Industrial Estates: Tool For Industrialization. By William Bredo. The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois. 243 pages. 1960. $6.00.

ALTHOUGH the establishment of industrial estates has recently become one of the major tools for effecting orderly industrial development, this institutional arrangement is not an innovation of recent origin. The idea, born in England at the turn of the century, has found expression in the expanding numbers of industrial estates in the United States as well as in many other countries throughout the free world.

The experience of industrial estate promoters has been generally favorable. Well-organized estates have been found to offer external economies to small- and medium-sized industrial establishments. Bredo's concept of "nursery" factories is intriguing. Small factories located on the estates are provided ample space to grow as they are nourished by the external economies which the estate provides. This is only one of several features that have contributed to the ready acceptance of this tool among underdeveloped countries now attempting to achieve further industrialization. Presumably, a study of the experience record of industrial estates will provide guidelines to those who plan to use this device both here and abroad.

This is what Bredo does in *Industrial Estates.* He presents a lucid expository account of the growth of these estates, including several "how to" chapters, and an extensive appendix. The appendix provides numerous actual case descriptions, as well as examples of typical agreements consummated by estates and their tenants.

Bredo's *Industrial Estates* should attract a wide audience. The general reader, the researcher, and the area development specialist will find a nontheoretical frame of reference applicable to his area of interest.

Agricultural economists, particularly those who work with the Rural Development Program, will be able to apply the Bredo work to their studies. Many researchers concerned with the low-income problem in agriculture regard industrial development as a partial answer to the underemployment problem in low-income areas. But the limitations of the industrial estate technique must be borne in mind, for example, the establishment of industry in estates presupposes that the problems associated with choosing industries to be appropriately located at the proposed estate site have been surmounted.

As do many studies that chart the pathway, Bredo's study raises numerous questions. We would be interested to learn how industrial estates may affect the cost structure of plants locating there, vis-a-vis their competitors. The information contained in this practical volume might well be applied to the increasing body of locational theory. Perhaps answers to some of these problems will be forthcoming in later studies.

Paul R. Kulp

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

ANDERSON, KENNETH E., AND HAWES, RUSSELL L. THE HOUSEHOLD MARKET FOR SELECTED CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 427, 33 pp., illus. Sept. 1960.

More than half of all families bought canned peaches, fruit cocktail, snap beans, corn, and peas during the 12 months studied. About 6 out of every 10 families bought peaches and almost as many bought fruit cocktail. Slightly more than half bought snap beans, and 7 out of every 10 bought corn and peas. Purchases of most items were lower in the South than in other parts of the country.

BARKER, R., AND HEADY, E. O. ECONOMY OF INNOVATIONS IN DAIRY FARMING AND ADJUSTMENTS TO INCREASE RESOURCE RETURNS. Iowa Agr. and Home Econ. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 478, pp. 747–764, illus. May 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Under the prices and costs assumed, the breakeven point at which price per unit just equals cost per unit

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

varies from 22 to 26 cows, depending upon the milking system. A comparison of costs and returns to labor shows that, for herds of 25 cows or more, loose housing has an advantage over the conventional stanchion barn, which increases with increase in herd size. Analysis indicates that grade A dairy farmers who adopt loose housing and expand herd size are capable of earning a return to labor comparable to an urban wage rate.

BELCHER, JOHN C., AND HAY, DONALD G. USE OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND ENROLLMENT IN VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE IN HABERSHAM COUNTY, GA., 1957. Univ. Ga. Bul. N.S. 73, 19 pp., illus. June 1960. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Presents a picture of the uses the people of this county make of the health care resources available to them and the opinions of the residents on what might be done to improve general health care in the county.

BERTRAND, ALVIN L., AND SMITH, MARION B. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. A STUDY IN RURAL LOUISIANA. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 533, 43 pp., illus. May 1960. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Overall aim of study was to determine and describe the factors accounting for differential school attainment in rural areas. By far the largest number (28) of boys questioned dropped out of school because of lack of interest. Over half of the 35 girls interviewed left school to get married. Ten youths indicated they left because they were needed at home; six left for financial reasons; the other three left because of health reasons.

BORTON, M. E., AND ELLIS, H. H. SOME LEGAL ASPECTS OF WATER USE IN LOUISIANA. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 537, 114 pp., illus. June 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Some of the legal aspects of water use in Louisiana are explored, with primary emphasis on agricultural uses. Discussion deals mainly with general rules of law that have been adhered to by the State's Supreme Court, in the absence of contractual agreements, prescriptive rights, controlling statutes, or other complicating factors.

CARTER, H. O., AND HEADY, E. O. AN INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS EMPHASIZING REGIONAL AND COMMODITY SECTORS OF AGRICULTURE. Iowa Agr. and Home Econ. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 469, pp. 503–538, illus. Sept. 1959.

Analysis is based on a 103-order input-output matrix of which a 90-order submatrix represents agriculture. Model used is applied to 1954 data in an attempt to provide certain descriptive relationships among sectors within agriculture and between agricultural and industrial sectors of the national economy.

CHAPMAN, W. FRED, JR., PITTMAN, JEROLD F., AND CARROLL, ADGER B. COSTS, METHODS, AND FACILITIES IN PACKING SOUTH CAROLINA PEACHES, 1959. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 425, 32 pp., illus. Aug. 1960. (S.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Total costs of packing a container of peaches in 24 packinghouses in the Spartanburg, S.C., area ranged from 90 cents for small packinghouses using ¾-bushel tub baskets to $1.29 in large packinghouses using 1-bushel tub baskets. Underutilization of labor was apparent in large packinghouses, which had large labor forces to take care of peak loads and to pack a wide variety of containers.

CSORBA, J. J. FARM TRACTORS: TRENDS IN TYPE, SIZE, AGE, AND USE. U.S. Dept. Agr. Inform. Bul. 231, 16 pp. Aug. 1960.

In 1945, slightly more than a third of our farms had tractors; in 1954 more than 60 percent had one or more. Modern farm tractors are more versatile and easier to handle than those of 20 years ago; they last longer and do more work, and more types are available.. With the increase in average size of farm, size of tractors and number per farm have increased. From 1950 to 1954, the number of farms with two tractors increased 45 percent and those with three or more increased more than 90 percent.

DAILEY, R. T., SHAW, M. D., AND MCALEXANDER, R. H. ESTIMATES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER NEEDED BY FORAGE CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 669, 36 pp., illus. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Predictions of future supplemental water requirements are based on an analysis of daily rainfall data for 36 Pennsylvania weather stations for a 31-year period. Data provide information on the number of growing seasons in which an irrigation system might be used, with estimates of the amounts of supplemental water that various forage crops require. A soil with 3.0 inches of moisture in the root zone at field capacity, located near George School, Bucks County, would have needed 8 inches of supplemental water about 60 percent of the last 31 growing seasons; a similar soil at Gettysburg, Adams County, would have needed 8 inches about 90 percent of the time.

FOUNTAIN, JAMES B., AND CHAPOGAS, PETER G. EVALUATION OF SHIPPING CONTAINERS FOR WASHINGTON CHERRIES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 426, 26 pp., illus. Sept. 1960.

It costs about $940 less to pack and load a carload of 27,720 pounds of Washington State cherries in 20-pound loose packs than in 15-pound faced packs. Costs of labor and material for packing and loading the 15-pound pack that is faced by hand with two layers of cherries averaged 7.4 cents per pound of cherries, or 3.4 cents more than the loose packs. Other potential savings on the 20-pound loose pack include lower freight costs, smaller overhead costs for fewer workers, and lower marketing costs.

FOX, A. S. CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION, COSTS, AND RETURNS ON DAIRY-HOG FARMS IN SOUTHEASTERN MINNESOTA, 1930–59. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43–124, 48 pp., illus. Oct. 1960.

From 1930 to 1959, dairy-hog farmers in southeastern Minnesota increased the size of their farm organizations and adopted improved production practices. Average size

of farm increased by about 24 acres and crop yields by more than 70 percent, with most of the increases occurring after 1950. Milk cow numbers and production per cow increased more than 40 percent. Returns allocated per hour of operator and family labor ranged from almost zero in 1930–33 to about $0.36 in 1940–44 and $0.56 in 1956–59. These returns compare favorably with those on dairy farms in Wisconsin but are generally less favorable than returns in many of the Corn Belt farms to the south.

FRYE, ROBERT E., HUNTER, J. SCOTT, AND VAN DRESS, MICHAEL G. MARKETING ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED GRAPEFRUIT JUICE. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 432, 43 pp., illus. Sept. 1960.

Sales of grapefruit juice sweetened with noncaloric sweetener increased total sales of canned grapefruit juices in retail food stores covered in marketing survey. During promotion artificially sweetened juice outsold regular juice by almost four to one.

GARLOCK, F. L., SCOFIELD, W. H., STOCKER, F. D., AND OTHERS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF N. J. WALL. THE BALANCE SHEET OF AGRICULTURE, 1960. U.S. Dept. Agr. Inform. Bul. 232, 36 pp., illus. Aug. 1960.

Brings together the assets and liabilities of agriculture as though it were one large enterprise. Annual changes shown provide a means of appraising the effects of development in both farm and nonfarm sectors of the economy on the financial structure of agriculture. This is the 16th in a series that contains comparable annual estimates beginning in 1940.

GERALD, JOHN O. USES OF MARKETING INFORMATION BY FARMERS IN MICHIGAN. U.S. Dept. Agr. AMS–418, 15 pp. Nov. 1960.

Nearly all of the 375 farmers interviewed were receiving marketing information at the time of the survey. Most of them used a combination of sources that resulted in their getting current market news and longer run situation, trend, outlook, and other information. A large proportion obtained information through personal contact with dealers, other farmers, truckers, and Government personnel. This information was used primarily to supplement information received through mass media.

GRAY, LEO R. PRICE SPREADS, COSTS, AND MARKETING CHANNELS FOR EGGS AND POULTRY SOLD IN TRENTON, N.J. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 434, 24 pp., illus. Oct. 1960.

Reports on a study of factors affecting price spreads for eggs and poultry, including turkeys, in retail food stores, in Trenton, N.J., and wholesale egg and poultry distributors and processors in New Jersey, New York City, Delaware, Maryland, and nearby Pennsylvania.

GREVE, R. W., PLAXICO, J. S., AND LAGRONE, W. F. PRODUCTION AND INCOME VARIABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE FARM ENTERPRISES IN NORTHWEST OKLAHOMA. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. B–563, 38 pp., illus. Aug. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Based on the period 1942–57, variability of production, price, and income per acre was determined for four main enterprises. Estimated returns above specified cash costs with historical prices and costs indicate average returns per acre of $19.02 for wheat and $10.14 for grain sorghum. Returns on rangeland grazed by steers averaged $4.95 per acre; similar rangeland used for a cow-calf enterprise averaged $3. The coefficient of variation of per-acre returns is 42.9 percent for wheat, 68.2 percent for grain sorghum, 79.1 percent for steers, and 45.7 percent for cow-calf enterprise.

HAREN, C. C. CONSERVATION FARMING IN SELECTED AREAS OF THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43–120, 59 pp., illus. Aug. 1960.

Control of erosion is the chief need on upland and terrace soils that make up more than nine-tenths of the area studied. With conservation and maximum development, about four-fifths of the area could be used for crops and pasture. Recent and prospective changes in ownership and operation are paving the way for more complete and better conservational use of the land resources in the area. Farmers able to replace all or most of their cotton with other crops or improved pasture have made progress in diversifying operations and adopting other conservation practices. Improvements in per acre yields of corn and other crops would enable additional operators, who have been handicapped by lack of sufficient land, to shift partly or completely from cotton.

HAVAS, NICK, HENDERSON, PETER L., PARSONS, CHESTER S., AND SCHAFFER, PAUL. DISPLAYING FRUIT IN VARIOUS TYPES OF PACKAGES AND IN BULK. COSTS AND EFFECTS ON QUALITY AND SALES. U.S. Dept. Agr. AMS–391, 22 pp. illus. Aug. 1960.

Customers bought 18 percent more grapes, in a merchandising test, when the grapes were displayed in open-top bags with handles (home toter bags) than when they were packed in overwrapped trays. Medium-sized oranges in polyethylene bags sold 50 percent better than oranges displayed in bulk alone. The study also includes information on the influence of packages on apples and oranges of premium quality and size and on pears. Costs of the different methods of packing and displaying were also studied.

HEADY, E. O., BAUMANN, R. V., AND ORAZEM, F. ADJUSTMENTS TO MEET CHANGES IN PRICES AND TO IMPROVE INCOMES ON DAIRY FARMS IN NORTHEASTERN IOWA. AN APPLICATION OF PROGRAMMING METHODS IN DERIVING SUPPLY RESPONSES AND IMPUTED RESOURCE VALUES. Iowa Agr. and Home Econ. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 480, pp. 791–811, illus. June 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Typical dairy farmers in northeastern Iowa can adjust to a decline in milk prices by improving cropping programs, improving production practices of livestock enterprises, or reorganizing both cropping and livestock programs. In general, prices for hogs and dairy products can range widely before a new plan is needed to maximize profits. On a 1-man 160-acre farm with above average management, and a hog enterprise including 18 spring and 6 fall litters, a plan with 9 dairy cows is stable for all prices between $0.92 and $5.27 when hog prices are held constant at $17.98.

HELFINSTINE, R. D. FARM PLANS FOR WHEAT FARMERS IN NORTH CENTRAL SOUTH DAKOTA. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 488, 40 pp. [1960] (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

The most profitable and stable production plans for typical wheat farms in the area under differing growing conditions are based on a grain system of farming combined with feeder-cattle and hog-raising or lamb- and hog-raising enterprises. Including alfalfa in the rotation seems unlikely to increase stability or profitability. On a typical 480-acre farm, average annual labor and management income from the small grain-corn-small grain rotation combined with feeder-cattle and hog-raising enterprises is estimated at $7,538 and the coefficient of variation at 82 percent, compared with an average income of $5,535 and a variability of 87 percent from the corn-small grain-alfalfa-corn-small grain rotation with the same enterprises.

HOLE, E., AND VERMEER, J. ESTIMATING COST OF PRODUCTION ON TOBACCO-COTTON FARMS IN THE COASTAL PLAIN OF NORTH CAROLINA. U.S. Dept. Agr. Prod. Res. Rpt. 47, 20 pp., illus. Oct. 1960.

Six procedures for calculating total cost per unit of production are presented. All are based on prevailing cost rates of production items, but each is based on a different assumption of yields, imputed costs of operator and family labor, and land.

HRUSCHKA, H. W., HANSEN, J. C., AND FINDLEN, H. PROTECTION OF CHIPPING POTATOES FROM LOW TEMPERATURES DURING TRANSPORTATION BY TRUCK. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 431, 20 pp., illus. Sept. 1960.

Trucks hauling potatoes to be used for chips will preserve the quality of the cargo better in cold weather if they are equipped with a blower fan system and a heater in both the front and back of the trailer. Chipping quality is injured if potatoes are kept at temperatures much below 50° F. Tests were made with two heaters in the front of the trailer, with two in the back, and with one in the back and one in the front; and with and without fans to circulate the warm air.

JONES, W. WEBSTER. BUTTER AND NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN DIVERSIFIED PLANTS IN KANSAS, MISSOURI, AND OKLAHOMA. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 430, 51 pp., illus. Sept. 1960.

Analyzes methods and costs of producing butter and nonfat dry milk in dairy plants in three States. This report is one of several describing in detail various phases of the operations of the plants. The reports analyze procurement, processing, and distribution practices and costs.

LINDSEY, M. M. THE HERRINGBONE MILKING SYSTEM. ECONOMIC APPRAISAL, LABOR EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS, AND ADJUSTMENT POSSIBILITIES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Prod. Res. Rpt. 45, 33 pp., illus. Sept. 1960.

Labor efficiency in this milking system is generally high. For 2,318 cows timed during the study, the average time spent by the operator in the herringbone milking parlor amounted to only 0.93 man-minute per cow. Including time for preparation and cleanup, in 2 hours a skilled operator can milk about 85 cows in a herringbone system, compared with about 60 in a conventional milking parlor or a stanchion barn.

METZLER, W. H., AND ARMENTROUT, W. W. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN FAYETTE, RALEIGH, AND SUMMERS COUNTIES, WEST VIRGINIA. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 444, 21 pp. Aug. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Growth and prosperity of this area have been based on the coal industry, where mechanization is cutting down employment. In the open country, most households are nonfarm, and even among the farm households farming is usually a sideline. Many miners will be obliged to leave the area unless new industries and jobs are brought in. The most promising lines of rural development are (1) increased agricultural activity among the younger farm operators; (2) training and career exploration and guidance for youth, particularly those from low-income households; and (3) increased efforts toward industrial expansion.

O'BYRNE, J. C., KRAUSZ, N. G. P., HARL, N. E. AND JURGENSON, H. THE FARM CORPORATION. WHAT IT IS, HOW IT WORKS, HOW IT IS TAXED. North Central Reg. Ext. Pub. 11 (Iowa Coop. Ext. Serv. Pam. 273), 19 pp., illus. June 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Incorporation of the farm may be useful to farmers in solving such problems as transfer of ownership within a family, limitation of liability, or managing a farm under multiple ownership. Among the subjects discussed here are the nature of a corporation, some advantages and disadvantages of incorporating a family farm, taxation of corporations and pseudocorporations, the process of incorporation, and the operation of a farm corporation.

POWELL, JULES V. APPALACHIAN APPLES—PACKING COSTS AND EFFICIENCY. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 435, 20 pp., illus. Oct. 1960. (In cooperation with W. Va. Univ.)

Labor and machinery costs for packing traypack cartons and bags of apples can be lowered by using semiautomatic packing equipment. Packing operations in Appalachian apple packinghouses were studied to find least-cost combinations for labor and equipment.

PRITCHARD, NORRIS T. THE LOS ANGELES EGG MARKET. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 440, 43 pp. Oct. 1960.

Although present organization of the Los Angeles egg market encourages efficiency and stability in marketing eggs, the market could be improved. This report lists several recommendations that should be considered by egg producers and distributors and others concerned with the operation of the market.

ROGERS, R. H., AND BONNEN, C. A. ECONOMICS OF MECHANICAL COTTON STRIPPING ON BLACKLAND FARMS. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 949, 11 pp. March 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Income may increase $10 to $25 a bale when cotton is stripped instead of hand-harvested. An average increase

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of $14 per bale was recorded in a study of harvesting methods during 1952–55. Growers who used improved production methods throughout the season obtained best results. Proper seedbed preparation, adequate insect control, timely cultural practices, and efficient defoliation and stripping operations are necessary to obtain good yields and better than average grades for maximum returns.

ROGERS, R. O., AND BARTON, G. T. OUR FARM PRODUCTION POTENTIAL, 1975. U.S. Dept. Agr. Inform. Bul. 233, 14 pp., illus. Sept. 1960.

To provide for a moderate increase in per capita use of farm products by a U.S. population of 230 million and to meet projected export demands, farm output would need to expand more than 35 percent above the 1956–58 level. Needed increases in production would be greater for livestock than for crops. Indications are that, if the research and extension efforts required to achieve per acre yields at the projected attainable levels are forthcoming, the present productive capacity of agriculture is sufficient to meet these needs.

SCHMIDT, J. R., AND CHRISTIANSEN, R. A. POTENTIAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND NET FARM INCOME ON DOMINANT SOILS IN NORTHWEST WISCONSIN. Univ. Wis. Res. Bul. 219, 71 pp., illus. May 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Crop yields with recommended cropping practices would be substantially higher on all soils analyzed than yields with past cropping practices. Potential yield of corn, for instance, is estimated to range from 70 to 105 bushels per acre, compared with past yields ranging from 52.1 to 60 bushels. On 185-acre farms on the soils analyzed, adoption of the most profitable livestock organizations under recommended cropping practices would substantially increase net farm income over that from past cropping practices on all soils. The increase would exceed $2,000 on 6 of the 12 soils.

THOMPSON, JOHN W. CHANGES IN PROCESSING AND MARKETING HIDES. U.S. Dept. Agr. AMS–410, 18 pp. Oct. 1960.

Use of recently-developed machines for cleaning cattle hides can produce substantial savings and other advantages in marketing. Cleaning hides by machines can reduce shipping weight and freight costs by about 20 percent and eliminate many defects often found in cured hides.

ULLRICH, E. O. JR., SCHAFFNER, L. W., EDGERLY, C. G., AND EVELETH, D. F. OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING INCOME FROM CREAM PRODUCTION IN NORTH DAKOTA. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 429, 24 pp., illus. Sept. 1960. (Agr. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

On many of the grain farms of Henry and LaMoure Counties on which production of farm-separated cream is a minor enterprise, higher returns from cream could be obtained by improved practices, with little or no added investment. With recommended feeding rates and use of high-quality roughage, many farmers could save up to $25 per cow. Profitable use of skim milk can often mean the difference between profit and loss, especially for low-producing herds.

WALDORF, WILLIAM H. OUTPUT OF FACTORIES PROCESSING FARM FOOD PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909–1958. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 1223, 43 pp., illus. Sept. 1960.

Food processors get about 20 cents of each dollar spent by consumers for farm food products. Factory production of processed farm foods increased at the rate of 2.6 percent per year between 1947 and 1958. This rate of growth was slower than the rate during World War II, but substantially faster than the average annual rate in the prewar period, 1909–39.

WEIDENHAMER, MARGARET. MOTHERS' OPINIONS OF FIBERS IN CHILDREN'S CLOTHES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 429, 37 pp., illus. September 1960.

Cotton was regarded as the outstanding fiber for children's clothing by 2,476 mothers interviewed in nationwide study. Cotton was the leading fiber for boys' sport shirts and pants for school wear and for girls' blouses, dressup dresses, slips, and skirts for school wear. Wool was preferred for outer jackets or short coats. Among the manmade fibers, nylon was generally the leader.

WILSON, DALTON L., PENCE, BETTY SUE, AND PHILLIPS, VICTOR B. MARKETING COSTS AND MARGINS FOR LIVESTOCK AND MEATS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 418, 65 pp., illus. Nov. 1960.

Since 1919 the farmer's share of the consumers's dollar spent for meat has varied from 39 cents to 79 cents a pound for choice grade beef, 36 to 75 cents for pork, and 41 to 74 cents for choice grade lamb. In 1959 the farmer's share was 62 cents for beef, 48 cents for pork, and 53 cents for lamb. Overall marketing margins reached new highs in 1959 for choice grade beef and lamb and for pork.

Statistical Compilations

FARM ECONOMICS RESEARCH DIVISION, ARS. CHANGES IN FARM PRODUCTION AND EFFICIENCY. A summary report. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 233, 48 pp. Revised July 1960.

FARM ECONOMICS RESEARCH DIVISION, ARS. FARM REAL ESTATE DEBT. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43–131, 7 pp., illus. July 1960.

FARM ECONOMICS RESEARCH DIVISION, ARS FARM REAL ESTATE TAXES. RECENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43–130, 14 pp., illus. Aug. 1960.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. MAJOR STATISTICAL SERIES OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. HOW THEY ARE CONSTRUCTED AND USED. MARKET NEWS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Handb. 118, vol. 10, 62 pp., illus. Sept. 1960.

This is one of a series of reports designed as a reference on statistics of the Department of Agriculture. It describes the market news program carried out by the Agricultural Marketing Service in cooperation with States.

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