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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

ANDERSON, K. E., AND HOOFNAGLE, W. S. THE MARKET FOR FOOD IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 377, 58 pp., illus. Jan. 1960.

About 85 percent of total value of food used in schools was acquired through commercial channels in nearby markets. Almost a third of the school food dollar was spent for fluid whole milk. Enough milk was distributed during the year to provide each child with 154 half-pints. Ground beef was one of the most popular items in the menu.

BOUMA, JOHN C., AND KRIESBERG, MARTIN. MEASURES OF OPERATING EFFICIENCY IN WHOLESALE FOOD WAREHOUSES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 399, 32 pp., illus. May 1960.

Report explains methods for determining and recording how efficiently warehouse space is used, rate of filling retailers' orders, number of errors made, amount of goods damaged in handling, and similar factors. Ways of computing possible savings from use of additional materials-handling equipment also are explained.

BRENSIKE, V. J., AND VOSLOSH, C. J., JR. PRICE SPREADS FOR FORMULATED POULTRY FEEDS IN ILLINOIS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 378, 19 pp., illus.

Farmer's share of retail price of formulated poultry feeds in Illinois has remained at about 50 percent since 1953. Costs have risen for manufacturers and retailers of formula feeds, though retail prices have declined. Farm prices of ingredients used in these feeds have also declined. More high-energy feeds, with larger proportions of grain, have helped to keep the farmer's share of the retail price stable.

BURNS, DAVID J. MARKETING NEW JERSEY FRESH VEGETABLES. PART II. PRACTICES, PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. New Jersey Agr. Expt. Sta. A.E. 238, 30 pp. February 1960. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

With favorable economic conditions, demand for fresh vegetables will continue to increase with growth in population. This report presents information on how New Jersey growers, with their favorable location in relation to consuming markets, can maintain and possibly increase their share of the market.

CLARKE, D. A., JR., McALLISTER, C. E., AND AGNEW, D. B. CLASS III MILK IN THE NEW YORK MILKSHED. II—AN ECONOMIC DESCRIPTION OF THE MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 396, 28 pp., illus. April 1960.

Describes operations of milk manufacturing plants in the New York-New Jersey milkshed. Nearly 40 percent of milk receipts during 1958 were used for purposes other than fluid milk or cream. Disposing of these class III supplies is difficult because flow of milk varies throughout the year. For the market as a whole, 2.5 times more milk is available for manufacture in May than in November.

COLEMAN, W. J. STATE-COUNTY-LOCAL COOPERATION UNDER DELAWARE DRAINAGE LAWS. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-98, 40 pp. Dec. 1959.

Until the late 1930's, State laws pertaining to drainage financing and operations, with minor exceptions, limited responsibility to local organizations. Then the Federal Government in its Civilian Conservation Corps and Soil Conservation Service program, and the State recognized that providing technical and financial services to landowners and drainage organizations resulted in a public benefit. As a result, drainage organizations and landowners have received substantial technical and financial aid. For more than a decade, the State and county have appropriated funds to match expenditures of local organizations for construction and maintenance of ditches. Contributing to success of this cooperative endeavor is the current law, which apparently affords the local organization powers needed to establish and operate an efficient enterprise.

CONNOR, L. J., LAGRONE, W. F., AND BACK, W. B. FARM AND NONFARM INCOME OF FARM FAMILIES IN WESTERN OKLAHOMA, 1956. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. B-552, 19 pp., illus. Mar. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Of 40 farm families in 8 western Oklahoma counties, 90 percent reported some off-farm income. The average cash income per family was \$3,783. Of this, net farm income was \$2,105; gross off-farm work income, \$978; and other off-farm sources of income, \$700. About 44 percent of the cash income of these farm families was from off-farm work.

COWHIG, J. D., AND MAITLAND, S. T. AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXPERIENCED HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE, 1948-1957. U.S. Dept. Agr. Inform. Bul. 225, 19 pp. April 1960.

Over 7 million persons were employed as hired farm workers at some time during a recent 10-year period. This number represented about 6 percent of the U.S. labor force in February 1958 when information was obtained. Over half of these persons had done farm wage work in 1957, the latest year covered by the survey.

DALLAVALLE, Q. F. FARM INVESTMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—1959. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-119, 18 pp., illus. Apr. 1960.

Farm mortgages owned by life insurance companies on January 1, 1959, amounted to \$2,661 million, \$82 million more than on January 1, 1958. Although this was only 2.47 percent of the total assets owned by life insurance companies, it represented 23.6 percent of the outstanding mortgage debt—the largest share held by any other institutional lender.

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DIETRICH, R. A., AND WILLIAMS, W. F. SEASONALITY OF CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA CATTLE FEEDLOT OPERATIONS. U.S. Dept. Agr. AMS-384, 19 pp., illus. May 1960.

Feedlot operators in these States place relatively large numbers of cattle on feed in early summer and fall and market finished cattle principally during late fall and winter. Changes were apparent in the seasonal pattern of cattle moving to feedlots, but no pronounced shifts were seen in the seasonality of cattle on feed or of marketings from feedlots.

DOUGHTY, H. N. EVALUATING SOYBEANS BY DIELECTRIC ANALYSIS AND OTHER METHODS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 367, 36 pp., illus. Oct. 1959.

An electronic device for quickly measuring the oil content of soybeans has been tested commercially and is reasonably successful, but needs further refinements before it is put into general use. Improvements now being developed may make it possible to pay producers on the basis of the oil content of the beans. New device now measures the oil content as accurately as the content can be estimated by the usual grading practices.

DUROST, D. D., AND BARTON, G. T. CHANGING SOURCES OF FARM OUTPUT. U.S. Dept. Agr. Prod. Res. Rept. 36, 57 pp., illus. Feb. 1960.

Major source of increase in farm output from the Civil War to the end of World War I was an increase in the cropland base. Between World Wars I and II, the increase was due largely to the direct substitution of mechanical power for animal power. From World War II to 1955, the greater farm output resulted chiefly from technological improvement, which increased production both per acre and per animal.

EISGRUBER, L. M., AND JANSSEN, M. R. CHANGES IN FARM ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION IN A CENTRAL INDIANA TOWNSHIP—1910 TO 1955. Ind. (Purdue) Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 686, 20 pp., illus. Dec. 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Information about changes in farming in Forest Township, Clinton County, Ind., has been recorded in varying intervals since 1910. Changes in Forest Township are probably typical of changes in central Indiana, particularly in type-of-farming area (5a) in which the township is located. Many of the changes that have occurred in this township have also taken place in varying degrees throughout the rest of Indiana.

ELLIS, H., BARLOWE, R., AND HILL, E. B. INHERITANCE OF FARM PROPERTY IN MICHIGAN. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Special Bul. 388, 30 pp. Rev. Oct. 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Describes the Michigan laws in effect at the end of 1952 that relate to the inheritance of farm property, by descent and by will, and certain related laws. As other States have different laws, this information may not apply to property of Michigan residents, particularly real estate, that is located outside the State. The information is designed to give farm residents a general idea of what may happen to farm real and personal property upon death of the owner.

FABER, FRED L. COMMERCIAL POULTRY SLAUGHTER PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES. NUMBER, SIZE, LOCATION, AND OUTPUT. U.S. Dept. Agr. AMS-379, 28 pp., illus. April 1960.

Large-scale plants processed more than half the commercial poultry slaughter in 1957 though they accounted for only one plant out of five. Small plants processed only 8 percent of the output. Number of plants has been declining in the older egg-production areas, and new plants with large slaughtering capacities have been built in commercial poultry-meat production areas. Medium-sized plants handled 40 percent of the output.

FISHER, L. K., BURKHOLDER, R., AND MUEHLBEIER, J. THE FARM REAL ESTATE MARKET IN NEBRASKA. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. SB 456, 22 pp., illus. Mar. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

The land market in Nebraska is mainly a parcel market involving the purchase and sale of tracts of land that are not complete farms. A considerable number of tracts sold were operated as complete farms prior to the sale but were incorporated into existing farms by the purchasers, reflecting a trend toward larger farms. By increasing the number of acres operated, a farmer may be able to reduce cost per unit of production by increased scale of operations and fuller use of previously underemployed resources. Thus farm incomes may be increased.

FRYE, R. E., AND GRUBBS, V. D. PROMOTION OF FARM PRODUCTS BY AGRICULTURAL GROUPS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 380, 27 pp. January 1960.

A survey of agricultural groups during late 1958 and early 1959 showed that slightly over 1,100 of these groups were engaged in promotion. They spent about \$67 million during the fiscal year ending in 1958 for the promotion of agricultural products. Besides the \$67 million, about \$800,000 was spent on foreign promotional activities. About \$1.4 million was spent on research related to promotion.

GARLOCK, F. L., HAMLIN, E. T., TAYLOR, C. C., AND BURCH, T. A. FINANCING DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL GRADE A DAIRY FARMS IN PIEDMONT AREA, SOUTH CAROLINA. S.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 482, 35 pp. Apr. 1960.

Two factors seem to have been associated with the rate at which 39 sample farmers in the Piedmont area of South Carolina who established small grade A dairy enterprises after World War II increased their net worth. One was the time at which the adjustment to grade A milk production was started. Farmers who started the adjustment in 1947-50 had the greatest gains in net worth during the first 3 years of adjustment. Those who started in 1950 and 1951 made the smallest gains. The second factor was the amount of off-farm income that the farmers had during the period of adjustment. Farmers who had no off-farm income made the most rapid progress in developing their dairy enterprises and increasing their net worth. The smallest gains were made by farmers who had substantial amounts of off-farm income.

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GERRA, MARTIN J., AND DEXTER, WAYNE. EGG PRICES . . . AND THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THEM. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Bul. 5, 11 pp., illus. April 1960.

Presents the more important results of a research study of egg prices and the factors that influence them in non-technical language to aid producers, marketing agencies, and others engaged in this industry.

HENDERSON, H. A., and ATKINS, S. W. COST AND RETURNS FROM SHEEP IN TENNESSEE. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 306, 20 pp., illus. Dec. 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

This report deals with a procedure for estimating costs and returns from a 30-ewe flock producing spring lambs under different resource situations. The situations range from no idle resources to shelter and all pasture available at no cost to sheep. For some producers, information on net returns above cash expenses is a useful guide in determining relative returns from different production situations.

HILL, H. L., AND STANFORTH, S. D. A MODIFICATION OF LEASING ARRANGEMENTS TO EXPAND FARM OPPORTUNITIES. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 213, 23 pp., illus. Aug. 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Equity and efficiency in leasing arrangements are necessary to avoid transfers of income between tenant and landlord and avoid conflict of interest between landlord and tenant after the lease is drawn up. This must be accomplished by the application of a sound understanding of the principles of equity and consistency in leasing so they can be applied to all individual circumstances and adjust to changing conditions in farming.

JOHNSON, R. G., AND NODLAND, T. R. LABOR USED IN CATTLE FEEDING. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Sta. Bul. 451, 16 pp. Mar. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

This bulletin presents labor requirements for feeding cattle according to jobs performed and related to the number fed. It was found that even using hand-feeding methods, large numbers of cattle were more efficient in use of labor than small numbers. Increasing size of small lots, however, gave greater increase in efficiency than that obtained by increasing size of large lots.

KLEIN, JACK E. MARKETING MILK IN ALASKA. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 385, 29 pp., illus. Mar. 1960.

Analyzes Alaskan milk marketing practices, sources of supply, and types of milk distributed in Alaska. Less than half of the milk drunk in Alaska is fresh milk; a large market exists for other forms of milk, such as recombined, concentrated, evaporated, and dry milk.

LAGRONE, W. F., AND CONNOR, L. J. FARM ADJUSTMENT OPPORTUNITIES ON FINE-TEXTURED SOILS OF SOUTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. B-538, 48 pp., illus. Feb. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Opportunities for farmers to improve income on fine-textured soils in southwestern Oklahoma are limited by

relatively low prices for products sold and high prices for items used in production. Opportunities for increasing per acre yields through use of fertilizers and crop rotations are limited. Efforts to increase the permeability of these soils through mechanical means have not been satisfactory, and terracing and contour farming appear to be the most desirable means of controlling erosion and conserving moisture.

LE RAY, N. L., AND ROHRER, W. C. EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO MANPOWER IN CALVERT COUNTY, MD. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 467, 37 pp., illus. Mar. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Unemployment and underemployment can be decreased in a rural area by adjustments within agriculture, by increased nonfarm employment opportunities in the area, and by movement of individuals to other areas. Effectiveness of any program to increase employment of Negroes in Calvert County will depend upon the degree to which leaders recognize that individual differences exist.

LEVINE, D. B., AND LINSTROM, H. R. MANUFACTURERS' OPINIONS OF COTTON AND LEATHER USED IN SHOES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 392, 69 pp., illus. April 1960.

Cotton is still the fabric used in greatest volume in shoes linings. Almost two-thirds of the shoes manufactured in 1958 contained vamp or forepart linings made of cotton or part cotton. Cotton thread was used in about 85 percent of the shoes, nylon in about 40 percent. Nylon thread is most often used in parts receiving greatest strain, and cotton in other parts. Leather was used for uppers in 85 percent of the shoes.

LLOYD, R. D., AND HECHT, R. W. OVERHEAD LABOR ON NORTHERN NEVADA CATTLE RANCHES. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 209, 32 pp., illus. Sept. 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Ranchers can boost their profits through minimizing overhead costs by (1) using ranch rather than nonranch workers for as many overhead jobs as possible; (2) avoiding use of costly seasonal ranch workers on overhead jobs; (3) doing overhead jobs when crop and livestock labor requirements are low; (4) giving machinery timely and adequate maintenance; (5) overhauling machinery before haying season; (6) timing work on buildings and fences to take advantage of normal ranch labor supply; (7) planning construction of new improvements to make best possible use of available ranch labor; (8) making efficient use of a minimum number of business trips; and (9) using records to improve ranch management.

LOONEY, ZOLON M., AND GHETTI, JOSEPH L. EFFECTS OF TANDEM LINT CLEANING ON BALE VALUES, WEIGHT CHANGES, AND PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 397, 20 pp. May 1960.

Use of two or more lint cleaners in tandem at cotton gins raises the grade of much of the cotton, but it also reduces the weight of the bale for which the grower is paid. The net result varies. Some farmers receive more for their twice-cleaned cotton than they would with no lint cleaning or with one cleaning, especially if the quality is low; others receive less. Excessive drying of lint, especially when two or more cleaners are used, raises the grade but is definitely unprofitable to the farmer. Two lint cleaners in tandem reduced the weight of some of the lower grade cotton as much as 30 pounds per bale.

MAGEE, A. C., AND ROGERS, R. H. COMBINING LIVESTOCK WITH CASH CROPS ON BLACKLAND FARMS. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. MP-376, 11 pp., illus. Oct. 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Operations on more than 100 farms were studied in the Blackland area in 1957 to learn how farmers have combined livestock with cash crops to increase returns, to use labor fully, and to sell homegrown feeds and forage through meat animals and poultry. Labor and feed requirements and other production costs provide a guide in considering the following enterprises: cow-calf, stocker steer, feedlots steer, sheep, hogs, and laying hens. Average prices received in 1957 were used to develop enterprise budgets for typical farm situations.

MARSCHNER, F. J. BOUNDARIES AND RECORDS. EASTERN TERRITORY OF EARLY SETTLEMENT WITH HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE CADASTER. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. Rpt., 73 pp., illus. 1960.

Problems of land ownership, land use, and taxation that had to be solved in European countries were similar to those found in the eastern section of early settlement. The unique feature in the evolution of the cadaster is that, although short-cut procedures were at first assayed in these countries in much the same way as we are doing, in the end all of them used essentially the same method of resolving their difficulties. In short, defining and marking boundaries in the field, surveying and measuring the areal components quantitatively and qualitatively, and keeping records of the results obtained is the only reliable method.

MARTIN, ROBERT G., AND HESTER, O. C. MARKETING AND PRICING PUERTO RICAN RAW SUGAR. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 394, 40 pp., illus. April 1960.

Methods of pricing and marketing Puerto Rican sugar have changed substantially in recent years. Selling raw sugar on the basis of average prices for certain periods ranging from a few weeks to a year, rather than on the spot market price on the day of sale, is increasing. Mills are also making more use of the services of operators who buy raw sugar from mills in large quantities and sell it to mainland refiners. Practices followed in the sugar trade from Puerto Rican producer to mainland refiner are described in detail.

METZLER, W. H., AND ARMENTROUT, W. W. FARMING, AND FARM EXPANSION IN FAYETTE, RALEIGH, AND SUMMERS COUNTIES, WEST VIRGINIA, 1958. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 439, 12 pp. Dec. 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Results of a survey of 297 farms in the 3-county area indicate that the area has a large amount of labor that is not fully used. They indicate also that a large amount of local capital exists and that there are many residents with managerial experience and ability. What is lacking is a community plan that will use all these resources in a way that will build the economy the area needs and should have.

OWENS, T. R., AND CLARKE, D. A., JR. CLASS III MILK IN THE NEW YORK MILKSHED: III.—COSTS OF MANUFACTURING DAIRY PRODUCTS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 400, 57 pp., illus. May 1960.

Report gives costs of processing class III milk into selected products at typical plants. Three types of plants were studied: A receiving station, a Cheddar cheese plant, and a plant processing milk into cream and nonfat dry milk. Costs were estimated at 16.6 cents per hundred-weight of milk for the receiving station and from 44.8 to 73.5 cents for manufacturing plants. Estimates were based on requirements for buildings, equipment, labor, and other items of expense for processing milk into selected products.

PHILLIPS, RICHARD. COSTS OF PROCURING MANUFACTURING, AND DISTRIBUTING MIXED FEEDS IN THE MIDWEST. CASE STUDY OF FOUR TYPES OF ORGANIZATION. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 388, 76 pp., illus. April 1960.

Costs were slightly lower for independent retailer-manufacturers than for three other systems of manufacturing and distributing mixed feeds. Costs are affected less by the type of organization than by specific factors influencing the cost of ingredients, plant production, and the costs of sales, advertising, and research. Other systems studied were the premix operation with mixing done by dealers, concentrate operation with grain added by dealers, and centralized complete-feed operation through dealers without mixing facilities.

SMITH, E. J. PRODUCING EGGS IN NEW JERSEY. AN ECONOMIC STUDY. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-113, 20 pp., illus. Feb. 1960.

In trying to improve efficiency and maintain their competitive position, New Jersey poultrymen have made several changes. Among the more important of these are an increase in size of flock, a higher rate of lay per hen, more widespread use of cleaners, graders, and automatic feeders to replace hand labor, and the raising of several lots of replacement birds to permit more efficient use of production facilities and labor throughout the year. Despite these changes, unfavorable cost-price relationships have depressed earnings in recent years.

STALLINGS, D. G. MARKETING DOMESTIC DATES. PACKINGHOUSE PRACTICES AND COSTS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 373, 19 pp., illus. Nov. 1959.

Chainstores are biggest single outlet for domestic dates, having taken more than half of the 1956-57 sales. Produce wholesalers and specialty wholesalers took 25 percent, and the remaining approximately 25 percent went to general-line grocery wholesalers, independent retailers, bakers, candy-makers, mail order buyers, and retail date shops.

STEWART, C. E. RECENT LAND AND GROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT IN UTAH UNDER THE DESERT LAND ACT. AN ECONOMIC APPRAISAL. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 418, 36 pp., illus. Mar. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Few family farms were developed in Utah under the Desert Land Act. Only small acreages were cleared and irrigated. Some ventures were successful, and opportunities exist for further success. The magnitude of these opportunities hinges on supplies of ground water. Five areas were selected for detailed study—Grouse Creek, Pavant Valley, River Bed, Skull Valley, and Snake Valley. The desert-land program has been valuable in the study areas from the standpoint of exploring ground-water resources. Much valuable experience and information have been acquired by applicants and Federal agencies for use in future development.

THOMPSON, J. W. LARD MARKETING MARGINS AND COSTS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 376, 23 pp., illus. Jan. 1960.

Slaughter-to-retail price spread for a pound of lard rose from 7.9 cents in 1949 to 11.2 cents in 1958—an increase of 2.2 cents for retailing and 1.1 cent for wholesaling. From 1949 to 1958 about 66.4 percent of annual lard production was sold directly to consumers for food, 22.7 percent was exported, and about 10 percent was sold to manufacturers of shortening.

THORFINNSON, T. S., SWANSON, N. P., AND EPP, A. W. COST OF DISTRIBUTING IRRIGATION WATER BY THE SPRINKLER METHOD. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. SB 455, 34 pp., illus. Mar. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Cost of distributing water varied among the 132 farms studied. Many factors were responsible—number of acres irrigated, number of acre-inches of water delivered during the irrigation season, kind of fuel used in the power unit on the well, efficiency of the pumping plant, design of sprinkler system, and extent of irrigation as related to the capacity of the irrigation plant.

VAN DRESS, M. G., AND MYERS, MARDY. EFFECT OF CONSUMER PURCHASES OF NONFAT DRY MILK ON PURCHASES OF FRESH, EVAPORATED, AND FILLED MILK. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 372, 32 pp., illus. Nov. 1959.

Families purchasing nonfat dry milk have a higher total consumption of milk products than families not using nonfat dry milk. Patterns of milk purchases of 477 families in the Chicago metropolitan area were studied over a 3-year period.

WALRATH, A. J. IMPACTS OF CHANGES IN LAND USE—A STUDY OF AN URBAN-RURAL AREA OF SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN. U.S. Dept. Agr. ARS 43-95, 53 pp., illus. Nov. 1959. (Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

This publication is concerned with an area that has been greatly affected by an influx of people into rural communities as a result of new housing developments or other nonagricultural uses of the land.

WHYTE, D. R., SHARP, E. F., LARSON, O. F., AND LERAY, N. L. MIGRATORY FARMWORKERS IN NEW YORK STATE, 1959, AND COMPARISONS WITH 1953, 1957, AND 1958. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-121, 10 pp. Apr. 1960.

This report summarizes the research findings on (1) changes in the size of the out-of-State seasonal farm

labor force in New York State and factors affecting the size of this labor force; (2) changes in the composition of the Negro migratory labor force, 1953 to 1959; (3) composition and employment and earnings of Negro migratory workers, 1953 to 1959; (4) composition, employment, and earnings of Puerto Rican seasonal farmworkers, as reported in 1959 study; (5) employment and earnings in farm and food-processing work within New York State, as found in 1959 study.

WOODS, H. S., AND BUDDEMEIER, W. D. INCREASING PRODUCTION AND EARNINGS ON FARMS WITH BEEF-COW HERDS IN THE UNGLACIATED AREA OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. South. Ill. Univ. School Agr. Pub. 6, 40 pp., illus. 1959. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Suggestions for developing high-earning farms on which beef-cow herds are important enterprises are as follows: (1) Increase productive capacity of the soil; (2) adopt recommended soil-erosion control measures and include as much grain as possible in the cropping system; (3) produce hay and pasture crops on land unsuited to frequent cultivation because of topography; (4) increase volume of business to make more complete and efficient use of resources; (5) if capital is limited, use it where return is high and rate of turnover rapid; (6) employ fully the farm labor supply in field crop production, on livestock enterprises that use the grain and roughage crops produced, or on other labor-intensive crop enterprises; (7) know the advantages and limitations of beef-cow herds; (8) follow production practices that will result in high production per cow; and (9) use other livestock in place of, or in conjunction with, a beef-cow herd.

Statistical Compilations

BURKHEAD, C. E., MORGAN, J. J., AND MINOR, E. S. COTTON AND COTTONSEED. PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACRES, YIELD PER ACRE, PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, PRICE AND VALUE, BY STATES, 1944-58. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 264, 20 pp. April 1960.

STROHBEHN, R. W., AND WUNDERLICH, G. LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE GREAT PLAINS STATES, 1958. A STATISTICAL SUMMARY. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 261, 80 pp., illus. Apr. 1960.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR FARM COMMODITIES BY STATES, AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTALS, 1924-59. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 262, 72 pp., illus. April 1960.

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