



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 Recent Research Publications in Agricultural Economics Issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Cooperatively by the State Universities and Colleges¹

Barnhill, Harold E. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS ON FARMS FOR SPECIFIED OPERATOR INCOMES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 5, 55 pp., revised November 1964.

Resource requirements for 29 farms in 25 States to earn returns ranging from \$2,500 to \$5,500 are shown. The 29 farms were programmed at four levels--\$2,500, \$3,500, \$4,500, and \$5,500--of return to operator for his labor and management, beyond interest on entire operational investment and noncash living items furnished by the farm.

Beale, Calvin L., John C. Hudson, and Vera J. Banks. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE U.S. POPULATION BY FARM AND NONFARM ORIGIN. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 66, 24 pp., December 1964.

In May 1958 there were 25.8 million people in the United States 18 years old and over who had been born on farms. The farm-born comprised nearly a fourth of the total civilian population of that age group. About five-eighths of the farm-born adults were no longer living on farms, and one-sixth of all nonfarm residents were persons of farm origin.

Brown, Sidney E., and Eugene C. Pape, Jr. FRESH GRAPEFRUIT PACKAGED AND LABELED INDIAN RIVER--A SALES TEST. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-212, 8 pp., January 1965.

Fresh Florida grapefruit packaged in polyethylene bags imprinted with the Indian River label produced higher sales than grapefruit displayed loose in tests conducted in Paterson, N.J., in spring 1964. Displays of grapefruit in unlabeled bags were not as effective as the labeled bags but retail movement was greater than from displays of loose fruit.

Bullock, J. Bruce, and Duane Hacklander. PRICE SPREADS FOR BEEF. U.S. Dept. Agr., Misc. Pub. 992, 24 pp., February 1965.

Presents a description of the trends in price spreads for beef during 1949-63. A discussion of the estimating procedure and interpretation of price spread data is also presented, as well as a discussion of short-run fluctuations about the long-run trend in prices and price spreads. Six examples of individual marketings of cattle from ranch and farm point out that differences

between cost and selling price can vary greatly, yielding different returns for similar services at different times.

Clayton, Larry B. COMPLETELY LAUNDERABLE ALL-WOOL APPAREL: THE POTENTIAL MARKET. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 688, 17 pp., January 1965.

Completely launderable all-wool products could utilize 131 million pounds of wool each year. The report is on the potential market for "WURLANized" wool--the name of a new shrink-resistance process developed by USDA for all-wool fabrics. To get information on possible demand for such a product, USDA economists interviewed management personnel of retail clothing stores across the Nation.

Corley, Joseph R. AN ANALYSIS OF GRAIN TRANSPORTATION IN THE NORTHWEST. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-200, 49 pp., December 1964.

Country elevator operators in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming shipped 290.1 million bushels of grain in 1960-61. Seventy percent was shipped by rail and 30 percent by truck. Truck shipments were 26 percent of total shipments in 1958-59.

Cowhig, James D. CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, FARM AND NONFARM, 1960. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 65, 32 pp., December 1964.

More than a fourth of the Nation's youth 16 to 24 years old were school dropouts in 1960. The dropout rate was higher among rural than among urban youngsters. For both farm and nonfarm areas, the dropout rate was higher among the nonwhite than among the white school-age population. Dropout rates were very high for youths enrolled in grades below those normal for their age.

Coyner, Mary S. THE AGRICULTURE AND TRADE OF COSTA RICA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., 30 pp., ERS-Foreign 102, November 1964.

The United States exported \$5.5 million in farm products to Costa Rica in 1963. Nearly half of Costa Rica's agricultural imports came from the United States. They consisted mainly of dairy products, wheat, flour, and canned fruits and vegetables. The report includes details of Costa Rican agriculture and trade since 1951.

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

Dennis, Carleton C. THE FEDERAL DATE MARKETING ORDER: ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-214, 19 pp., February 1965.

Since 1955 the gross returns to growers of dates in California, where production is concentrated, have been relatively stable because of action taken under the Federal Date Marketing Order. This is in contrast to wide fluctuations in returns during the years following World War II. Domestic production now supplies about half of all dates consumed in the United States.

Dunn, Henry A. COTTON BOLL WEEVIL: ABSTRACTS OF RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS, 1843-1960. U.S. Dept. Agr., Misc. Pub. 985, 194 pp., December 1964.

Provides researchers with a quick reference to accomplishments in research on the cotton boll weevil and related information published prior to 1961. State agricultural experiment station publications, USDA publications, professional journals, and other sources are listed.

Gavett, Earle E. TRUCK CROP PRODUCTION PRACTICES, BERRIEN AND VAN BUREN COUNTIES, MICHIGAN, 1959: LABOR, POWER, AND MATERIALS BY OPERATION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-206, 49 pp., January 1965.

Eleventh in a group of publications containing information on labor requirements, production practices, and costs involved in the production of truck crops for fresh market and processing.

Gavett, Earle E. TRUCK CROP PRODUCTION PRACTICES, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK: LABOR, POWER, AND MATERIALS, BY OPERATION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-207, 58 pp., February 1965.

Twelfth in a group of publications containing information on labor requirements, production practices, and costs involved in the production of truck crops for fresh market and processing.

Gertel, Karl. ECONOMIC POTENTIALS OF IRRIGATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-187, 36 pp., December 1964.

Soils of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont of North Carolina are placed into three major irrigation classes according to likelihood of profitable irrigation. Procedures are also described for adapting the general classification, based on all major crops for which the soil is suited, to a specialized class for tobacco. The classifications will be helpful in estimating yield, water use, and costs of irrigation.

Green, Bernal L. SUMMARIES OF SELECTED PUBLICATIONS ON RURAL OUTDOOR RECREATION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-190, 25 pp., November 1964.

The report summarizes works dealing with theoretical analysis of recreation, discussion of various outdoor recreational enterprises, and economics of recreation enterprises. It also cites references that provide statistical data on various outdoor recreational activities.

Heady, Earl O., and Walter R. Butcher. EFFECT OF FEED-GRAIN OUTPUT CONTROLS ON RESOURCE USES AND VALUES IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN IOWA. Agr. and Home Econ. Expt. Sta., Iowa State Univ., Res. Bul. 531, 34 pp., January 1965.

Efforts to increase farmers' incomes through supported product prices create a need for measures to control production and prevent the accumulation of surplus stocks. This study is concerned with direct control over the output of feed concentrates. The analysis showed that decreased output would lead to increases in the output of substitute products, which could have price-depressing effects on the concentrate crops studied.

Howell, L. D. THE AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY-- COMPETITION, STRUCTURE, FACILITIES, COSTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 58, 146 pp., November 1964.

Cotton and wool produced in the United States are confronted with increasing competition from foreign-grown cotton and wool and from manmade fibers. Trends in the nature and extent of this competition are described in the report. Data are presented on changes in supplies, prices, and consumption of American cotton and wool, foreign-grown cotton and wool, and manmade fibers; and on prospects and problems.

LaFerney, Preston E., Robert A. Mullikin, and Walter E. Chapman. EFFECTS OF DEFOLIATION, HARVESTING, AND GINNING PRACTICES ON MICRONAIRE READING, FIBER PROPERTIES, MANUFACTURING PERFORMANCE, AND PRODUCT QUALITY OF EL PASO AREA COTTON, SEASON 1960-61. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 690, 32 pp., January 1965.

Sixty-nine bales of Acala 1517C variety cotton were tested. Cotton samples from the field and from the gin were checked in the laboratory to determine the micronaire readings as affected by defoliation treatments. From the producers' standpoint, the most profitable field and ginning conditions were normal defoliation, normal moisture, and minimum cleaning. From the spinners' standpoint, however, the best field and ginning conditions were no defoliation, normal moisture, and minimum cleaning.

Lasley, Floyd A. COORDINATING FLUID MILK SUPPLIES IN THE OKLAHOMA METROPOLITAN MILK MARKET. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 686, 56 pp., November 1964.

Because supply of and demand for milk both fluctuate widely, and often in opposite directions, milk handlers have found it necessary to provide a high degree of flexibility at considerable cost. This study of the Oklahoma Metropolitan Milk Market shows that centralized supply management can decrease both the actual handling cost and the reserve required to meet market needs. Central facilities to process the excess milk from six representative Oklahoma handlers could be operated at less than half the cost of operating individual facilities. Expanding this comparison to all handlers in the market gives an annual cost difference of about \$400,000 for processing milk into manufactured products.

Metzler, William H. FARM MECHANIZATION AND LABOR STABILIZATION. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta., Giannini Found. Rpt. 280, 58 pp., January 1965. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Second in a projected series of three reports on the impact of technological change upon demand for farm labor. The study is centered in Kern County, Calif., one of the Nation's most productive farm areas.

Mills, Theodora. BULGARIA: FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., 9 pp., ERS-Foreign 104, November 1964.

Despite increasing industrialization, Bulgaria is still primarily an agricultural country. Its agricultural trade, both export and import, is expanding. Bulgaria has become a wheat importing country, and is importing an increasing amount of cotton.

Moe, Lyle E. NIGERIA: PROJECTED LEVEL OF DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND IMPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS IN 1965 and 1975, WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. AGRICULTURE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 105, 15 pp., December 1964.

U.S. wheat exports to Nigeria are projected to reach, at a minimum, 2.2 million bushels in 1965 and 4.2 million bushels by 1975. The United States may also export about 2.8 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco to Nigeria in 1965 and 1975, and 3,100 metric tons of powdered milk in 1975. The United States may expect to supply at least 67 percent of Nigeria's wheat and tobacco needs in 1965 and 1975 and at least 20 percent of its dry milk needs in 1975.

Pederson, John R., and Fred L. Faber. MAJOR MARKETING CHANNELS FOR SHELL EGGS IN 18 METROPOLITAN AREAS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-219, 31 pp., February 1965.

During the study period (1958-61), the predominant marketing channel for the 18 metropolitan areas was from producers to country assembly-shippers to wholesale and producer-distributors, and to food chain stores and independent retailers. Information on volume of eggs handled and marketing functions performed was obtained through mail surveys of all firms thought to be handling 200 or more cases of eggs per month.

Poats, Frederick J., and John W. Thompson. ALTERNATIVE MARKETS FOR CATTLE HIDE TRIM. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-217, 8 pp., February 1965.

Returns to packers for cattle hides can be greater when shanks, bellies, and heads are removed prior to curing. Fresh hide trimmings have a value of about 2 cents a pound if they are converted into edible collagen, or rendered into feed and oil by a new process.

Thompson, John W., and Frederick J. Poats. ECONOMICS OF SEGMENTING CATTLE HIDES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-215, 18 pp., February 1965.

Describes a new hide trimming method which removes the belly and head before curing, and thus reduces curing charges. The new trim removes a little more of the hide than the conventional trim, but increases in yield, weight, quality, and tanning efficiency are large enough to compensate for the cost of the portions removed.

Ulrey, Ivon W. FRESH POTATO TRANSPORTATION TO LARGE MARKETS FROM FIVE MAJOR PRODUCING AREAS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 687, 31 pp., November 1964.

The report covers major production sources for fresh potatoes in California, Idaho, Maine, New York, and North Dakota-Minnesota. The study emphasizes differences in modes of transporting potatoes to their principal markets and the importance of nearness of production areas to population centers. Potatoes generally are shipped to nearby markets by truck, but by rail to markets farther away.

Vermeer, James, and Ronald O. Aines. THE PILOT CROPLAND CONVERSION PROGRAM: ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ITS FIRST YEAR, 1963. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 64, 47 pp., November 1964.

The first year of the program helped participating farmers in five areas studied to convert between 12

and 34 percent of their cropland to conservation uses. Most of the land under agreements will remain in the program for 5 years. Payments for conversion ranged from \$8 an acre for the poorest land in the program in North Dakota to \$70 an acre for the best land in the program in Iowa.

Waldorf, William H. DEMAND FOR MANUFACTURED FOODS, MANUFACTURERS' SERVICES, AND FARM PRODUCTS IN FOOD MANUFACTURING: A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bul. 1317, 60 pp., December 1964.

From the end of World War I to the late 1950's, U.S. civilian consumption of manufactured farm foods grew at a substantially faster rate than consumption of all farm food products. The study uses a simple econometric model to explain the behavior of households contributing to this trend. Of all the variables that might have shifted the demand curves, real per capita income was the only empirically significant one. The estimated income elasticity for food manufacturers' services was 0.86; for farm food products used in manufacturing, 0.35; and for manufactured food products, 0.57.

Warren, Cline J. THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT). U.S. Dept. Agr., Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 21, 57 pp., November 1964.

Although industrial gains were made in the last decade, the economy of the United Arab Republic remains primarily an agricultural one. Cotton accounts for 70 percent of all export earnings and occupies close to one-fifth of the total acreage planted annually. Other important cash crops are rice and onions. Because the farming area is limited and the population is increasing, the UAR imports larger quantities of agricultural products each year.

Wilmot, Charles A., and David M. Alberson. EFFECTS OF OVERSIZED MOTORS ON POWER COSTS IN GINNING COTTON. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-203, 28 pp., November 1964.

Many ginners in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and West Texas are using oversized electric motors, which reduce the power factor level in their plants and result in unnecessarily high power costs. These ginners could save as much as 11 cents per bale in power costs by installing motors of the proper size. The report contains charts which ginners can use in determining power requirements in their own plants.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. THE 1965 WORLD AGRICULTURAL SITUATION. Econ. Res. Serv., Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 22, 40 pp., December 1964.

World agricultural production in 1964/65 is expected to increase about 1 percent over the previous year.

This is a smaller gain than in each of the previous 2 years and also less than the growth in world population and economic activity. Farm output per person is expected to fall about 1 percent, but food output per person will remain about the same as last year.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. WATERSHED PROGRAM EVALUATION: HONEY CREEK, IOWA. Econ. Res. Serv. and Soil Conserv. Serv., ERS-204, 29 pp., January 1965.

Annual benefits from an improvement project on Honey Creek Watershed in Iowa averaged \$20,260 between 1955 and 1960. Evaluation of benefits was based on savings through the establishment of conservation measures, prevention of gully damage, reduction in sediment and floodwater damage to roads and bridges, intensified use of flood plains, and reduction in floodwater damage to crops.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: SCOPE, METHODS. Statis. Rptg. Serv., Misc. Pub. 967, 234 pp., December 1964.

Presents the organization and statistical procedures used by the Statistical Reporting Service in providing current primary data on the main aspects of the agricultural economy of this country. The publication is designed to satisfy the interests of direct users of the data in agriculture, industry, commerce, Government, and education; students, officials, and businessmen from other countries, and the staff of the Service itself, particularly new employees and trainees.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. THE 1965 WESTERN HEMISPHERE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-113, February 1965.

Western Hemisphere agricultural output in 1964/65 is expected to decline significantly from record levels of a year earlier. Production is down in Canada, the United States, and Latin America. However, the region remains the world's major agricultural supplier. Farm exports will probably be at high levels because of large stocks of most commodities.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. THE 1965 WESTERN EUROPE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign-114, 87 pp., February 1965.

Western Europe's economic growth continued at a rapid pace in 1964, although inflation and balance of payments remained serious problems. The rate of growth of the real gross national product was 5 percent or more in 11 out of 16 countries. The combined real product of the EEC grew at a rate of about 5.5 percent.

"Demand and Price Analysis: Some Examples From Agriculture," by Dr. Frederick V. Waugh, is now available from USDA (Tech. Bul. 1316, 94 pp., November 1964). It will be helpful to many groups of persons, including undergraduate and graduate students, young researchers who are beginning to get practical experience in demand and price analysis, and agricultural outlook workers in the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in the State extension services. Following are some highlights from the bulletin:

The demand for food is quite inelastic, with respect to both price and income. This statistical fact lies at the heart of the farm problem. A small surplus in agriculture depresses prices severely. And farmers usually get only slight benefits from increases in consumer income.

Since World War II, there apparently have been substantial shifts in the demand for meats. The bulletin analyzes the interrelationships of demand for beef, pork, and chickens.

Money flexibility (the percentage change in the marginal utility of money resulting from a 1 percent increase in income) is estimated by an analysis of food prices.

The bulletin attempts to measure the long-run domestic demand for cotton, using a form of distributed lag. Elasticity of the long-run demand is estimated at about -1.8. This indicates that a 1 percent increase in cotton prices would eventually result in a drop of 1.8 percent in domestic cotton consumption.

The income from a crop is often affected greatly by the crop's distribution among different places, times, forms, and groups of consumers. The bulletin discusses general principles of distribution. It then shows how these principles apply to the diversion of surplus wheat to exports and the diversion of surplus lemons to processed products.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Economic Research Service
Washington, D.C. 20250

- - -
Official Business

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Agriculture

**AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
RESEARCH**

Is published quarterly by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (July 31, 1964).

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. 25 cents a single copy, \$1 a year domestic, \$1.25 foreign.