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Selected Recent Research Publications in Agricultural Economics Issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Cooperatively by the State Universities and Colleges<sup>1</sup>

Boykin, Calvin C., Douglas D. Caton, and Lynn Rader. ECONOMIC AND OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO RANGE CATTLE RANCHES. U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-260, 25 pp., January 1966.

Representative ranches in Arizona and New Mexico vary in size from 34 to 512 animal units, with a total investment per animal unit of from \$256 to \$722. Average costs and average net income per animal unit are \$49 and \$15, respectively. Ranches of more than 100 animal units in size are estimated to have positive net incomes.

Campbell, George W., Walter W. Pawson, and Aaron G. Nelson. SUGAR BEETS: ESTIMATED COSTS AND RETURNS, A PRELIMINARY REPORT. Ariz. Agr. Ext. Serv. and Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta., Tucson, 12 pp., November 1965. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Central Arizona farmers will begin planting 20,000 acres of sugarbeets in the fall of 1966. It is estimated that sugarbeets will produce a gross income of about \$278 per acre. Yields and production costs for sugarbeets in central Arizona are expected to be quite similar to those in the Imperial Valley of California.

Cooper, Maurice R., and William F. Harris. SHIPPERS' COSTS OF ASSEMBLING AND DISTRIBUTING SOUTHWESTERN COTTON, BY TYPES, MARKET TRADING AREAS, AND SALES OUTLETS, SEASON 1964-65. U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-261 (1965), 2 pp., November 1965.

Estimates included are based largely on data from shippers in the Dallas, Houston, Galveston, and Lubbock markets. Total cost per bale to Southwestern shippers to all outlets was \$19.13. The market trading area with the lowest average total cost per bale--\$18.22--was the Houston-Galveston area. Of the 9 sales outlets included, total costs per bale ranged from a low of \$7.52 for sales from the Houston-Galveston area to a high of \$28.25 from the Lubbock area.

Cooper, Maurice R., Zolon M. Looney, and Shelby H. Holder. SHIPPERS' COSTS OF ASSEMBLING AND DISTRIBUTING MIDSOUTH COTTON, BY TYPES, MARKET TRADING AREAS, AND SALES OUTLETS, SEASON 1964-65. U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-264 (1965), 2 pp., December 1965.

Estimates included are based on data from shippers in the Greenwood, Little Rock, Memphis, and New

Orleans markets. Total cost per bale to shippers in all Midsouth areas combined was \$13.92. The market trading area with the lowest average total cost per bale--\$13.57--was the Memphis area. Of the 7 sales outlets reported, shippers' costs per bale ranged from about \$10.71 for sales from Greenwood to \$29.93 for sales from Little Rock-New Orleans.

Cooper, Maurice R., and Charles A. Wilmot. SHIPPERS' COSTS OF ASSEMBLING AND DISTRIBUTING WESTERN COTTON, BY TYPES, MARKET TRADING AREAS, AND SALES OUTLETS, SEASON 1964-65. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-271 (1965), 2 pp., December 1965.

Estimates derived largely from shippers located in the Bakersfield, El Paso, Fresno, and Phoenix markets show that the weighted average total cost per bale for all Western areas combined was \$21.31. The market trading area with the lowest average total cost per bale--\$20.31--was the El Paso area. Of the sales outlets, total costs per bale ranged from \$16.83 for sales from El Paso to \$32.26 for sales from Phoenix.

Havas, Nick. PROFILE OF THE RETAIL FLORIST INDUSTRY 1964. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 741, 27 pp., December 1965.

The retail florist industry, consisting mainly of small businesses, accounts for sales exceeding \$1 billion annually. Although only about one out of nine florists has annual sales of \$100,000 or more, this small number accounts for nearly 40 percent of the industry's total sales. In addition to data on sales and number of establishments, the publication analyzes the industry's use of advertising and customer services, merchandising practices, loans, purchasing methods, and market outlets.

Moore, Charles V. ECONOMIES ASSOCIATED WITH SIZE, FRESNO COUNTY COTTON FARMS. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta., Giannini Found. Res. Rpt. No. 285, 49 pp., November 1965. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

This report presents estimated costs as related to farm size for two general soil types and associated adapted crops in Fresno County. Types of soils are (1) light sandy and (2) heavy clay and clay loam soils. Farmers can use the results of this report to make long-term plans in regard to the use of machinery, labor, and land.

<sup>1</sup> State publications may be obtained from the issuing agencies of the respective States.

Regier, D. W., R. N. Brown, R. W. Hexem, and W. P. Huth. MEAT IMPORT PROSPECTS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 139, 28 pp., February 1966.

Since 1956, meat imports of the European Economic Community have been rising steadily; the sharpest increase occurred in 1964 when imports reached 1.4 million metric tons. Depending on factors such as the continuing vigorous growth of the internal economies of the EEC countries, meat imports are expected to be 1.5 million metric tons in 1966. This reflects a trade gap of 1.3 million metric tons, more than three times what it was in 1962.

Rice, Gabrielle P. CURRENT TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDITY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Foreign Gold and Exchange Reserves, 16 pp., December 1965.

In mid-1965, international reserves of gold and foreign exchange declined by one-half percent in developed countries, but increased 6 percent in less developed countries. For the most part, this increase reflects a more favorable trade position for the developing nations than in earlier periods. U.S. international reserves, primarily gold, continued to decline in the first half of 1965.

Sanderson, Agnes G. NOTES ON THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIES OF DEPENDENT TERRITORIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND PUERTO RICO. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 145, 68 pp., December 1965.

Agriculture predominates in the 24 territories of the Western Hemisphere dependent on or associated with France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, or the United States. Agriculture employed about 36 percent of the labor force among a population of 5.3 million in 1963. The growth of manufacturing, mining, and tourist industries in the local economies, however, has reduced the relative importance of farming.

Twining, Carl R., and Peter L. Henderson. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES OF AGRICULTURAL GROUPS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 742, 32 pp., December 1965.

A survey of agricultural groups, including farmer cooperatives, commissions, councils, Federal or State boards, voluntary producer groups, and State agencies, was conducted during 1963-64. It showed that expenditures of voluntary producer-processors accounted for more than a third of total promotional expenditures of all groups. The largest single promotional expenditure was for advertising, mostly in magazines.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE IN 26 DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1948 to 1963. Econ. Res. Serv., Foreign Devlpmt. and Trade Div., Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 27, 134 pp., November 1965.

Between 1948 and 1963, crop output in 12 of the 26 developing nations increased more than 4 percent per year. These 12 were: Sudan, Mexico, Costa Rica, the Philippines, Tanganyika, Yugoslavia, Taiwan, Turkey, Venezuela, Thailand, Brazil, and Israel. The successes of these 12 countries indicate that underdeveloped countries generally can increase their per capita production of foods and fibers in the near future.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. FARM-MORTGAGE LENDING, EXPERIENCE OF 20 LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, FEDERAL LAND BANKS, AND FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, January to June 1965 and Calendar Year 1965. Farm Prod. Econ. Div., Econ. Res. Serv., FML-15, 11 pp., January 1966.

During the first half of 1965, Federal land banks, 20 life insurance companies, and Farmers Home Administration closed farm-mortgage loans totaling \$1.3 billion. This amount was 24 percent more than in the first half of 1964. These 3 lenders held about 45 percent of total farm-mortgage debt on January 1, 1965.

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