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forward with a view to presenting a complete farm-to-market picture. Part II deals with some functional problems and discusses the development and problems in securing adequate performance of pricing and other marketing problems. This part contains two new chapters dealing with the issues involved in expanding the markets for food and in the marketing structure's changing organization. Part III consists of brief reviews of the institutional and functional problems in each of the major commodity areas, *viz.*, livestock, dairy, poultry and egg, grain, cotton and tobacco marketing. A chapter discusses the place and problems of agricultural co-operatives in the U.S.A. The role of Government *vis-a-vis* agricultural marketing is discussed in the last chapter. Though written from the viewpoint of the American student, this book, particularly the sections on imperfect competition, supply and demand and the role of persuasion in selling, would prove useful to undergraduate students elsewhere.

Linear Programming Methods, Earl O. Heady and Wilfred Candler, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, U. S. A., Reprinted 1960. Pp. ix + 597. $ 6.95.

This is a reprint of the book first published in 1958. Composed of 17 chapters, the first ten chapters of the book provide an understanding of programming techniques for persons who are not initiated in the basic algebra underlying programming techniques and the knowledge for solving most of the practical problems arising in agriculture and other industries. Chapters 1-4 present the basic concepts and computational procedures underlying linear programming for solving conventional problems and chapters 5-8 provide information on use of short cuts, setting up problems for programming and the application of techniques for variable resource supplies and prices. Chapter 9 provides some practical pointers on preparing data for electronic computers while chapter 10 deals with models and procedures adapted to transformation and spatial problems. Chapters 11-13 deal with the basic matrix algebra, the elementary algebraic steps involved in simplex or related computational programming procedures and additional algebraic interpretations of programming procedures. The remaining chapters deal with input-output analysis, theory of games, programming with variable input coefficients and non-linear and risk programming. It is a handy reference work useful to students, teachers, research workers and extension specialists in economics.

Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy, 1950-51 to 1960-61, Statistics Surveys Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi, 1961. Pp. 85. (Mimeo).

This booklet presents a statistical picture of the growth of the Indian economy during the two Five-Year Plans as compared to the position in 1950-51. Data are presented with index 1950-51 as base, in regard to the key indicators of the economy, *viz.*, national income and per capita income at constant prices, net area sown, area irrigated, agricultural production, value of mineral output, industrial production, electricity generated, wholesale prices, consumer prices, transport and communications, foreign trade, Central Government revenue and expenditure, money supply, membership and working capital of co-operative societies, education, medical and public health, employment and wages, etc. A section presents data on rural and urban population of India in 1951 and 1961.

The booklet also presents absolute figures showing trends relating to various aspects of the economy for the period 1950-51 to 1960-61. The scope of some of the tables in this booklet has been enlarged in the light of new material available. In presenting the available data, the metric system of weights and measures has been adopted.

Future Population Estimates by Sex and Age : Report IV : The Population of Asia and the Far East, 1950-1980, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, 1959. Pp. viii + 110. $1.50.

Fourth in a series of reports dealing with future population, prepared in accordance with recommendations of the Population Commission, this report deals with the prospective trends of population in a large part of Asia and the Far East. The first part of this report compares and discusses briefly the results of projections for countries of this region for the period 1950-1980 ; the second part presents data and methods leading to the estimates on which the United Nations projections are based; and the third part explains the methods used for the projections with respect to mainland China. Results of projections for India, Japan, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea and Mainland China, by detailed age groups, are tabulated in the appendix.

According to the selected estimates based on certain assumptions, a large future growth in the population of Ceylon, India and Pakistan is foreseen despite the fact that clinics propagating methods of family planning are in operation in these countries. Present birth rates are so high that even their possible eventual reduction is not very likely to compensate fully the probable future declines in death rates. In Mainland China, since the present birth rate is apparently not as high, on the average, as in South Asia, the rate of its population growth may slow down appreciably in the future. The projection selected with respect to Japan, foresees a considerable slowing down in the rate of population growth. In China (Taiwan) and Korea, on the other hand, accelerated growth appears likely in the future. The share of Asia and the Far East in world population according to revised estimates, is estimated at about 53 per cent during 1920 to 1950 and at near 55 per cent by 1980; the population of the region being 991 millions in 1920, 1,572 millions in 1960 and is likely to increase to 2,268 millions by 1980.