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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 Colleges¹

Allen, George C., and Earl F. Hodges. FEED CONSUMED BY VARIOUS CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK, BY STATES, 1949-50 AND 1959-60, WITH 1964-65 NATIONAL ESTIMATES AND COMPARISONS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Bul. 379, 56 pp., October 1966.

Consumption of harvested feedstuffs increased 35 percent between the feeding years 1949-50 and 1959-60. This increase continued during the next 5 years, but at only half the rate of the earlier period. Between 1949-50 and 1959-60, silage consumption increased 82 percent; hay, 27 percent; other harvested roughages, 72 percent; and concentrates, 21 percent.

Bowles, Gladys K. THE HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE OF 1965--A STATISTICAL REPORT. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 98, 32 pp., September 1966.

Presents information on the size and composition of the 1965 hired farm working force and on the employment and cash earnings from farm and nonfarm wage work obtained during the year. The data were obtained from the annual survey conducted for the Economic Research Service by the Bureau of the Census as a supplementary part of the regular Current Population Survey made in December 1965.

Christiansen, R. A., and Sydney D. Staniforth. AN INVENTORY OF PRIVATE RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN WALWORTH COUNTY. Univ. Wis., Dept. Agr. Econ., Staff Papers Ser. No. 7, 20 pp., July 1966. (U.S. Dept. Agr. cooperating.)

Presents results of an inventory of privately owned recreational facilities recently completed for Walworth County in southeastern Wisconsin. In 1964 the economic value of recreation in Walworth County was exceeded only by farming and manufacturing. Total tourist and recreation spending that year was estimated at a little over \$12 million, or at the rate of about \$232 per capita.

Clayton, L. Yvonne. HOMEMAKERS' USE OF AND OPINIONS ABOUT SELECTED FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 765, 82 pp., August 1966.

A nationwide sampling of 2,454 households in late 1963 to early 1964 showed that nearly every household in the United States had purchased fresh non-citrus fruit during the preceding 12 months. Most homemakers generally liked to buy unpackaged or

loose fresh fruit. Homemakers were also questioned about their use of applesauce, 9 processed fruits, prunes, and raisins.

Edwards, Geniana R., and Geraldine W. Abbott. THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF FINLAND. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 169, 32 pp., October 1966.

Agricultural production in Finland has grown steadily during the past decade as a result of expanding crop area and increasing yields per unit of land, livestock, and labor input. Other contributing factors include mechanization and other technological improvements in agriculture as well as agricultural education, research, extension services, and farmers' cooperatives.

Elz, Dieter. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY IMPORT DEMAND FOR OILSEEDS AND OILSEED PRODUCTS--A SUMMARY. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv. and Foreign Agr. Serv., ERS-Foreign 170, 22 pp., November 1966.

By 1970, oilmeal consumption in the European Economic Community is projected to be 55 to 70 percent greater than in 1962-63. About 55 percent of the projected level of oilmeal consumption of 8.2 to 8.8 million metric tons is expected to be soybean meal. In 1962-63, this percentage was 40 percent. The largest share of total projected consumption increases will be used as feed for cattle, poultry, and hogs.

Fox, Austin. DEMAND FOR FARM TRACTORS IN THE UNITED STATES--A REGRESSION ANALYSIS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 103, 56 pp., November 1966.

In this report, a single-equation regression model is used to explain aggregate tractor horsepower purchases for the United States between 1920 and 1962. Tractor horsepower purchases are expressed as a function of economic, technological, and personal preference variables. These variables include tractor horsepower on hand, crop production, size of new tractors purchased, and age of tractors.

Harris, Edmond S. PRICE WARS IN CITY MILK MARKETS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 100, 95 pp., October 1966.

Contains an analysis of the competitive processes in city milk markets, and case studies of 23 phases of price warfare in 13 cities. The analysis helps identify the basic conditions of milk marketing which give rise to price wars, while the case studies show the factors which precipitate price wars and the market changes which occur during price warfare.

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

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Hulse, Fred E., Julian R. Meitin, and H. G. Hamilton. POOLING BY FLORIDA CITRUS COOPERATIVES FOLLOWING THE 1962 FREEZE. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 764, 24 pp., July 1966. (Fla. Agr. Expt. Stas. cooperating.)

Conventional pooling arrangements of Florida citrus cooperatives were severely tested during the destructive freeze of December 1962. Changes made in standard cooperative practices during this period raised questions about the fair and equitable treatment of members. Two major objectives of this report were to determine the effect of these changes on organization income and members' equity and the nature of future modifications in pooling arrangements that handle problems in distress situations.

Jordan, Max F., and Lloyd D. Bender. AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE OZARK REGION. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 97, 90 pp., July 1966. (Univ. of Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.)

The shortage of employment opportunities within the 115 counties of the Ozark Region has caused a continued outmigration of youth, population losses, and low incomes. The age composition, insufficient education, and lack of marketable skills of the population tend to retard development of economic activities and to keep workers from moving to areas where jobs are available. The major economic problem in the region is the amount and quality of education.

Knott, Edward M. HOMEMAKERS' OPINIONS ABOUT AND PREFERENCES FOR BROILER-FRYERS AND TURKEYS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 760, 142 pp., July 1966.

Nationwide samplings showed that 97 percent of homemakers questioned in 1964, compared with 93 percent in 1956, had served broiler-fryers during the preceding year. About three-fourths of the homemakers had served turkey during the preceding year, an increase of 11 percent over 1956. The survey of convenience poultry products showed that about two-thirds of all homemakers had bought one or more of these products in the preceding year.

Michalson, E. L., and I. A. Noteboom. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS, COSTS, AND EXPECTED RETURNS FOR ALTERNATIVE CROP AND LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES, PALOUSE WHEAT-PEA AREA. Wash. State Univ., Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta., Bul. 671, 36 pp., September 1966. (U.S. Dept. Agr. cooperating.)

Provides costs, returns, and resource data to farmers, county agents, agricultural researchers, and other decision-makers in order to guide and plan adjustments in crop rotation and livestock enterprises. Although the data apply specifically to the Palouse

area, they may be generalized to other areas that have similar crop yields, rotations, and practices.

Miklius, W. COMPARISON OF FOR-HIRE MOTOR CARRIERS OPERATING UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL EXEMPTION WITH REGULATED MOTOR CARRIERS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Mktg. Res. Rpt. 769, 20 pp., August 1966.

According to the 1963 Census of Transportation, exempt motor carriers operated an estimated 30,483 motor vehicles in interstate hauls. Only 4.4 percent of for-hire trucks used in the United States were operated under the agricultural exemption. No significant differences were found between exempt and regulated carriers with respect to model year and lifetime mileages of truck-tractors.

Rapton, Avra. SEASONAL WORK PATTERNS OF THE HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE OF 1964. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 102, 32 pp., October 1966.

Of all American industries, agriculture provides the least stable employment for its hired workers during the year. Employment of hired farmworkers in 1964 ranged from a low of 800,000 in the early part of the year to a peak of 1.9 million during the summer. The highest number employed in a month was 1 1/2 times the average monthly employment for the entire year. Fluctuations in the year's employment were generally related to the characteristics of the workers and to the regional demand for hired labor.

Skinner, Snider W. SENEGAL'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN BRIEF. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., ERS-Foreign 166, 12 pp., August 1966.

Reviews the trade, agriculture, and general economy of Senegal since the country gained its independence from France in 1960. The report also tabulates production of the country's principal crops: Peanuts, sorghum, millet, cassava, rice, vegetables, sweet-potatoes, corn, cowpeas, mangoes, and citrus fruits. Peanuts and peanut products make up over three-fourths of Senegal's total exports.

Spurlock, Hughes H. THE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF U.S. FARM PRODUCTS IN THE JAPANESE MARKET. U.S. Dept. Agr., Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 32, 117 pp., November 1966.

The United States holds a strong position in Japan's rapidly expanding farm market. Although competition is keen, Japan promises to become the first \$1 billion outlet for U.S. farm products. Of Japan's nearly \$2.7 billion farm import bill in 1964, the United States supplied \$820 million, 31 percent of the total. Purchases from the United States increased 19 percent over 1963.

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