



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>
aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

Selected 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. MILK CONSUMPTION BY CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AND AT HOME IN RELATION TO SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 408, 19 pp. June 1960.

Children in grades 5 through 9, in schools participating in the Special Milk Program, consumed 7 percent more milk during a representative 24-hour period than children attending other schools. Almost 29 percent of children in Special Milk Program schools drank milk other than that normally served as part of the plate lunch; only 16 percent of the children in schools with milk services but not under the Special Milk Program drank extra milk.

ANDREWS, R. A., AND FRICK, G. E. THE SOIL BANK PROGRAM IN COOS COUNTY, N.H. N.H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 468, 51 pp., illus. June 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Conservation Reserve Program has not changed total agricultural production in the county significantly. Only a few commercial farms are enrolled in the program. Most of the acreage came from uneconomic units. Total income to the county remains the same. Expenditure of income will change, with more spent on consumer goods and less on farm supplies and services. Nonparticipating farmers face increased costs through reduction in sources of supplemental hay for feed and of land for expanding farm size.

BARRY, GOODLOE, REINBOLD, T. D., AND ENGER, M. R. EVALUATION OF NEW CONTAINERS FOR SCHOOL MILK. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 407, 46 pp., illus. June 1960.

Evaluates two milk containers recently introduced in American schools: Tetrahedral paper container and the 5-gallon dispenser can. Both tetra containers and dispenser cans reduced the costs of packing milk. There was little to choose between the tetra and the conventional ½-pint containers in the serving operation; serving milk from cans required substantially more labor and equipment.

BAUDER, WARD W. IOWA FARM OPERATORS' AND FARM LANDLORDS' KNOWLEDGE OF, PARTICIPATION IN AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE PROGRAM. Agr. and Home Econ. Expt. Sta., Iowa State Univ. of Sci. and Technol. June 1960. (Agri. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Purposes of the study were to find out to what extent farm operators and farm landlords were participating in OASI, their knowledge and opinions of it, what changes they recommend in the program, and the retirement plans of operators and landlords 50 years of age or older.

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

BLAKE, HELEN T., AND FRIEND, LLOYD F. MILK DATING REGULATIONS—THEIR EFFECT ON MILK DISTRIBUTION AND MERCHANDISING PRACTICES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 415, 36 pp., illus. July 1960.

Milk producers, distributors, and consumers in many localities are affected by regulations that require dating of milk cartons and bottle caps. This report describes these regulations and some of their effects. Researchers studied milk distributing practices in 34 areas enforcing some form of dating on milk containers and analyzed practices in 8 of the areas.

BOLTON, B. INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CENTRAL LOUISIANA MIXED FARMING AREA. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. D.A.E. Cir. 257, 91 pp., illus. Mar. 1960. (Mimeographed.) (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Almost a third of the open-country households studied were rural nonfarm. A fourth of these families received less than \$1,000 money income in 1956, and slightly more than half received less than \$2,000. Low incomes tended to be heavily concentrated among Negro families, families with household heads over 54 years of age, those with household heads who had completed 4 years of schooling or less, and those retired, unemployed, or receiving welfare. About a third of the farms were commercial farms without nonfarm income, and the rest were part-time or residential units.

BOWLES, GLADYS K., HOERMANN, SIEGFRIED, AND ROHRER, WAYNE C. POPULATION OF THE NORTH-EAST. GROWTH, COMPOSITION, AND DISTRIBUTION, 1900-1950. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 468, 107 pp. illus. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Between 1900 and 1950 population of the 12 States from Maine to West Virginia grew at a rate of 1.3 percent. By 1950 the area had 44.1 million people; it is conceivable that it could have more than 60 million people in 1975. Proportion of foreign-born white persons decreased between 1900 and 1950, and proportions of nonwhite and of native-born white increased.

BURK, MARGUERITE C. CONSUMPTION OF PROCESSED FARM FOODS IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 409, 47 pp. June 1960.

Proportion of foods commercially processed beyond the minimum necessary for retail sale as fresh or raw rose from 25 percent in 1925 to 35 percent in 1954; proportion of foods handled by marketing agencies rose from 80 percent to 91 percent. Use of frozen foods increased nine-fold and of canned foods 275 percent. Increases in income had more effect on use of frozen foods, and perhaps baked goods, than on other processed forms.

CAMP, THOMAS H. BETTER LOADING METHODS FOR TRUCK SHIPMENTS OF PEACHES IN TUB-TYPE BASKETS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 420, 20 pp., illus. August 1960.

The alternately inverted loading method can be used effectively for motortruck shipments of fresh peaches packed in $\frac{1}{2}$ -, $\frac{3}{4}$ -, and 1-bushel baskets. The main advantage of this method over the conventional upright load is that it is possible to get more containers in the same space and thus reduce transportation and refrigeration costs per basket. Fruit bruising was not significantly greater in the inverted baskets.

CHAPOGAS, PETER G., AND HALE, PHILIP W. PREPACKAGING EARLY CALIFORNIA POTATOES AT POINT OF PRODUCTION. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 401, 20 pp., illus. June 1960.

California White Rose potatoes, prepackaged and shipped in either 10-pound paper bags with mesh windows or 10-pound polyethylene bags, arrived at eastern markets in good condition. Total costs of packing, loading, and transporting were about the same for both kinds of bags. During a 7- to 9-day rail shipment the average weight loss in the paper bags was 7 ounces (4 percent) and only 1.3 ounces (0.8 percent) in the polyethylene bags.

CHRISTENSEN, R. P., AND MICKA, E. S. THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM IN MAINE. EFFECTS IN AROOSTOOK, FRANKLIN, AND KENNEBEC COUNTIES. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-123, 31 pp., illus. June 1960.

Reports findings from field surveys made to learn about effects of the Conservation Reserve Program in Aroostook County and in Franklin and Kennebec Counties in Maine. These surveys were made after farmowners had applied for participation in the 1959 program. Reductions in crop production, labor, fertilizer, and other resources purchased annually occurred on farm of participants. Farmowners participated because they wanted to retire or reduce the size of their operations. Nonparticipants said that rental payments were not high enough to make participation profitable.

COOPER, M. R., AND McRAE, R. H. THE AMERICAN COTTON BALE PACKAGE AND OUR FOREIGN MARKETS. U.S. Dept. Agr. AMS-386, 19 pp. June 1960. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. and Foreign Agr. Serv. cooperating.)

Contains major findings of an extensive study on the shortcomings of the U.S. cotton bale package as received in foreign markets. Includes information on causes and effects of these shortcomings and on means of reducing or eliminating them.

DAVIS, E. G., JOHNSON, H. A., AND HAREN, C. C. URBANIZATION AND CHANGING LAND USES. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED REFERENCES, 1950-58. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 825, 212 pp. May 1960.

Provides a sampling of available materials from all parts of the United States for the years 1950 through 1958, together with selections from Canada, Great Britain, and a few other countries when these items seem to be applicable to conditions here. No effort was made to provide complete coverage on any subject or any region.

DOMINICK, BENNETT A., JR. RESEARCH IN RETAIL MERCHANDISING OF FARM PRODUCTS—APPRAISAL OF METHODS AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 416, 46 pp. July 1960.

This report constitutes an appraisal and summary of published research directly related to methods used in retailing farm products from August 1946 to September 1958. General objective of the more than 200 reports published on this subject was to determine the effectiveness of specific methods in increasing sales of and demand for farm products.

EMORY, WILLIAM, AND WOLF, JACK S. A STUDY OF PRACTICES AFFECTING THE USE OF MAJOR VEGETABLE OILS FOR REFINING AND PROCESSING. Graduate School of Bus. & Pub. Admin., Washington Univ. July 1960. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

An analysis of the major segments of the vegetable oilseed and vegetable oil industries in the United States. It draws together information concerning the economic, technological, and managerial conditions and developments in these industries.

ENOCHIAN, ROBERT V. MARKETING FROZEN BREAD: A PRELIMINARY REPORT. U.S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-395, 15 pp., illus. August 1960.

Distributing bread in frozen form rather than in the conventional way could reduce costs 2 cents a pound-loaf. Economies in production and distribution can more than offset added cost of freezing. But acceptance of frozen product by wholesale baker, retailer, and consumer has to be considered.

FAVER, W. H., JR., WOODALL, C. E., AULL, G. H., AND TAYLOR, C. C. THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC CHANGE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA. S.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. AE 189, 58 pp., illus. Jan. 1960. (Mimeographed.)

Rapid economic and sociological change in South Carolina has disrupted the rural setting for which most of its local government machinery was designed and present machinery is overburdened with increasing dependence on State and Federal aid. The nature and origin of major problems facing local government are examined and some of the more immediate problems are brought into focus.

FOLZ, WILLIAM E., AND MANCHESTER, ALDEN C. CHAINSTORE MERCHANDISING AND PROCUREMENT PRACTICES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 417, 24 pp., illus. July 1960.

Buying and merchandising practices of retail foodstores have been changing rapidly, and many of the large independent supermarkets have organized so that they compete with the big chains. Direct buying of fruits and vegetables from shipping points has become available to practically all but the smaller unorganized stores. Direct buying from shippers is not likely to go higher than 50 to 60 percent of the total volume of fresh fruits and vegetables; the rest will continue to be bought at terminal markets.

GINN, JOHN L., AND HALE, PHILIP W. PACKAGING CALIFORNIA CAULIFLOWER. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 414, 36 pp., illus. July 1960.

Of several methods studied, the cheapest way to pack and ship cauliflower from California to eastern markets was to trim it fully, prepackage it by overwrapping with transparent film, and ship it in fiberboard boxes. Most expensive was the bulk pack in "pony" crates. Savings resulted mostly from trimming off heavy wrapper leaves and packing and shipping only the edible curd.

HALE, PHILIP W., AND STOKES, DONALD R. PREPACKAGING CALIFORNIA GRAPES AT SHIPPING POINT. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 410, 35 pp., illus. July 1960.

Fresh table grapes prepackaged in California arrived at eastern markets in as good condition as grapes shipped in bulk boxes. Consumer packages also protected grapes from damage when customers handled them in retail stores, provided a more sanitary method of display, and reduced retail labor requirements and spoilage losses. Eight kinds of packages were evaluated.

HAVAS, NICK, GRUBBS, VIOLET DAVIS, AND SMITH, HUGH M. COMBINING KINDS OF RETAILER PROMOTIONS. EFFECT ON SALES OF SELECTED FOOD PRODUCTS. U.S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-397, 16 pp., illus. August 1960.

When foods were promoted at retail by three methods at the same time, the increase in sales exceeded the sum of the increases in sales when each kind of promotion was used separately. Thirty promotions using 1, 2, or 3 of the selling methods were studied in 12 Boston food supermarkets.

HINDS, JAMES F., AND MYERS, MARDY. EVALUATION OF PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS ON HOME DELIVERY MILK ROUTES, CUMBERLAND, MD. U.S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-394, 14 pp., illus. August 1960.

Specific types of promotional materials were randomly distributed to households. Analyses of sales for a non-promotion base period and the test period for home delivery routes receiving the promotional materials and for similar routes receiving no promotional materials revealed only slight differences in sales of specified dairy products. This type of promotion is considered to be of light intensity in time, effort, and cost relative to promotional and merchandising practices normally used for these dairy products.

HUNTER, J. SCOTT. CONSUMER PREFERENCES AMONG PULP-FORTIFIED AND UNFORTIFIED GRAPE-FRUIT JUICES FROM RED AND WHITE FRUIT. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 398, 23 pp. May 1960.

Canned juice from red grapefruit sometimes becomes discolored when unfortified. Agricultural Research Service has developed a method of fortifying the juice with the pulp from the fruit to prevent discoloration. A market test of fortified juice indicated that it is acceptable to consumers. It may provide an additional market for red grapefruit and give consumers a slightly more nutritious juice.

KANEL, D. OPPORTUNITIES FOR BEGINNING FARMERS. WHY ARE THEY LIMITED? Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 452 (North Central Regional Pub. 102), 27 pp., illus. May 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Since World War I, opportunities for beginning farmers have been limited. In 1945-54, only 16 percent of the farms in 13 North-Central States became available to beginning farmers, though 31 percent were vacated by older farmers. Farm enlargement accounted for the resulting decrease of 15 percent. Because many young men lack savings, access to capital, and experience as farm managers, they are not able to compete successfully for farms, and must seek nonfarm jobs.

KRIESBERG, MARTIN, AND CROSSED, CHARLES. COST CONTROL IN RETAIL FOOD STORES BY USE OF WHOLESALE SALERS' ACCOUNTING SERVICES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 411, 38 pp.

Wholesaler handling of store accounting for associated retailers is a significant development in wholesaler-retailer cooperation. The service provides timely information on store operation and, hence, opportunities to increase retailer efficiency. Accounting statements show cost of goods sold, operating expenses, and net earnings of the store.

MCALLISTER, C. E., AND CLARKE, D. A., JR. CLASS III MILK IN THE NEW YORK MILKSHED: IV. PROCESSING MARGINS FOR MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 419, 102 pp., illus. August 1960.

Net returns from the manufacture of dairy products from class III milk in the New York-New Jersey milkshed remained relatively stable during the 10-year period studied. This report is fourth in a series dealing with pricing of class III milk in this milkshed.

MAIER, F. H., HEDRICK, J. L., AND GIBSON, W. L. THE SALE VALUE OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 148 (Southeast Land Tenure Res. Committee Pub. 35), 51 pp. Apr. 1960. (N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. and Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

This is a study of the market value of flue-cured tobacco allotments. Data were obtained from three producing areas—Pittsylvania County in the Piedmont of south-central Virginia; Greene, Wilson, and Pitt Counties in the coastal plain of east-central North Carolina; and Forsyth and Guilford Counties in the Piedmont of north-central North Carolina—for 1954-57. During the last 3 years of this period, tobacco allotments were cut successively 5, 12, and 20 percent below the previous year's allotment.

MAIER, F. H., MAITLAND, S. T., AND BOWLES, G. K. THE TENURE STATUS OF FARMWORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 1217, 91 pp., illus. July 1960.

Attempts to answer these major questions: Why have owner-operators not made up a larger proportion of the adult male agricultural work force? After the 1930's, what forces reversed the previous half-century trend away from owner-operated family farms? What farm-tenure developments may be expected in the future?

MEITZLER, W. H., AND SARGENT, F. O. INCOMES OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 950, 12 pp., illus. Mar. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Incomes of migratory workers in southern Texas during 1956 averaged \$781 per worker—male heads averaged \$1,145, average earnings per family, varying with size, averaged \$2,208. Workers averaged 131 days work during 1956.

MULLINS, T. PRODUCTION PRACTICE AND COSTS AND RETURNS FOR MAJOR ENTERPRISES ON RICE FARMS IN THE DELTA AREA OF MISSISSIPPI. Miss Agr.

Expt. Sta. Bul. 595, 24 pp., illus., May 1960.

(Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Modern rice farming was extended to the Mississippi Delta immediately after World War II. At the outset, the cultural practices used in growing rice on the heavy clays of the Mississippi Delta were largely on a trial and error basis. These soils produce at high levels when well managed. Farmers are using various methods of land preparation and seeding and different rotation systems involving rice and other crops to cope with new problems.

PARTENHEIMER, E. J., AND ELLIS, T. H. COSTS AND RETURNS FROM CROP PRODUCTION IN THE LIMESTONE VALLEY AREAS OF ALABAMA. Ala. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeo. Rpt., 68 pp. Feb. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Presents information on input-output relationships, costs, and returns for the major crops grown in the Limestone areas of northern Alabama. Two types of crop budgets represent existing and improved practices, the latter based on what is currently done by the "best" farmers in the area.

PURCELL, MARGARET R. NONFAT DRY MILK PACKAGED FOR HOUSEHOLD USE. MARKETING PRACTICES AND COSTS OF MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 403, 49 pp. June 1960.

Farmers received 15 cents of each dollar spent for instant nonfat dry milk in December 1958. The rest of the consumer's dollar for this product was divided as follows: Processors, 14 cents; distributors (for instantizing, packaging, advertising, and distributing product), 48 cents; wholesalers, 5 cents; and retailer, 18 cents.

RA, EDWARD L. FLORAL WHOLESALING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 406, 80 pp., illus. June 1960.

Sales of floral wholesalers in southern California were about \$18 million in 1956 and are increasing at the rate of about 8 percent a year. Local growers produced 88 percent of the commodities sold. Firms selling foliage plants and cut flowers such as gladiolus, carnations, stock, and chrysanthemums are increasing in size and number; wholesalers of other cut flowers are declining in number and in their share of total sales.

TAYLOR, C. C., AULL, G. H., WOODALL, C. E., AND FAVER, W. H., JR. SUGGESTED PROCEDURES FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF FARM REAL ESTATE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. S.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. AE 188, 20 pp. Jan. 1960. (Mimeographed.) (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Procedure outlined, designed as a flexible general guide for assessment of rural property, represents only the minimum recommended action but is designed so that additional refinements may be added within basic framework.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. MEAT CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND PATTERNS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Handb. 187, 67 pp., illus. July 1960.

Summarizes previously published findings on meat consumption for use of extension personnel, market researchers in the food industries, and others concerned with market development.

WEIDENHAMER, MARGARET. HOMEMAKERS' USE OF AND OPINIONS ABOUT EGGS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 405, 77 pp., illus. July 1960.

Homemakers rate eggs as most healthful of the common breakfast foods. When they think of a substantial, or even medium-sized breakfast, they think of eggs. Many homemakers feel that people who are not engaged in heavy physical labor and people who are not overweight do not need a substantial breakfast. If these homemakers could be convinced that such people need a "good" breakfast, they would automatically include eggs in their breakfasts.

WILLIAMS, WILLARD F., AND UVACEK, EDWARD. PRICING AND COMPETITION OF BEEF IN LOS ANGELES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 413, 114 pp., illus. [July 1960]

Basic changes in beef production and marketing have raised new problems for meat wholesaling and retailing industries in Los Angeles, and further adjustments in the marketing system are needed. Los Angeles was chosen for a market "case study" to show adjustments that have followed development of supermarket retailing, and rapid growth of the commercial cattle-feeding industry in the West. Such changes have been especially evident in that area, but the findings will be useful in other areas where similar changes have taken place.

Statistical Compilations

ROYSTON, REGINALD, HOLMES, IRVIN, AND PARK, EARL L. FRUITS AND TREE NUTS. BLOOM, HARVESTING, AND MARKETING DATES, AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTIES, BY STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Handb. 186, 125 pp., illus. July 1960.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. COMMERCIAL HATCHERY PRODUCTION, BY STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-59, REVISED ESTIMATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 267, 24 pp. July 1960.

**AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
RESEARCH**

Is published quarterly by the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The printing of this publication has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, Feb. 10, 1959.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 20 cents a single copy, 75 cents a year, domestic, \$1 foreign.