOR FREEZING. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeo. Rpt. 219, 106 pp., illus. June 1959. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Major objectives of report are (1) to develop estimates of total cost of processing frozen lima beans with efficient crew and equipment organization; (2) to determine basis for integrating field and plant operations that will minimize total costs; (3) to show how costs are affected by variations in scale of operation, length of operating season, distance of field-to-plant haul, percent of manual grade-out, and proportions packed in different styles of pack; and (4) to present this information in a way to indicate which methods are most economical in producing given outputs.

RINEAR, EARL H. COMPARATIVE ACCURACY OF TWO METHODS OF PRICING TURKEYS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 359, 15 pp., illus. Aug. 1959.

Sale of turkeys on a live, flock-run basis results usually in overestimates or underestimates of ready-to-cook yield and percentage of grade A turkeys in flocks. Comparisons of estimated yields and grades of 153 flocks of live turkeys with actual yields and grades showed overestimates and underestimates of as much as several hundred

dollars for individual flocks. Sale of flocks on the basis of actual yield and grade results in a more equitable basis of pricing for both seller and buyer.

ROCKWELL, G. R. INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE: THEIR EFFECTS ON FOOD CONSUMPTION. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 340, 152 pp., illus. June 1959.

This study of the influence of differences in family income, by major income classes, on food consumption at home, found that total consumption of food increases with the number of persons in the household, although consumption per person declines as household size increases. When family income increases, the quality of food consumed increases more than the quantity.

ROGERS, GEORGE B., AND BARDWELL, EDWIN T. MARKETING NEW ENGLAND POULTRY. 2. ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN CHICKEN PROCESSING. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 459, 58 pp., illus. Apr. 1959. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Economies of scale are much more pronounced for plants processing broilers than for those processing fowl. Under standard conditions, and with each of 10 sizes of model units operated at 100 percent of capacity, unit costs in processing broilers decline from 5.1 cents per pound at 150 birds per hour to 2.6 cents at 10,000 birds per hour. Unit costs in processing fowl decline from 4.0 cents at 120 birds per hour to 2.6 cents at 6,000 birds.

STOCKMAN, L. H., AND CLEMENT, W. E. EFFECTS OF COUPONS AND SPECIAL OFFERS ON SALES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE, SHORTENING, AND SALAD AND COOKING OILS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 356, 23 pp., illus. Aug. 1959.

The most apparent effect of coupons and special promotion offers in influencing the demand for butter, margarine, shortening, and salad and cooking oils was to influence some consumers temporarily to switch brands. Among families most likely to use deals were those that were white, large, in upper income level, of higher educational level than those not availing themselves of the deals, or had young homemaker.

SUTHERLAND, J. G., BISHOP, C. E., AND HANNAH, B. A. AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FARM AND NONFARM USES OF RESOURCES ON SMALL FARMS IN THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT, NORTH CAROLINA. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 138, 55 pp., illus. May 1959. (U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Nonfarm employment is an effective means of supplementing income of families on small farms in the North Carolina southern Piedmont. To obtain an equivalent income from full-time farming would usually require a larger additional investment than most operators of small farms would be able or willing to make. The safer means of improving income would be to organize farm and nonfarm work requiring a smaller additional capital investment in farming.

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, Rev. Sept. 1959, 27 pp., illus.

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

U.S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, FARM ECONOMICS RESEARCH DIVISION. FARM COSTS AND RETURNS, COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS BY TYPE AND LOCATION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Inform. Bul. 176, Rev. Aug. 1959, 71 pp., illus.

This annual publication contains information on costs, returns, and related data for 1958 and earlier years for 32 important types of commercial farms in 18 major farming areas in the United States. This revision includes information on wheat-fallow farms in the Pacific Northwest, a farm type not included in earlier issues.

### Statistical Compilations

HODGES, E. F. ANIMAL UNITS OF LIVESTOCK FED ANNUALLY, 1909 TO 1958. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 255, 12 pp., illus. October 1959.

HODGES, E. F. LIVESTOCK-PRODUCTION UNITS, ANNUAL 1910-57. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-103, 16 pp., illus. June 1959.

TAYLOR, M. M. SELECTED STATISTICS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE IN NEW MEXICO. N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Rpt. 21, 99 pp., illus. March 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. EGG AND POULTRY STATISTICS THROUGH 1957. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 249, 183 pp. May 1959.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. FARMERS' EXPENDITURES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES AND MACHINERY WITH RELATED DATA, 1955. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 243, 98 pp., illus. March 1959. (Bur. of the Census cooperating.)

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. FEDERAL MILK ORDER MARKET STATISTICS, 1947-56. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 248, 185 pp., illus. May 1959.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. FLAX-SEED AND RYE: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, VALUE, BY STATES, 1866-1953. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 254, 96 pp. July 1959.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. PRODUCTION EXPENSES OF FARM OPERATORS, BY STATES, 1949-58. U.S. Dept. Agr. AMS-85 (Revised 1959). October 1959.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. SUPPLEMENT FOR 1958 TO LIVESTOCK AND MEAT STATISTICS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Supplement to Statis. Bul. 230, 150 pp. June 1959.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. SUPPLEMENT FOR 1958 TO MEASURING THE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION OF FARM COMMODITIES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Supp. for 1958 to Agr. Handb. 91, 29 pp. September 1959.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. WOOL

STATISTICS AND RELATED DATA THROUGH 1957. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 250, 183 pp. May 1959.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE. FARM-MORTGAGE DEBT AT NEW HIGH LEVEL. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-107, 7 pp., illus. July 1959.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE. TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE IN 1958. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-106, 11 pp., illus. August 1959.

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