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known and accepted constants became bogged down in a morass of conflicting results. Such was the unhappy state of affairs in the cotton industry when Dr. Webb was chosen by the Cotton Division of the former Bureau of Agricultural Economics to launch an entirely new attack on these basic problems.

After two years of preparation, a scientific staff was recruited and research facilities were set up. But the apparatus most important to the project did not then exist. That was an instrument for the separation and arrangement of individual fibers in orderly arrays according to length. Dr. Webb designed a fairly simple apparatus which was constructed by Alfred Suter, a manufacturer of scientific equipment. The Webb patent on this invention was immediately dedicated to public use. It was the Suter-Webb Duplex Fiber Sorter.

After the crop failure of 1931, deficiencies in quality resulted in cotton goods being rejected and returned to manufacturers. One frustrated producer enroute to a meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials in New York stopped in Washington and induced Dr. Webb to accept a last minute invitation to attend. Dr. Webb was called on to say a few words at the end

of the night session after all of the programmed papers had been presented. The group was electrified by what he had to say and the meeting continued until the early morning hours.

In experiments conducted later, very fine Sea Island cotton fibers were cut to different lengths and commingled in proportion to those of the bread-and-butter upland cottons naturally grown. The yarn so produced from the cut mixtures was found to be 50 percent stronger than comparable yarns spun from the coarser upland cotton of the same length. This was a fundamental breakthrough because the importance of fiber fineness to yarn strength had not previously been understood and appreciated in connection with upland cotton.

The data produced with the Chandler Strength-Tester, which had been developed in Dr. Webb's laboratories, and through other means enabled Dr. Webb to construct a set of basic equations for predicting cotton processing performance and product quality. Dr. Webb's experience in searching out the unknowns in cotton fiber technology and his pioneering in the application of basic data brought new thinking to a great industry.

B. P. Rosanoff

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

BARNHILL, H. E. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS ON FARMS FOR SPECIFIED OPERATOR INCOMES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 5, 31 pp. Feb. 1962.

This is a second progress report to determine the minimum complements of resources needed to enable farm operators on given types of farms in selected areas to achieve specified levels of earnings for their labor and management. Eight types of farms were budgeted for 4 levels of operators' earnings in 15 selected areas. The budgets describe resource requirements for efficiently organized farms making full use of improved practices and available technology.

BLASE, M. G., AND TIMMONS, J. F. SOIL EROSION CONTROL IN WESTERN IOWA: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS. Iowa Agr. and Home Econ. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 498, pp. [275]-324, illus. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Presents methods of research and findings that show (1) extent of soil erosion in process in western Iowa, (2) factors affecting rate and extent of soil erosion, (3) indications of how erosion control may be made more effective.

BREIMYER, H. F. DEMAND AND PRICES FOR MEAT: FACTORS INFLUENCING THEIR HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT. U.S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bul. 1253, 108 pp., illus. Jan. 1962.

Study measures the influence on beef, pork, and lamb prices of consumer income, supply of meat, price level, and other price-making factors. Production of meat in the United States increased at a rate of only slightly over one-half of 1 percent per year between 1901 and the 1930's. Its increase accelerated to 2 percent per year from the 1930's to date. The study reports the rapid increase in the economic value of meat accompanying the growth of the total economy during the last 40 years. The record for beef is especially favorable, that for pork less.

BROWN, L. R. AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FAR EASTERN AGRICULTURE. U.S. Dept. Agr., For. Agr. Econ. Rpt. 2, 50 pp. Nov. 1961.

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

USDA's economists predict that the Far East's agricultural production is not likely to increase fast enough to accommodate both population growth and rising incomes, and that the sizable current flow of food grains from North America (and Australia) will likely expand in the decades ahead. The report describes the agricultural production pattern of the Far East for the past quarter century and gives a breakdown of present food consumption patterns in both quantities and calories, by commodity.

BROWN, W. H., AND CATON, D. D. COTTON FARMS, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA: ORGANIZATION, COSTS AND RETURNS, 1947-59. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 3, 27 pp., illus. Dec. 1961.

Net farm incomes on the three types of cotton farms studied—medium-sized cotton-general, large cotton-general, and cotton-speciality—have generally been substantially higher than incomes on cotton-type farms in other areas. More resources are used on these farms than on cotton farms in other regions of the United States.

COOK, F. T., JR., AND HEAGLER, A. M. FACTORS AFFECTING SOYBEAN YIELDS IN THE DELTA AREA OF MISSISSIPPI. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 630, 8 pp. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Farmers who consistently produce higher-than-average yields of soybeans in the area studied use (1) a May 10 planting date, (2) rotations, and (3) soybean varieties associated with high yields.

DAVAN, C. F., JR., SCHMEHL, W. R., and STEWART, W. G. FERTILIZER USE AND TRENDS FOR PRINCIPAL CROPS IN COLORADO. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Gen. Ser. 771, 23 pp., illus. Jan. 1962. (Mimeographed.) (Econ. Res. Ser. cooperating.)

Fertilizer consumption patterns were estimated for hay (primarily alfalfa) and cropland pasture, improved permanent open pasture, corn, potatoes, sugar beets, other crops (sorghum, wheat, oats, barley, rye, proso, dry beans, broomcorn, vegetables, tree fruits, nursery, greenhouse, and wild hay), and nonfarm use throughout Colorado.

DAVIS, V. W. CHECK THE FARM LEASE WHEN YOU CHANGE TO FIELD SHELLING AND DRYING CORN. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. AERR-47, 27 pp., illus. Apr. 1961. (Mimeographed.) (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Describes three methods of sharing operating costs from the standpoint of balancing total costs: (1) Tenants and landlords share 50-50 in costs of fuel and electricity for field shelling, hauling, unloading, and drying; (2) tenants and landlords share equally in costs of fuel and electricity for drying only; landlord pays 3 cents a bushel for field shelling his share; (3) tenant pays all operating costs of field shelling, hauling, unloading, and drying; landlord pays half the difference in total costs to tenants.

FULLER, E. I., and JENSEN, H. R. ALTERNATIVE DAIRY CHORE SYSTEMS IN LOOSE HOUSING. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 457, 40 pp., illus. 1962. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Nine adjustment alternatives are discussed with the time period which these adjustments are measured—a

typical stanchion barn setup with a 20-cow herd producing grade B milk. The alternative systems are compared with the base system and evaluated in terms of changes in labor, capital costs, and returns.

GAVETT, E. E. TRUCK CROP PRODUCTION PRACTICES, ACCOMACK AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VIRGINIA: LABOR, POWER, AND MATERIALS BY OPERATION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-45, 51 pp., illus. Dec. 1961.

Most truck crop operations other than land preparation are difficult to mechanize. Thinning and weeding are two preharvest operations still performed largely by hand labor. Harvesting of a majority of truck crops is still predominantly a hand operation.

HADY, F. T. IMPROVING INCOMES OF FARM PEOPLE IN NORTHERN AND WESTERN FLORIDA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-36, 27 pp., illus. Dec. 1961. (Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Income from farming is low in northern and western Florida. Farmers in this area contribute less than a tenth to total income. Solution of the low-income problem through agricultural development does not look promising. Nonfarm employment for willing, employable persons seems a more feasible solution. For those too young to work, this program could be expedited by better education including some technical training, and by sound counseling. For those who are too old to make the shift, only limited self help can be expected.

HEID, W. G., JR. CHANGING GRAIN MARKET CHANNELS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-39, 27 pp. Nov. 1961.

Describes changes in marketing channels for grain from 1939 to 1959. The study includes the marketing of wheat, corn, oats, barley, sorghum grain, and rye. Individual flow charts for wheat and the five feed grains are presented showing the 1959 movement through the market channels.

HOLM, H. M. THE AGRICULTURE OF MOROCCO: PROBLEMS, PROGRESS, PROSPECTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-11, 35 pp. Nov. 1961.

The Moroccan Government plans to redistribute and consolidate land, implement Operation Plow (Operation Labour) which stresses cooperative farming under modern methods, extend irrigation, and step up programs for reforestation, soil conservation, and livestock improvement. Progress has been slow because qualified extension personnel and technicians are too few, the Moroccan farmer holds fast to traditional methods, the system of land tenure is unwieldy, and financial pressures on the new nation have been extreme.

HOWELL, L. D. ANALYSIS OF HEDGING AND OTHER OPERATIONS IN WOOL AND WOOL TOP FUTURES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bul. 1260, 89 pp. Jan. 1962.

Discusses price risks for wool and wool products and protection afforded by trading in futures markets after the price support program was discontinued in 1955. Included are data on spot prices of Australian wool and wool tops in Boston and prices of wool top futures in London, in addition to prices of domestic wool and products.

HUNTER, J. H., Jr. THE ROLE OF TRUCK BROKERS IN THE MOVEMENT OF EXEMPT AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 525, 29 pp., illus. Feb. 1962.

Truck brokers booked nearly 4 million tons of farm products in 1959. Four-fifths of the interstate tonnage booked was hauled by exempt for-hire carriers (those hauling agricultural commodities exempt from economic regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission). Business characteristics of the brokerage firms, origin and destination of shipments, layovers, types of services rendered, fees, seasonal activity, and other details are given in the report.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, OXFORD UNIVERSITY. UNITED KINGDOM: PROJECTED LEVEL OF DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND IMPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS IN 1965 AND 1975. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-19, 131 pp., illus. Jan. 1962. (For. Agr. Serv. cooperating.)

Forecasts made on the assumption that the United Kingdom would not be a part of the Common Market.

JONES, A. D. WOOL WAREHOUSES: PRACTICES, FACILITIES, SERVICES, CHARGES, PROBLEMS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bul. 1259, 54 pp. Dec. 1961.

Researchers studied 149 wool warehouses throughout the United States for information on construction, insurance, and capacity of the warehouses; facilities, personnel, volumes handled; services and costs to producers and buyers, supplementary activities, major problems, and means of improvement.

KEARL, W. G. CATTLE RANCHING IN THE NORTHERN PLAINS AREA OF WYOMING: A PRELIMINARY REPORT. Wyo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeo Cir. 155, 22 pp. 1961. (Mimeographed.) (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Includes data on inputs used, organization and operations of ranches, costs and returns, and management practices followed on three different sizes of operations and two different types of ranches—cow-calf and cow-yearling.

LANHAM, W. J., AND BUTLER, C. P. IRRIGATION PRACTICES, COSTS AND RETURNS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1956-59. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 496, 30 pp., illus. Nov. 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Based on farmers' experience from 1956 to 1959, supplemental irrigation of peaches proved to be more profitable than irrigation of any other crop. While increases in net returns from irrigation of other crops averaged lower, irrigation was profitable over the 4-year period for each crop irrigated for those farm operators who already owned irrigation systems.

LEBOVIT, CORINNE, COFER, E. S., MURRAY, J. H., AND CLARK, FAITH. DIETARY EVALUATION OF FOOD USED IN HOUSEHOLDS IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Res. Serv., Household

Food Consumption Survey 1955, Rpt. No. 16, 55 pp., illus. Nov. 1961.

Report summarizes the information on the nutritive content of household food supplies from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's nationwide Survey of Household Food Consumption made in the spring of 1955.

LINSTROM, H. R. FROZEN FRENCH-FRIED POTATOES: EFFECT OF SIZE OF PIECES ON CONSUMER PREFERENCES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 514, 40 pp., illus. Dec. 1961

Homemaker satisfaction with frozen french-fried potatoes decreased as the proportion of small and odd-shaped pieces in packages increased. This preference study also provides data on the frequency of use of potatoes in general, homemakers' use of frozen and homemade french-fried potatoes, and the reasons for such use patterns.

LONG, M. E. AUSTRALIA'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE POLICIES AFFECTING U.S. FARM EXPORTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., For. Agr. Econ. Rpt. 3, 62 pp. Dec. 1961.

The similarity between Australia's agricultural commodities and those of the United States will continue to provide keen competition. Australia's increased competition with U.S. products is already evidenced in such major markets as Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, and West Germany; greater competition is also expected in other Far Eastern and European areas and in Latin America. Agricultural exports account for an annual average of four-fifths of Australia's export revenue, needed to pay for imports of heavy machinery and such raw materials as petroleum and metals.

LOONEY, Z. M., AND HARRELL, E. A. SEED COTTON AND MULTIPLE LINT CLEANINGS AT GINS—EFFECT ON GRADE, PRICE, AND BALE VALUE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-43, 15 pp., illus. Dec. 1961.

This report is one of a series relating to different combinations of cleaning and conditioning equipment at cotton gins. It is primarily concerned with the effect on grade and bale value of one through four stages of lint cleaning in combination with different levels of seed cotton cleaning.

MANCHESTER, A. C. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WHOLESALE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET IN BOSTON. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 515, 38 pp., illus. Jan. 1962. (Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

The Boston wholesale produce market is the Nation's fifth largest. The annual volume of fresh fruits and vegetables received has declined about 14,000 carlots during the past 30 years. Net sales of Boston firms were 73,400 carlots in 1958. Direct receipts of chainstores increased about 10 percent between 1936 and 1958 while total receipts in the market, excluding imports, declined about 5 percent.

MCARTHUR, W. C. THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM IN GEORGIA: ITS EFFECTS IN THE PIEDMONT AND COASTAL PLAIN. U.S. Dept. Agr.

Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-31, 29 pp., illus. Dec. 1961.

Effects of the Conservation Reserve Program in Georgia were: (1) Removed land from production on farms where conservation needs were great; (2) provided a means of shifting less profitable units out of production; (3) increased incomes on most participating farms; (4) assisted older farm people who wanted to retire and others who had made the transition from full-time work to part-time or full-time off-farm work.

MCCANN, G. C. NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ADJUSTMENT STUDIES: A STUDY OF FARM FAMILIES AND THEIR LEVEL OF LIVING-INCOME PATTERNS IN WATAUGA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta., Prog. Rpt. RS-39, 48 pp. June 1961. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Report's principal objective is an analysis of patterns composed of the attributes level of living and net family income. The emphasis of this cooperative project, "Factors in the Adjustment of Families and Individuals in Low Income Rural Areas in North Carolina," is on the identification of the social and psychological characteristics associated with various indices of adjustment.

MCPHERSON, W. K., DIXON, L. V., CHAPMAN, H. L., JR. AN ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF GRADING CATTLE. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 632, 57 pp., illus. Sept. 1961. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

The bulletin consists of a statement of the economic role of grades and its application to livestock and meat; a review of several methods used to evaluate the accuracy of grading livestock; the description of a proposed method for comparing and diagnosing the abilities of individuals to grade cattle accurately; and an illustration of how index of precision scores, mean error of estimate scores, and standard deviation of error scores can be used to evaluate the ability of individuals to grade.

MOFFETT, R. E., LUNDQUIST, LYNWOOD, and JOHNSON, STEWART. THE SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM: EXPERIENCE, EFFECTS, AND POSSIBLE CHANGES. Conn. (Storrs) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 368, 34 pp. Nov. 1961. (Agr. Mktg. Serv. cooperating.)

Of all factors affecting the per-student consumption of milk the most important is price charged. It was estimated that for each decline in price of one cent per half-pint per student, consumption increases .055 half-pints. Rural schools have a higher consumption rate than urban schools. Two possible changes in the Special Milk Program at the Congressional level are considered: including colleges in the Program, and providing free milk rather than low cost milk to elementary and secondary schools.

NIKOLITCH, RADOJE. FAMILY AND LARGER-THAN-FAMILY FARMS: THEIR RELATIVE POSITION IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 4, 44 pp., illus. Jan. 1962.

The rapid rates of technological advance since World War II have resulted in a sharp decline in total number

of farms. For the most part, the farms that disappeared were relatively small, inadequate units falling within the size limit of family farms. However, modern technological advance in farming is not destroying an agriculture composed predominantly of farms falling within the family size limit. The bigger family farms are increasing more rapidly than larger-than-family size farms.

ROGERS, G. B. RELATIVE PROFITABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE PROCUREMENT, PRODUCTION, AND SELLING PROGRAMS FOR BROILER PROCESSORS; BASED ON STUDIES IN THE NEW ENGLAND AREA 1957-59. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 516, 37 pp., illus. Jan. 1962.

This study evaluates some of the procurement, production, and selling programs in the broiler industry that plant managers can select. The poultry industry could do better if more emphasis were given to selling the product in forms other than the chilled fresh broiler.

STARBIRD, I. R., AND VERMEER, JAMES. TRACTORS AND PREHARVEST EQUIPMENT, DELTA AREA, MISSISSIPPI: COSTS OF OWNING AND OPERATING, BY SIZE OF FARM, 1957. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 2, 49 pp. Dec. 1961.

Tractor power and related equipment have made possible larger operating units and more efficient use of labor by farmers who are attempting to maintain or improve incomes. Mechanization of commercial farms in the Delta has generally resulted in lower unit of costs of production, thereby partly offsetting the narrowing price-cost margin for crop output in the area.

STELLY, RANDALL, AND KIRBY, J. E. DEVELOPING MARKETS FOR U.S. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN ITALY—AN ECONOMIC EVALUATION. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta., MP-539, 43 pp. Sept. 1961. (For. Agr. Serv. and Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Market development operations in Italy indicate clearly that properly conducted promotional activities will result in increased sales of U.S. agricultural commodities in foreign countries. This comprehensive evaluation of market development operations under P.L. 480 was undertaken during the fall and winter of 1960 by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at the request of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. SPECIAL STUDY ON CIGAR TOBACCO. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-40, 71 pp. Nov. 1961.

Summarizes findings of a special study group which undertook to determine the effect on the cigar industry and farmers in the United States if Cuban tobacco were no longer available.

YAUGHN, G. F. LAND USE IN DELAWARE. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. 33, 12 pp., illus. 1962. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Presents present land use in Delaware as an initial step in planning for future land requirements.

WILLIAMS, F. W., AND ALLEN, M. B. THE SOUTH-EASTERN VEGETABLE PROCESSING INDUSTRY: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF PLANTS—COMPOSITION, VOLUME, AND VALUE OF PACK, 1960. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 527, 26 pp. illus. Feb. 1962. (Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Vegetable canners and freezers in seven Southeastern States grossed an estimated \$47 million in 1960. This report provides detailed data on the volume of vegetables grown in the Southeast and processed in the 7-State region. It is the first in a planned series of research reports on an economic evaluation of processing as a market outlet for vegetables in this region.

Statistical Compilations

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET: ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE, 1954-59; REVISED ESTIMATES BY SEASONAL GROUPS AND STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 300, 147 pp. 1961.

CROP REPORTING BOARD, U.S. STATIS. RPTG. SERV. VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING: ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE; BY STATES, 1954-59, REVISED ESTIMATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 233, 43 pp. 1961.

GOODSELL, W. D., AND JENKINS, I. COSTS AND RETURNS ON COMMERCIAL FARMS, LONG-TERM STUDY, 1930-57. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 297, 253 pp. 1961.

HODGES, E. F. ANIMAL UNITS OF LIVESTOCK FED ANNUALLY, 1909 TO 1960. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 301, 23 pp. 1961.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. SUPPLEMENT FOR 1961 TO WOOL STATISTICS AND RELATED DATA THROUGH 1957. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 250, supplement for 1961, 196 pp. 1962.

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BURNS, ALFRED J. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF APPLE MARKETING RESEARCH, 1945-1960. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 866, 83 pp. 1961.

LARSON, NELLIE G. AND SCHUMAIER, C. P. TRANSPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED REFERENCES, 1949-1959. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 863, 126 pp. 1961.

MANNY, ELSIE S., YANNIELLO, WILLIAM G., AND JOHNSTON, HELEN L. RURAL HEALTH. SELECTED ANNOTATED REFERENCES, JANUARY 1953-JUNE 1960. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 860, 39 pp. 1961.

REIMUND, DONN A. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TREE NUT PRODUCTION AND MARKETING RESEARCH, 1945-60. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 862, 46 pp. 1961.

STUTTS, HERBERT P. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FROZEN FOODS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 868, 206 pp. 1961.

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