Selected Recent Research Publications in Agricultural Economics issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Cooperatively by the State Universities and Colleges[1]

Bowles, Gladys K. THE HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE OF 1964, A STATISTICAL REPORT. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 82, 30 pp., August 1965.

The report is based on a survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census in December 1964. Among the total hired farm working force, 71 percent were men and boys, and 69 percent were white. More than half were not in the labor force most of the year, chiefly housewives and students. About a fourth of the hired farm working force were primarily engaged in farm wage work most of the year. The median age of farm workers was 25.3 years.

Bowles, Gladys K., and Calvin L. Beale. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF HIRED FARMWORKER HOUSEHOLDS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 84, 21 pp., August 1965.

The 3.6 million people who did farmwork for wages in 1962 lived in 2.6 million households in December of that year. The total population of these households numbered 11.2 million persons, or about 6 percent of the total U.S. population. About 27 percent of the farm wage worker population was nonwhite.

Bowles, Gladys K., and Walter E. Sellers, Jr. THE HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE OF 1963, WITH SUPPLEMENTARY DATA FOR 1962. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 76, 63 pp., May 1965.

Of the total 3.6 million hired farm workers in 1963, 53 percent--1.9 million--were noncasual workers who averaged 138 days, earning $883 from farm wage work. The rest--1.7 million--were casual workers who averaged 9 days, earning $54. About 2.4 million persons did farm wage work only, and 1.1 million did both farm and nonfarm wage work.

Boxley, Robert F., Jr. WHITE AND NONWHITE OWNERS OF RURAL LAND IN THE SOUTHEAST. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-238, 23 pp., June 1965.

Of the 1.3 million individuals who owned rural land in 7 Southeastern States in 1960, 160,000, or about 12 percent, were nonwhite. This group owned more than 8 million acres--about 7 percent of all individually owned land in these States. The average holding of all types of land was 50 acres for nonwhite owners and 95 acres for white owners.

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

Brown, F. Stanley, U.S. AND RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE--A STATISTICAL COMPARISON. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 127, 7 pp., July 1965.

Presents comparative data on inputs, farm organization, and agricultural output in the United States and the Soviet Union. Except for historical series on area, yield, and production of grain, the comparison is limited to 1963.

Carley, Dale H. LONG-DISTANCE SHIPMENT OF MILK: MARKETING PRACTICES OF BUYERS AND SELLERS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-230, 11 pp., June 1965.

Buyers of bulk milk who sell under large contracts often prefer to have some sources of supply outside local areas. More than a fourth of the buyers interviewed obtained some supplies from outside their local areas on a regular basis. The pricing of long-distance shipments of bulk milk either above or below local market prices depends on individual circumstances: Seasonality, State milk market orders, and arrangements with local suppliers.

Chugg, Boyd A. AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN RICE BOWL AND ITS RELATION TO U.S. FARM EXPORTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 26, 62 pp., June 1965.

The Rice Bowl countries are the Union of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Republic of (South) Viet Nam, and Thailand. The region is notable for having exportable surpluses of several agricultural products. Rice is by far the most important, followed in order by rubber and corn. The United States and the Rice Bowl countries grow many crops that are noncompetitive. However, a few farm commodities exported by both the United States and the Rice Bowl countries are competing directly in world markets. Of these, rice and corn predominate.

Cowhig, James D. URBAN AND RURAL LEVELS OF LIVING: 1960. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 79, 18 pp., July 1965.

Information on five indicators of level of living (availability of automobile, telephone, hot and cold water piped inside the house, a house in sound condition, and person-per-room ratio) is used to compare urban and rural populations in 1960. Availability of an automobile was the only indicator of level of living reported by a higher proportion of rural than urban households.

Daugherty, Arthur B. WATERSHED PROGRAM EVALUATION, PLUM CREEK, KENTUCKY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv. and Soil Conserv. Serv., ERS-243, 36 pp., August 1965.

Benefits quantified from the Plum Creek Watershed Protection Project represent attainments during 1956-60. Reduction in floodwater damages to agriculture was estimated to be $5,950 annually--$4,460 in crop and pasture damage and $1,490 in other agricultural damage. It was estimated that had all of the watershed improvements been in place prior to 1956, these benefits would have averaged $6,000 and $2,320 annually.

Eiland, J. C. PRODUCTION LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTHERN RICE MILLS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 714, 32 pp., June 1965.

Work sampling data were collected in a survey of selected rice mills in the South and labor standards were developed. Findings of the study indicate that if the rice milling industry were to use only the most efficient methods used by the mills studied and perform work at the rates of the standards set in this study, there would be a potential saving in production labor costs of roughly 50 percent.

Freund, William H., and Robert B. Reese. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS IN THE NATION'S SCHOOLS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 716, 23 pp., June 1965.

Gains in the quantities of milk sold in schools during the past decade helped stabilize the entire fluid milk market, offsetting what otherwise would be a slight downtrend in total national consumption. The value of milk consumed in schools with lunch services was $285 million in 1962-63. Five years earlier it was $192 million.

Frey, H. Thomas. STATE-OWNED RURAL LAND, 1962; ACREAGE, DISTRIBUTION, USE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Bul. 360, 11 pp., May 1965.

The 50 States own almost 85 million acres of rural land, not counting road rights-of-way and water areas. About one-third of this acreage is used for parks, State forests, wildlife reserves, and similar purposes. Most of the acreage was acquired through grants from the Federal Government.

Gerlow, Arthur R., and Joe R. Campbell. ENTERPRISE COSTS AND RETURNS FOR BEEF CATTLE; SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA RICE AREA. La. Agr. Expt. Sta., DAE Res. Rpt. 337, 55 pp., May 1965. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Provides an economic description of the resources being used by the beef cattle enterprise in the Louisiana rice area and the resulting level of returns. An analysis is also made for beef cattle produced under improved levels of technology and production with emphasis on rotations and improved pasture programs.

Hall, William F. AGRICULTURE IN PAKISTAN. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 129, 28 pp., June 1965.

Contains information on Pakistan's population, agricultural production, livestock, aid, education, agricultural research, land use and tenure, food consumption, agricultural marketing, trade, and transportation. Pakistan's economy is expected to expand by 1975 but not enough to achieve self-sufficiency in food grain production.

Harp, Harry H., and Marshall E. Miller. CONVENIENCE FOODS: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SALES VOLUME AND FACTORS INFLUENCING DEMAND. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 81, 22 pp., August 1965.

Factors associated with sales of 110 convenience foods were: Cost per serving, degree of competition from similar products, importance of product group in purchase pattern, availability, success of similar items, and special variables for product groups. Using these, logarithmic equations can be set up which may be of use in predicting the success of new products.

Heid, Walter, G., Jr., James E. Martin, and Russell F. McDonald. CHANGING STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE NORTHEAST GRAIN MARKETING INDUSTRY, 1957-1962. Univ. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta., Misc. Pub. 545, 111 pp., June 1965. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Whole grain receipts at terminal elevators declined from 341 million bushels to 226 million bushels during the period studied. Based on estimates of profitable operations, only about two-thirds of the northeastern terminal elevators were operating above minimal standards in 1962. Integration with other grain interests outside the Northeast appeared to be the key to profitable operations.

Herrmann, Louis F., and Elsie E. Anderson. BUTTERFAT SAMPLING AND TESTING PROBLEMS, A NINE-MARKET STUDY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bul. 1336, 76 pp., June 1965.

When two milk testers independently sample the milk delivered by producers at a plant and test it for butterfat percentage, the results of the two tests are more likely to differ than to agree exactly. The findings of this study provide approximations of the limits within which results from two properly conducted series of butterfat tests may be expected to agree. Agreement can be checked by comparing the plant averages of test results, or by observing the frequency of differences of specified sizes, in terms of points of butterfat, for individual producers.

Jones, Amos D., and Hoy A. Richards. SCOURING, BALING, AND TRANSPORTING WESTERN WOOLS--PRACTICES, PROBLEMS, POSSIBILITIES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 723, 117 pp., July 1965.

Baling of grease wool appears desirable by all but the smallest wool warehouses. Various bale dimensions and stacking arrangements are evaluated to achieve maximum use of popular size motor-trailers and rail cars. Scouring wool in the producing area will certainly reduce transportation cost. Statistical equations are developed to estimate the savings for any combination of origin and destination points.

Jones, Lawrence A., and Donald K. Larson. ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE IN SELECTED AREAS OF MONTANA AND VIRGINIA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 75, 36 pp., May 1965.

Federal Crop Insurance payments help rural economies when crop failures lower farmers' incomes. The report describes effects of Federal Crop Insurance on farmers, on businesses that deal with farmers, and on local economies. It also assesses impact of Federal Crop Insurance on other Federal programs.

Kriesberg, Martin. THE MARKET FOR FOOD IN THE NATION'S SCHOOLS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 702, 54 pp., April 1965.

During 1962-63 foods with a wholesale value of $929 million moved through lunchrooms in about 66,000 public schools. Additional foods valued at $77 million were used in approximately 6,500 private schools. Expansion in school population could result in an increase of as much as 25 percent in the school food market during the next decade.

Looney, Zolon M., Charles A. Wilmot, Shelby H. Holder, and C. Curtis Cable, Jr. COST OF STORING SEED COTTON. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 712, 23 pp., May 1965.

Describes results of a study made to determine costs of three types of seed-cotton storage facilities, analyze the effects of seed-cotton storage on overall ginning costs, and compare the cost of providing seed-cotton storage with the cost of building new plants.

McElroy, Robert C., and Earle E. Gavett. TERMINATION OF THE BRACERO PROGRAM: SOME EFFECTS ON FARM LABOR AND MIGRANT HOUSING NEEDS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 77, 29 pp., June 1965.

From 1951 to 1964, the bracero program (under Public Law 78) was the chief source of foreign farm labor in the United States. The program enabled entry of Mexican nationals for temporary farmwork. Housing requirements differ for braceros and their potential replacements, the domestic migrant families.

Miklius, W., and D. B. DeLoach. INTERSTATE TRUCKING OF EXEMPT AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES--CALIFORNIA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-216, 27 pp., August 1965. (Univ. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

Truck transportation of exempt agricultural commodities originating or terminating in California during 1963 totaled 3.4 million tons, accounted for 4.2 billion ton-miles, and required more than 200,000 truckloads. The exempt traffic consisted mainly of fruits, vegetables, processed poultry, grains, livestock, and hay.

Moe, Lyle E. ISRAEL: SUPPLY AND DEMAND PROJECTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO 1975. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 137, 41 pp., August 1965.

Increases in future U.S. agricultural exports to Israel seem probable for such commodities as wheat, feed grains, oilseeds, and tobacco. U.S. exports of dairy products, beef, cotton, and rice may decrease, because of Israel's agreements with the European Economic Community, its increasing trade with the developing countries of Asia and Africa, and changing policies of its government. The report summarizes the major findings of an independently published research study by the Falk Institute for Economic Research in Israel.

Naive, James J., and Gae A. Bennett. U.S. AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 122, 36 pp., May 1965.

In 1963 U.S. farm exports to Western Hemisphere countries totaled $1.1 billion. Canada, Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela were the major markets. U.S. agricultural imports from Western Hemisphere countries in 1963 amounted to $1.9 billion; Brazil, Colombia, Canada, and Argentina were the principal suppliers.

Nikolitch, Radoje. THE EXPANDING AND THE CONTRACTING SECTORS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 74, 35 pp., May 1965.

The total number of farms declined from 5.8 million in 1939 to an estimated 3.4 million in 1964--a decrease of 2.4 million. But 95 percent of this decline is explained by the disappearance of 2.3 million farms producing less than $2,500 worth of sales. Family farms with $10,000 or more of sales are the fastest growing part of the farm economy. These farms increased 159 percent in number, but their average marketings per farm increased only 20 percent.

Ott, Leland E. FROZEN FOODS: MARGINS, COSTS, AND RETURNS IN RELATION TO DISPLAY SPACE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-235, 16 pp., July 1965.

An accounting analysis and an 8-week test were conducted in frozen food departments of a New England food chain. Stepwise multiple linear regression, with zero-one dummy variables and interaction terms, was used to measure the marginal sales and returns for the department and 13 product groups within it. High margins and low variable costs resulted in a net profit (3.9 percent of sales) that was about double the store net of the average chain.

Pape, Eugene C., Jr., and Michael G. Van Dress. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DAYS' SUPPLY OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES IN RETAIL FOOD STORES, 1963--A CIVIL DEFENSE STUDY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 713, 82 pp., June 1965.

The number of days' supply of retail food and beverage inventories is shown for counties and independent cities in the contiguous States. Food stocks are shown also by type of storage and geographical distribution among the eight civil defense regions.

Pedersen, John R. ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN TURKEY HATCHERIES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 719, 41 pp., July 1965.

Based on a survey of turkey hatcheries in the nine major turkey-producing States, the report describes the in-hatchery costs of a sample of turkey hatcheries in 1962 and the effects of economies of scale on the in-hatchery operation of efficient model hatcheries.

Perkinson, Leon B. FATAL ACCIDENTS ON FARMS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-245, 7 pp., July 1965.

Although the number of fatal accidents on farms declined during 1954-63, the rate per 100,000 farm people increased. Machinery accounted for 37.6 percent of the more than 9,000 fatal accidents on farms between 1960 and 1963 and was responsible for more fatalities on farms than in mines, quarries, and industrial places combined.

Santmyer, Carolee. ALGERIA'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN BRIEF. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 131, 8 pp., July 1965.

Agriculture and industry in Algeria have experienced setbacks and, at present, are operating at less than full efficiency. Extensive nationalization of property precipitated a general loss of skilled manpower which has reduced industrial as well as agricultural production. In 1962 Algeria's gross national product was $3,253 million, an average of $301 per capita.

Schaller, W. Neill, and Gerald W. Dean. PREDICTING REGIONAL CROP PRODUCTION, AN APPLICATION OF RECURSIVE PROGRAMMING. U.S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bul. 1329, 95 pp., April 1965.

Evaluates a relatively new predictive technique called recursive programming, which employs linear programming to generate a series of year-to-year adjustments. A recursive programming model is applied to the problem of explaining and predicting changes in the production of cotton and 11 alternative crops in Fresno County, Calif. Results are compared with actual outcomes and with estimates obtained by using separate regression equations for individual crops.

Shaw, Lawrence H. THE EFFECT OF WEATHER AND TECHNOLOGY ON CORN YIELDS IN THE CORN BELT, 1929-62. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 80, 39 pp., July 1965.

Increases in corn yields in the Corn Belt between 1929 and 1962 are attributable almost entirely to the adoption of hybrid seed, the use of nitrogen fertilizer, and other improved production practices. Although weather affected yields for short periods within the 30-year span, its effect for the entire period was negligible. USDA economists used a weather index to separate the effects of weather and technology on trends in corn yields. Adjusting yields with the weather index shows what yields would have been if weather had been normal in each year.

Smith, Edward J. TECHNOLOGY IN BROILER PRODUCTION: IMPACT ON FEED CONVERSION AND MARKETING WEIGHT. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-246, 16 pp., August 1965.

A price-mapping method is developed by which optimum marketing weights can be readily determined for a wide range of broiler and feed prices. When used to compare an earlier with a more recent production function, this analytical method indicates that technological change has materially lessened the relative cost disadvantage of heavier broilers. Cost reductions have combined with the ready supply response of the industry to produce a sevenfold expansion in output since World War II.

Stafford, Joseph H., Leland E. Ott, and James C. Snyder. MANAGERIAL ASPECTS OF LEAST-COST FEED FORMULATION WITH LINEAR PROGRAMMING. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 729, 19 pp., August 1965.

Linear programming (LP) can be a valuable management tool for computing feed formulas, anticipating changes in ingredient usage rates, and developing feed specifications. Gross savings of $1.70 per ton were attributed to the use of LP during a 23-week test in two firms. Annual gross savings resulting fro

the use of LP were projected at $116,000 for one firm and $17,000 for the other. These projections were based on average per ton savings and the average annual production of the six feeds studied.

Stallings, Dale G. LONG-RUN PROJECTIONS OF FOOD PROCESSING AND MARKETING IN THE WEST. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 78, 45 pp., June 1965.

Surpluses of production over consumption of fruits, vegetables, and some other farm foods in the Western States are projected to increase by three-fourths from 1960 to 1985. The area is expected to have deficits of other foods, principally meat, poultry, flour products, and some dairy products. The study is one of three recent reports by USDA appraising the long-term outlook for producing, processing, and marketing agricultural commodities in the 11 Western States.

Twining, Carl R., and Peter L. Henderson. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES OF AGRICULTURAL GROUPS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., 30 pp., June 1965.

A 1963 survey of U.S. agricultural groups showed that nearly 1,200 groups allocated funds to conduct their own commodity promotional programs. These groups spent a total of about $86 million during 1962 to promote agricultural products.

Van Dress, Michael C. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DAYS' SUPPLY OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES IN ESTABLISHMENTS THAT SERVE FOOD FOR ON-PREMISE CONSUMPTION--A CIVIL DEFENSE STUDY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 707, 82 pp., May 1965. (U.S. Dept. Defense cooperating.)

Eating places and institutions serving food have enough supplies on hand to make 1 billion meals. Food supplies in restaurants, colleges, hospitals, and other establishments equal 1.9 days' food for each person in the United States. Beverages on hand equal a 1.2-day supply per person.

Vosloh, Carl J., Jr. INGREDIENT HANDLING BY FEED MANUFACTURERS: CAPITAL AND LABOR REQUIREMENTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 727, 31 pp., July 1965.

In recent years the receiving operation of feed mills has increased in efficiency with bulk handling. Bulk ingredients are cheaper and handling costs are less. Two models handling 80 and 200 tons of ingredients a day are used to compare costs and efficiencies. Equipment costs $64,280 for the smaller model and $101,110 for the larger model. Costs of operating alternative pneumatic equipment comparable to mechanical equipment used would be between 8 and 16 percent more.

Warren, Cline J., and Carolee Santmyer. AGRICULTURE OF NORTHERN AFRICA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 128, 56 pp., June 1965.

Although significant industrial gains are underway in some North African countries, these countries all retain predominantly agricultural economies. Two-thirds of the people are rural dwellers and depend upon agriculture for a livelihood; most urban dwellers are engaged in processing or trading agricultural products. With the exception of the Nile valley and delta in the United Arab Republic, Northern Africa is not densely populated. Less than 1 percent of the total land area is under cultivation.

Wooten, H. H. THE LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM, 1934 TO 1964: ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, AND PRESENT STATUS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 85, 85 pp., August 1965.

Conversion of farmland to other uses became a large-scale Government program 30 years ago. Before that time many farmers had cultivated land which produced little, because of damage from severe droughts, floods, erosion, and poor land practices. The Federal purchase program for land utilization emerged as a solution to these acute land problems in 1934. The total cost for land and development was $150 million by 1954. Additional development and improvements have continued to the present.

Wright, Bruce H. CHANGES IN TRANSPORTATION USED BY COUNTRY GRAIN ELEVATORS IN THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION, 1958-63. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 724, 35 pp., July 1965.

Between 1958 and 1963 the percentage of all grain shipped by truck from country elevators in the North Central region increased from 30.3 to 40.8 percent, and barge shipments increased from 1.4 to 2.1 percent. Rail shipments declined from 68.3 to 57.1 percent. Changes in the kind of transportation used by country elevators to ship grain depend in part on what rates and services each mode can offer shippers, and on distances involved.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. FOOD BALANCES FOR 8 EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1959-61. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 124, 16 pp., May 1965.

East European countries have 10 percent of the world's population. In 1959-61 they consumed 14 percent of the estimated world calorie intake. Less than 10 percent of the total food supply of the eight countries was imported.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. WATERSHED PROGRAM EVALUATION, EAST WILLOW CREEK, MINNESOTA. Econ. Res. Serv. and Soil Conserv. Serv., ERS-231, 31 pp., May 1965.

Investment in all works of improvement installed in the East Willow Creek Watershed Project between 1954 and 1960 totaled $392,407. Net farm income in the watershed increased nearly $100,000 a year following installation of the project measures. This gain was due to higher crop yields, more intensive use of cropland, and larger numbers of livestock.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. U.S. FOOD CONSUMPTION; SOURCES OF DATA AND TRENDS, 1909-63. Statis. Bul. 364, 194 pp., June 1965.

Provides detailed figures, by commodity, on supplies and use, per capita consumption, and the nutritive value of foods. Food consumption has altered as the country has grown. The average person ate only half a pound of frozen vegetables in 1937, but 7-1/2 pounds in 1963. Poultry, once a luxury, is commonplace due to the high efficiency of agriculture. Data in the publication were derived mostly from independent estimates of production or marketings of farm products, foreign trade, and stock changes.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. FARM COSTS AND RETURNS: COMMERCIAL FARMS BY TYPE, SIZE, AND LOCATION. Agr. Inf. Bul. 230, 97 pp., revised August 1965.

Contains summary estimates of costs and returns for 1964 and earlier years on 42 important types of commercial farms in 24 major farming areas in the United States, together with a brief analysis of changes that have occurred in production, prices, income, and costs for each type of farm.

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