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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>

Anthony, Willis E. STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE FEDERALLY INSPECTED LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER INDUSTRY, 1950-62. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 83, 70 pp., revised February 1966.

The major share of U.S. commercial livestock slaughter is done by federally inspected (FI) firms. Total commercial slaughter of all livestock species except calves increased substantially between 1950 and 1962, and FI slaughter grew at an even faster rate. Slaughter of most species increased most rapidly in the South Atlantic, Southeast, and Mountain regions.

Bertrand, Alvin L., and Calvin L. Beale. THE FRENCH AND NON-FRENCH IN RURAL LOUISIANA: A STUDY OF THE RELEVANCE OF ETHNIC FACTORS TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT. La. State Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta., Bul. 606, 43 pp., December 1965. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Although many of the French in rural Louisiana have been assimilated into the American community, major differences in their resources and attitudes still exist. In view of the increased involvement of the area in economic development and in Federal programs, and the heightened mobility of the population, however, it is doubtful that French can survive as a living language in rural Louisiana.

Brown, Sidney E., and Eugene C. Pape. INFLUENCE OF PACKAGING AND LABELING ON SALES OF INTERIOR FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT: A SALES TEST. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-282, 8 pp., April 1966.

A sales test in 1965 showed that Marsh seedless grapefruit from the interior producing region of Florida are purchased in larger volume when packaged than when displayed loose. Four display techniques were rotated in 16 test stores. The sales response for packaged fruit was the same whether the polyethylene bag was plain or imprinted with a brand label.

Cathcart, William E., and James R. Donald. ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING U.S. COTTON EXPORTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 90, 63 pp., May 1966.

During 1955-64, U.S. exports of cotton averaged 5.2 million bales--37 percent of domestic production during that period. World production and consumption of cotton trended upward during the period. World

cotton exports ranged from a low of 8.6 million bales in 1947-48 to a record 17.9 million in 1963-64. The U.S. share of world exports has trended downward for many years. During 1961-64 it averaged about 28 percent.

Consejo de Bienestar Rural. LONG TERM FORECASTS OF THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS IN VENEZUELA. Caracas, Venezuela, 302 pp., November 1965. (Under contract for Econ. Res. Serv.)

Establishes rational forecasts of import demand in Venezuela for 1965, 1970, and 1975, with relation to 19 important consumer products in the country. Subsidiary objectives are to project population, gross territorial product, and national income; domestic demand for the 19 products in relation to population increases; and domestic supply in relation to historical trends.

Faber, Fred L. PRESENT AND ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF PRICING EGGS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-275, 27 pp., February 1966.

Structural changes in egg markets have created a need for ways to improve the present egg pricing method--base pricing--and for alternatives to it. The present system can be improved by broadening the trade base, lengthening the trading period, and offering free inspection service. Alternatives to the current system include decentralized pricing, committee pricing, and Government administration of pricing.

Gilliam, Henry C., Jr. FARM ADJUSTMENTS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS: II. TOBACCO FARMS, SOUTH CAROLINA. S.C. Agr. Expt. Sta., Clemson Univ., Clemson, S.C., Bul. 519, 81 pp., December 1965. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Flue-cured tobacco is a major source of farm income in South Carolina. In 1963, tobacco contributed more to the cash receipts of South Carolina's farmers than any other commodity, accounting for 34.2 percent of receipts from crops and 23.4 percent of the total cash receipts from farming, including Government payments.

Goodsell, Wylie D., and Isabel Jenkins. COSTS AND RETURNS ON COMMERCIAL FARMS, LONG-TERM STUDY, 1954-63. U.S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Bul. 368, 110 pp., March 1966.

Estimates costs and returns and related data for 42 important types and sizes of U.S. commercial farms

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

in 24 major farming areas for 1954-63. Commercial farms were defined as farm units with gross sales exceeding \$2,499; or units with gross sales between \$50 and \$2,500, provided the operator was under 65 and worked off the farm less than 100 days of the year.

Goolsby, O. Halbert. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FROM TEMPERATE AND TROPICAL ZONES--CHANGES IN PRICES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS, 1947-63. U.S. Dept. Agr., Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 29, 24 pp., March 1966.

From 1947 to 1963, prices of farm products in the Tropical Zone decreased more and varied more than prices of Temperate Zone products. Prices in both zones were particularly unstable in 1947-54. By 1954, Tropical Zone products were over 40 percent higher than in 1947, and Temperate Zone prices were at their lowest levels since 1947. Price reductions in 1954-63 were greatest for coffee, cocoa, tea, and rubber. Export earnings for these commodities increased throughout 1947-63.

Hanson, Ivan. EVALUATING ENABLING LAWS FOR SPECIAL DISTRICTS: A CASE STUDY IN OKLAHOMA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-281, 37 pp., May 1966.

An outline was developed for evaluating State enabling laws for natural resource special districts with regard to democratic processes, legal powers, inter-governmental planning and cooperation, project feasibility analysis, flexibility, and reviewing agencies. The outline was applied to Oklahoma enabling laws for creating such districts as soil and water conservation, conservancy, and others. In its present form, the outline is useful for generalized review of enabling legislation by administrators and legislators.

Hutton, Robert F. A SIMULATION TECHNIQUE FOR MAKING MANAGEMENT DECISIONS IN DAIRY FARMING: NARRATIVE, FLOW CHART, AND COMPUTER CODE DESCRIPTION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 87, 143 pp., February 1966.

Describes a simulation model of a dairy herd, with the immediate focus on selection of a policy for making herd replacements. The description includes flow chart and computer source language representations of the model. The simulation can be used to develop information on two basic policies for making herd replacements: (1) to purchase all replacements, and (2) to raise all replacements.

Lasley, Floyd A. COORDINATING FLUID MILK SUPPLIES IN THE PITTSBURGH MARKET. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 746, 52 pp., March 1966.

More centralized coordination of the fluid milk supply and fewer reserve stocks would increase efficiency

and lower costs of the Pittsburgh milk market. The volume of weekly milk receipts from producers at 7 plants fluctuated 21 percent less when the 7 plants were combined than when they were considered individually.

Moe, Lyle E. GHANA: SUPPLY AND DEMAND PROJECTIONS FOR FARM PRODUCTS TO 1975 WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. EXPORTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 30, 20 pp., March 1966.

This report contains projections to 1975 of Ghana's imports of five agricultural products--rice, wheat, dairy products, unmanufactured tobacco, and livestock. In 1963 these five imports totaled \$20.0 million, and accounted for 91 percent of total U.S. exports to Ghana.

Podany, Joseph C., Raymond O. P. Farrish, and Robert W. Bohall. CITRUS PRICES AND MARKET STRUCTURE IN THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY OF TEXAS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 748, 32 pp., April 1966.

Analyzes the market structure and prices of the Lower Rio Grande Valley citrus industry. The report was based on data from 14 shipping firms and on information from the Texas Valley Citrus Committee. Prices to citrus growers in the 1960-61 marketing year related reasonably to shippers' prices for citrus fruit in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, despite much advance contracting of crops.

Santmyer, Carolee. LIBYA'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN BRIEF. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 147, 8 pp., March 1966.

Technological improvements offer the best hope for expansion of Libya's agricultural output. Ninety-five percent of the country is presently classified as desert, with just over 2 percent regarded as agricultural land. Of this 2 percent, about 5.9 million acres are arable, 0.3 million are under permanent crops, and 2.8 million are in permanent meadows and pastures. An additional 2 percent has some agricultural potential.

Sitler, Harry G. CROP ENTERPRISE COSTS FOR SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO. Colo. State Univ., Cooperative Ext. Serv., Fort Collins, Colo., 16 pp., February 1966. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Tables in this report show estimated costs and returns per acre of dryland crops in southeastern Colorado in 1965. The cost information is summarized for growing crops on hard and sandy land, and for rotations of wheat, grain sorghum, barley, forage sorghum, and broomcorn. The tables should provide a base for more accurately determining the most profitable crop rotation.

Skold, Melvin D., and Earl O. Heady. REGIONAL LOCATION OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FIELD CROPS AT ALTERNATIVE DEMAND AND PRICE LEVELS, 1975: A LINEAR PROGRAMING ANALYSIS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bul. 1354, 63 pp., April 1966.

The objective of the analysis is to determine the location, in 1975, of production of wheat, corn, oats, barley, grain sorghum, soybeans, and cotton that would maximize profits to farmers under specified assumptions. The analysis covers 144 crop production regions in the United States. Solutions that would bring the highest net returns to farmers are computed at 10 different price levels. The profit-maximizing cropping pattern derived in the analysis concentrates production in known areas of specialization.

Smith, Helen V. TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN IN THE SOUTHWESTERN STATES BY RAIL AND TRUCK, 1960-62. U.S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Bul. 367, 26 pp., February 1966.

Contains data on total volume of grain receipts and shipments in five Southwestern States: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. The information was obtained from grain handlers in all active country elevators, feed mills, flour mills, and terminal and subterminal elevators.

Tegeler, Henrietta Holm. THE AGRICULTURE OF WEST ASIA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 143, 76 pp., February 1966.

A high proportion of West Asia's arable land lies fallow each year because of water shortage and inadequate land management. The arable area could be increased by more than 60 percent, although such an increase would involve expensive reclamation of 86 million acres. Long-range programs to increase output should improve the agricultural economy of West Asia, but the region will not likely produce vast farm surpluses in the near future.

Tegeler, Henrietta Holm. JORDAN'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN BRIEF. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 146, 8 pp., February 1966.

Although agriculture employs four-fifths of Jordan's population, it contributes only one-third of the national income. Agricultural output is considerably below requirements for domestic consumption, primarily as a result of inadequate rainfall. Through its Development Board, the Government of Jordan has outlined a long-range plan for economic development during 1963-70; achievement of its goals, however, depends largely on foreign assistance.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. THE AFRICA AND WEST ASIA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION: REVIEW OF 1965 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1966. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 153, 98 pp., April 1966.

West Asia's total farm production in 1965 exceeded the high level reached in the preceding season by a little more than 2 percent. Northern Africa's total agricultural output for 1965 increased about 5 percent over the record harvest of 1964. Total farm production in Africa south of the Sahara was virtually unchanged in 1965 from 1964, a more favorable year than usual.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. COSTS OF STORING AND HANDLING GRAIN IN COMMERCIAL ELEVATORS, 1964-65. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-288, 32 pp., April 1966.

Results of this report were based on accounting records of 252 elevators selected to represent the principal storage areas, types, and kinds of construction. The sample included 165 country elevators, 58 inland terminal elevators, and 29 port facilities.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. THE FAR EAST, MAINLAND CHINA, OCEANIA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION: REVIEW OF 1965 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1966. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 152, 76 pp., March 1966.

Total agricultural production in the Far East in 1965 was practically unchanged from the 1964 level, despite widespread drought in India. Per capita production declined, however, because of the continued population growth rate. Mainland China's production only equaled or slightly exceeded 1964 levels. Production in Australia was adversely affected by drought, while production in New Zealand generally improved.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR THE 20 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES (PLUS COUNTRY TABLES FOR JAMAICA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO). Revised 1954 through 1964, Preliminary 1965. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 44, 26 pp., revised January 1966.

Contains base period aggregates and indices of total agricultural production in Latin America for 1954-64 and preliminary 1965; base period population and indices of per capita agricultural, crop, and food production; and production statistics for each Latin American country, by selected agricultural commodities.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL SITUATION, REVIEW OF 1965 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1966. Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 28, 46 pp., January 1966.

Total world production of agricultural products rose about 1 1/2 percent in 1965 from 1964, but the gain was smaller than in each of the previous 2 years. While production in the Western Hemisphere and Western Europe outstripped population gains, the reverse was true in most of the rest of the world. The report presents the world agricultural situation in general as well as by commodities and by regions.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. THE U.S.S.R. AND EASTERN EUROPE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION: REVIEW OF 1965 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1966. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 151, 62 pp., March 1966.

Analyzes farm production and resources, agricultural policies, and trade in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe for 1965. Total farm production in the region dropped 4.5 percent from the peak 1964 level primarily because of reduced output in the U.S.S.R. In 1965 agricultural output in the U.S.S.R. decreased 7 percent, and the country again had to buy wheat from the West. Feed grain shortages in several other East European countries resulted in increased grain imports from the West.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION: REVIEW OF 1965 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1966. Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 154, 70 pp., March 1966.

Agricultural output in the Western Hemisphere in 1965 recovered from the reduced level of 1964. Output records were set in Canada, the United States, and Latin America. Increased production will assure domestic needs and increased export supplies.

U.S. Department of Labor. FARMWORKERS: A REPRINT FROM THE 1966 MANPOWER REPORT. Manpower Admin., 28 pp., 1966. (Econ. Res. Serv. cooperating.)

Recent Government manpower programs reflect the need for a more rationalized approach to the development and use of human resources and to the changing manpower requirements of both agricultural and non-agricultural industries. This report considers the transformation of agricultural manpower requirements and its effects on farm population and work force and on rural and urban communities. It discusses the Government programs which are helping to cushion the adjustments of the people and areas affected, with emphasis on the new manpower programs initiated during the 1960's.

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