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Selected Recent Research Publications in Agricultural Economics Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and Cooperatively by the State Universities and Colleges¹

BIRD, A. R. TOWARD A GENERAL FORMALIZATION OF A MANAGERIAL LIFE CYCLE BY A "SCHIZOPHRENIC" INTERPRETATION OF GAME THEORY. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. 837, 24 pp., illus. 1961. (Mimeographed.) (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Discusses the usefulness of game theory to agricultural economists and other social scientists. A special interpretation is made of one of the simplest formulas of game theory—a two-person, zero-sum game—and is then extended to a two-person, cooperative game.

BOSTWICK, D., ESMAY, J., AND RODEWALD, G. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CREDIT IN MONTANA. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. 233, 15 pp., illus. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Production credit is discussed in relation to sources, lenders' operations, attitudes of lenders and farmers that affect availability and use, and strategies to use to improve chances of borrowing funds needed.

BOSTWICK, D., ESMAY, J., AND RODEWALD, G. ATTITUDINAL RESEARCH RELATING TO FARMERS' USE OF SHORT-TERM CREDIT. U.S. Dept. Agr. Econ. Res. Serv. ERS-25, 23 pp. Oct. 1961.

Factors that affect the availability of short-term credit to dryland farmers in Montana were studied. Guttman-scale analysis, rank correlations, and paired comparisons were used for testing attitudes, and experience with each is reported.

BURK, MARGUERITE C. TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN U.S. FOOD CONSUMPTION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Handb. 214, 123 pp., illus. June 1961.

Domestic production of farm food commodities, excluding quantities used for feed and seed in each year, increased by three-fourths from 1924 to 1959 while U.S. population increased a little over a half. This study describes sources and uses of food supplies, historical changes in average food consumption, and variations in food consumption among population groups at several points in time. Variations in the use of marketing services over the last 30 years and among population groups are reviewed, as are the historical changes in food consumption in terms of the value of civilian food at several levels of distribution.

COOKE, F. T., JR. AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING WATER LOSS IN IRRIGATION CHANNELS IN THE YAZOO-MISSISSIPPI DELTA. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 626, 7 pp. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

One important cost associated with irrigation is that of pumping and transporting water. The cost of irrigation water that reaches the field is increased because of evaporation and seepage. This study examines the extent of these losses in various soil types in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta and describes methods of reducing water losses.

DOTY, HARRY O., JR. FATS ADDED TO FEEDS: AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rept. 498, 31 pp. Sept. 1961.

The fats and oils industry needs new outlets for its large supplies, since the volume used in soapmaking has declined as the production of synthetic detergents has increased. The largest single new market for fats and oils is in animal feed. An estimated 1.4 billion pounds of fat could be absorbed annually in mixed feeds and feed ingredients in the next decade.

FABER, F. L., AND PEDERSEN, J. R. RESEARCH TO IMPROVE REPORTING ON EGGS MOVING INTO COMMERCIAL TRADE CHANNELS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Econ. Res. Serv. ERS-11, 24 pp. Aug. 1961.

Summarizes the results obtained in the second phase of a research project designed to improve market news reporting of poultry and egg movements from farms into commercial trade channels at the earliest stage of marketing. The Commercial Poultry Slaughter Report was developed under the first phase of the program, the Commercial Egg Movement Report under the second phase. Both are weekly reports for the continental United States, issued on a current basis by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The information contained in the Commercial Egg Movement Report assists producers, assemblers, and distributors in appraising current and future market conditions for both table eggs and eggs delivered to breakers.

FARNWORTH, VIRGINIA M. RETURNS FROM MARKETING COTTONSEED AND SOYBEAN OILS IN MARGARINE. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 503, 39 pp., illus. Oct. 1961.

About 12 percent of the total United States consumption of cottonseed oil and 33 percent of soybean oil are used in margarine. This report provides information in prices and price spreads for these oils in margarine at different levels of handling, and also the total marketing margin and farm value of oil. Background information is given relative to the oil extracting, oil refining, and product manufacturing segments of the edible vegetable oil industry.

FOLKMAN, WILLIAM S., AND HAMILTON, C. HORACE. FARMERS AND SOCIAL SECURITY IN NORTH CAROLINA (IMPACT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY OLD AGE RETIREMENT SYSTEM ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LIFE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA). N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-40, 48 pp. June 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Self-employed farmers are in the seventh year of their Old Age and Survivors Insurance coverage. This report presents the results of interviews conducted in the Rocky

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

Mount (North Carolina) Social Security District during the summer of 1959. The purpose of the study was to determine the extent of participation of farm operators and landlords in the OASI program and to appraise the impact of the program upon farming arrangements and retirement plans.

GRAY, J. R., AND GOODSSELL, W. D. CATTLE RANCHES: ORGANIZATION, COSTS, AND RETURNS, SOUTHWESTERN NONMIGRATORY GRAZING AREA, 1940-59. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 1, 42 pp., illus. Oct. 1961. (N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Includes data on organization, operations, production rates, investments, prices, costs, returns, problems of management, and production practices of southwestern family-operated commercial cattle ranches.

HARP, HARRY H., AND DUNHAM, DENIS F. MARKET POTENTIAL FOR PROCESSED POTATO PRODUCTS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 505, 27 pp., illus. Oct. 1961.

The retail market offers the largest potential for expanding sales of dehydrated mashed potatoes and frozen French fries. Four-fifths of the total food supply moves through retail channels, but thus far only three-fifths of the dehydrated mashed potatoes and two-fifths of the frozen French fries are sold through retail stores. The proportion of potatoes used for processed foods increased from 2 percent of the 1940 crop to 24 percent of the 1960 crop; by 1970 over 50 percent may be processed.

HARTMAN, L. M., AND WHITTELSEY, N. MARGINAL VALUES OF IRRIGATION WATER. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 70, 28 pp., illus. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

This study consists of a linear programming analysis of farm adjustments to changes in water supply. The main intent of the study was to estimate various incremental or marginal values of water. Land productivity, efficiency of water use, timing and level of water supply, and kinds of enterprises that affect the value of irrigation water were considered and their effects estimated with different assumptions about labor supply.

HAY, DONALD G., AND MCKAIN, WALTER C., JR. AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED HEALTH CARE RESOURCES IN RURAL AREAS OF CONNECTICUT. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 367, 38 pp., illus. June 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Of all Connecticut physicians in active private practice as of 1960, 92 percent were located in the urban towns and 8 percent in the 105 rural towns, with 16 percent of the total population living in the rural towns. While Connecticut has an advantageous physician-population ratio and most rural areas reported adequate availability of physicians and medical specialists, most rural towns need more registered nurses for private duty nursing, hospitals, and public health nursing.

HEIN, C. J. THE STAKE OF RURAL PEOPLE IN METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 869, 21 pp. July 1961.

Describes problems resulting from the spread of city populations into farm areas, and suggests five governmental arrangements that could help meet the needs of

the two different groups: City-county consolidation, the urban county, the multipurpose special district, federation, and regional cooperation.

HILL, E. B., AND HARRIS, M. FAMILY FARM TRANSFERS AND SOME TAX IMPLICATIONS. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bul. 436 (North Central Regional Pub. 127), 48 pp., illus. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Lack of information and a reluctance to make long-term decisions have often been obstacles to good transfer arrangements. The authors discuss problems of intra-family transfers, and suggest when and how best to make them.

HOOVER, H., AND CRECINK, J. C. PART-TIME FARMING. ITS ROLE AND PROSPECTS IN THE CLAY-HILLS AREA OF MISSISSIPPI. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 627, 21 pp. Aug. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Study indicates that many families use part-time farming as an intermediate stage to move out of full-time agriculture, either to full-time nonfarm work or to retirement. A smaller, though nonetheless substantial, group uses part-time farming as a stage in moving into a semi-retired group of full-time farmers.

JANSSEN, M. R. BEEF COW HERD COSTS AND RETURNS IN SOUTHERN INDIANA. Purdue (Ind.) Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 725, 12 pp., illus. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Financial records kept on beef herds on several farms in southern Indiana from 1956 to 1959 are summarized to determine costs and returns, as well as reasons for differences in success of individual levels of herd management.

JONES, W. W. THE MARKETING OF COTTAGE CHEESE AND FROZEN DAIRY PRODUCTS IN KANSAS, MISSOURI, AND OKLAHOMA. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 504, 24 pp., illus. Oct. 1961

Report presents data on the marketing of cottage cheese and frozen dairy products by 35 milk processing plants. The extent to which graded milk is used for cottage cheese and frozen dairy products needs to be considered in any attempt to improve methods for pricing surplus graded milk.

JORDAN, M. F. FERTILIZER USED ON CROPS AND PASTURE IN ILLINOIS, 1959 ESTIMATES. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. AERR-45, 27 pp., illus. 1961. (Mimeographed.) (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

The 1959 Census of Agriculture reported use of commercial fertilizer on a few specified crops and on all other crops and pasture, by counties. These census data and the USDA statistics of fertilizer use were then used to estimate the acreage fertilized with commercially produced materials and the quantity and per acre rate of each nutrient used on all acres and on irrigated acres for each principal crop in Illinois in 1959.

LOFTSGARD, L. D., AND MILLER, W. G. CONTRACTS AND ALLOTMENTS IN SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION: RED RIVER VALLEY, NORTH DAKOTA. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 434, 40 pp., illus. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Analyzes farming conditions that have resulted from Federal control of sugar beet acreages, such as distribution of farm income, variations in the financial position of farmers, opportunities to expand farm ownership and operations, and operating decisions for the farm because of contractual arrangements involved.

MAITLAND, SHERIDAN T., AND FRIEND, REED E. RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION; A SUMMARY OF FIVE STUDIES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Inform. Bul. 252, 37 pp., illus. Nov. 1961.

Various studies have been undertaken in an attempt to illuminate some of the social and economic changes that occurred after the establishment of industrial plants in rural communities. This report summarizes data contained in five such studies conducted under joint sponsorship of the U.S. Economic Research Service and the State Agricultural Experiment Stations of Mississippi, Louisiana, Utah, and Iowa.

PAWSON, W. W., BROUGH, O. L., JR., SWANSON, J. P., AND HORNER, G. M. ECONOMICS OF CROPPING SYSTEMS AND SOIL CONSERVATION IN THE PALOUSE. Published cooperatively by Agr. Res. Serv. and the Agr. Expt. Stations of Idaho, Oreg., and Wash., Bul. 2, 120 pp., illus. Aug. 1961.

Shows the income obtainable from alternative cropping systems on a typical farm in the Palouse wheat-pea area and effects of various cropping systems on soil productivity.

PEDERSEN, JOHN R., AND MITCHELL, WILLIAM L. REPORTING SHELL EGG MOVEMENTS INTO RETAIL CHANNELS IN FOUR WEST COAST CITIES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Econ. Res. Serv. ERS-30, 28 pp. Sept. 1961.

Describes methods used to improve the accuracy and coverage of weekly reports on the movement of shell eggs into retail channels. Reports for Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle were revised, and a new report was developed for the Portland-Vancouver market. The revised and new reports are based on an estimated total movement for all firms in a defined commercial universe of egg distributors, both wholesale and retail. They were released to the public for the first time on February 16, 1960.

POATS, F. J., DOTY, H. O., JR., AND ELEY, C. P. COOKED, UNEXTRACTED SOYBEAN MEAL; ITS ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY IN POULTRY FEEDS (PRELIMINARY REPORT). U.S. Dept. Agr. Econ. Res. Serv. ERS-32, 16 pp. Oct. 1961.

Cooked unextracted soybean meal can be used in place of soybean meal and an added "inedible" fat in poultry feeds. However, a satisfactory commercial process for producing it has not been completely worked out, as equipment must be designed with processing costs per unit within the potential.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS DIVISION, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, IN COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE. THE WORLD FOOD BUDGET, 1962 AND 1966. U.S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 4, 78 pp., illus. Oct. 1961.

A third of the world's population is free from fear of hunger. But for the other two-thirds, resident in Latin America, Africa and West Asia, the Far East and Communist Asia, the struggle against chronic malnutrition continues. Imports from the countries with adequate food supplies cannot fill the nutritional gap; shortages can be overcome only by increased production within the diet-deficit regions themselves of food or the things that can be traded for food. The problems of low per capita income, lack of chemical fertilizer, and a high ratio of population to land seriously impede progress.

ROGERS, GEORGE B., AND RINEAR, EARL H. COSTS AND EFFICIENCY IN TURKEY PROCESSING PLANTS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Econ. Res. Serv. ERS-26, 11 pp. Aug. 1961.

Seasonal variation in supplies of turkeys is a major factor impeding processors' efforts to reduce their costs. In the 25 processing plants studied, costs of utilities, refrigeration, storage, and overhead declined as plant size increased, but costs of wages, supplies, and other items were higher in large plants than in smaller ones.

SMITH, STEPHEN C., AND BREWER, MICHAEL F. CALIFORNIA'S MAN-MADE RIVERS: HISTORY AND PLANS FOR WATER TRANSFER. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ext. Serv., 26 pp., illus. June 1961. (U.S. Dept. Agr. cooperating.)

Massive projects are planned in California to move water from areas where it is now plentiful to those where shortages are already a problem. This booklet presents the facts of existing and proposed water plans. Both physical facilities and financing proposals are covered.

STEWART, D. D. EMPLOYMENT, INCOME, AND RESOURCES OF RURAL FAMILIES OF SOUTHEASTERN OHIO. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 886, 63 pp., illus. June 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Southeastern Ohio has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as one of the areas in which a large number of farm people receive low incomes. Rural households were surveyed to obtain data on the amount and the use of resources of each family, level and source of income, family composition and characteristics, and farm organization and operations, as possible reasons for low incomes.

TAYLOR, M. M. THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM IN NEW MEXICO. N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Rpt. 54, 25 pp. 1961.

Describes the operations of the Conservation Reserve Program and the changes in farming that have resulted from it in selected New Mexico counties where participation is particularly heavy.

TOMPKIN, J. R. RESOURCE USE ON FOUR TYPES OF 160-ACRE FARMS IN WEST CENTRAL OHIO, 1956. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 885, 20 pp. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

A descriptive summary of "typical" or "most likely" organization of the different types of 160-acre farms in west-central Ohio as found in 1956. The farms were separated into major type-of-farming categories based on primary sources of farm income. Dairy, hog, general livestock, and cash grain are considered.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. 1962 AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTBOOK. Issued jointly by Econ. Res. Serv., Foreign Agr. Serv., and Agr. Res. Serv. 66 pp., illus. Nov. 1961.

The 1962 Chartbook, as the others before it, presents graphically essential economic data designed to help farmers, and the people who work with them, do a better job of planning production and marketing. An innovation is combining domestic and foreign economic data in one issue. First USDA Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference was held in 1923 and first Outlook Chartbook appeared in 1928. Copies of charts and maps are available in individual slides, filmstrips, positive photostats, or photographic prints for use in publications or for meetings or classes.

VOSLOH, CARL J., JR., AND BRENSIKE, V. JOHN. THE CHANGING FEED MIXING INDUSTRY. U.S. Dept. Agr. Mktg. Res. Rpt. 506, 27 pp. Oct. 1961.

Reports findings of a mail survey of feed-mixing establishments in 8 States—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Colorado, California, and Washington. About 85 percent of the establishments surveyed were retailing feed. Between 33 and 41 percent of feed retailers in the 8 States sold less than 500 tons a year, and 64 percent of retailing establishments mixed feed on the same premises where feed was retailed.

WHEELER, R. O., AND MCCONNEN, R. J. ORGANIZATION, COST, AND RETURNS; COMMERCIAL, FAMILY-OPERATED CATTLE RANCHES, NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 557, 20 pp., illus. June 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Gives budget analyses of three sizes of commercial family-operated cattle ranches in the Northern Great Plains. Size classes were defined by the number of animal units on hand January 1, 1959.

WIRTH, M. E., AND NIELSON, J. RESOURCE OWNERSHIP AND PRODUCTIVITY ON MICHIGAN FARMS. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bul. 435, 51 pp., illus. Aug. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Reports the changes farmers made in net worth, income, and capital structure from 1953 through 1958, and analyzes the relationships among these variables.

YOUNG, E. GRANT. ECONOMIC STATUS AND ATTITUDES OF OLDER MEN IN SELECTED RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF KENTUCKY. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 105, 43 pp. Oct. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Men aged 60 and over in an area probability sample of households drawn from rural Casey County and men of comparable age in a random sample of households metropolitan Lexington were interviewed in their homes. Major environmental conditions examined were economic in nature. Attitudes were inferred from responses of subjects to statements concerning selected life situations.

Statistical Compilations

CLARK, G. W., AND PARTENHEIMER, E. J. COSTS AND RETURNS FROM CROP PRODUCTION IN THE WIREGRASS AREA (LOWER COASTAL PLAINS) OF ALABAMA. Ala. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeo. Rpt., 49 pp. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. DEPT. AGR. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. CITRUS FRUITS, BY STATES, 1954-55-1959-60, REVISED ESTIMATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 296, 13 pp. 1961.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. DEPT. AGR. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. FIELD SEEDS, SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE, UNITED STATES CROP YEARS 1939-59. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 298, 29 pp. 1961.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. DEPT. AGR. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. FRUITS, NONCITRUS, BY STATES, 1954-59; REVISED ESTIMATES, UNITED STATES, 1949-59; PRODUCTION, USE, VALUE. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 292, 104 pp. 1961.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. DEPT. AGR. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR CALVES, UNITED STATES AND BY STATES, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES 1909-1960. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 294, 61 pp. 1961.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. DEPT. AGR. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. TREE NUTS, BY STATES, 1954-59; REVISED ESTIMATES, PRODUCTION, USE, VALUE. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 295, 15 pp. 1961.

GREVE, R. W., PLAXICO, J. S., AND LAGRONE, W. F. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS, COSTS, AND EXPECTED RETURNS; ALTERNATIVE CROP AND LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES; ROLLING PLAINS, NORTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Processed Ser. P-390, 41 pp. 1961. (Mimeographed.) (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

HODGES, E. F. ANIMAL UNITS OF LIVESTOCK FED ANNUALLY, 1909 TO 1959. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 271, 12 pp., illus. Oct. 1960.

PARSONS, M. S. ROBINSON, F. H., AND STRICKLER, P. E. FARM MACHINERY: USE, DEPRECIATION, AND REPLACEMENT. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 269, 37 pp. Oct. 1960.

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(Continued from inside front cover.)

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WITH THIS ISSUE, *Wayne D. Rasmussen* and *Bruce W. Kelly* join the editorial staff of *Agricultural Economics Research*, Mr. Rasmussen as Book Review Editor and Mr. Kelly as Assistant Editor. Mr. Rasmussen is Chief of the Agricultural History Branch, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, Economic Research Service. Mr. Kelly is Chief of the Research and Development Branch, Standards and Research Division, Statistical Reporting Service.

In addition to new editors we present, with this issue, some modifications in the typography of our journal, intended to improve its appearance and readability.



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