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INDIAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, **BOMBAY**

This book would prove useful to the general reader and the students of economics.

Higher Education in Agriculture, Documentation 1960 Series in Food and Agriculture, The European Productivity Agency, Division for Technical Action and Productivity in Agriculture and Food, Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, Paris, 1960. Pp. 141. 7s.

This is a report prepared under the Fatis Project of the European Productivity Agency Programme for Agriculture and Food and sponsored by the O.E.E.C. Ministerial Committee for Agriculture and Food. It forms a complementary volume to the survey of "Agricultural Education—upto University Level" published as a supplement to the Fatis Review in 1957.

The report is divided into two parts. Part I is a summary report of the proceedings of the "International Working Conference of Representatives of the Agricultural Faculties of Universities and Institutes of Similar Standing providing Higher Education in Agriculture and Food" held at O.E.E.C. Headquarters in July 1959, and contains a brief resume of the papers presented at the Conference, the consensus of opinion on the issues raised, and the summary recommendations of the Conference. The Conference recommended, among other things, the consideration of a greater interchange of qualified personnel in O.E.E.C. countries through mutual recognition of degrees, inclusion on a wider scale of production economics, marketing and statistical methods in agricultural degree courses, inclusion of the social aspects of the farming population in the curricula for higher education in agriculture, and organization of a further working conference in 1962.

Part II of the report consists of an account of the present facilities for education in agriculture at the University level in the O.E.E.C. countries. It contains, firstly, a preliminary report compiled by the joint editors of this volume on the basis of the data furnished by the individual country rapporteurs, followed by 16 chapters detailing information on individual countries. Annexed to the report are three notes on agricultural education in (1) U.S.A., (2) Canada, and (3) Iceland. Statistical information on the subject pertaining to the O.E.E.C. countries and relevant aspects are given in the other annexures.

The volume would serve as a useful guide in formulating programmes for higher education in agriculture.

Development Through Food: A Strategy for Surplus Utuization, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Basic Study No. 2, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy, 1962. Pp. xiii+162. \$1.50.

This is a revised edition of the volume first published in 1961 which deals with the role of food aid in accelerating economic development in the less developed countries particularly those suffering from food shortages. As in the earlier edition, a chapter each is devoted to the following aspects: Food as Aid, National Programmes requiring Food Aid, Requirements for an Expanded Programme of Food Aid to Economic Development, International Emergency Food

Relief, Multilateral Functions and Arrangements, A Five-Year Programme, and Conclusion. In addition to an appendix which gives the report of an Expert Group on the subject appointed by the Director-General of FAO, the revised edition contains appendices presenting the resolutions and reports adopted by the Thirty-second Session of ECOSOC, the Eleventh Session of the FAO Conference and the Sixteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, together with the joint FAO/UN proposals regarding procedures and arrangements for the multilateral utilization of surplus food for economic and social development. This volume would be of special interest to students of economics and planners.

Marketing Eggs and Poultry, FAO Marketing Guide No 4, G. F. Stewart and J. C. Abbot, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy, 1961. Pp. xii+193. \$2.00

This guide deals separately with specific aspects of the marketing of eggs and of poultry, reviews marketing organization, methods and services that are common to both. It presents detailed information on quality standards, handling methods, packing and container specifications, processing requirements, pricing and sales policy and development of sales outlets and marketing services. Its main purpose is to provide practical information and advice to those who are immediately concerned with egg and poultry marketing problems.

A History of the National Investigation into the Economics of Milk Production, 1934-1951, Phyllis Manning, Agricultural Economics Research Institute, University of Oxford, Oxford, 1960. Pp 83. 12s. 6d.

An attempt is made in this publication to critically evaluate the enterprise costing which replaced the traditional method. It shows that the enterprise costing itself passed through several stages, at national level, at provincial level and comprised farm approach in later stages. The publication is thus a major systematic effort to study the costing of milk production.

Notes on Extension in Agriculture, Ivan G. Fay, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1962. Pp. x+204. Rs. 10.00.

This publication, apparently written for the benefit of the layman and the undergraduate student without any background in agricultural economics or Indian rural life, initiates the reader to the study of agricultural extension. In the course of 28 short chapters, it deals in an elementary way with India's food problem, the meaning of extension, its development and organization in the U.S.A., its origin in India, the Community Development Programme, methods of extension, suitability of the different methods, training in extension, role of the Gramsevak, characteristics of a successful extension worker, etc. The exposition of the matter is very simple and brief. Besides, certain facts have been described graphically as is done in textbooks meant for the uninitiated. "Questions for Study and Discussion" are given at the end of every chapter with references for further reading on the topic concerned. A consolidated list of these references with a few additions is provided at the end of the book, which should prove useful to those who are interested in knowing more about rural life and extension. A subject index is appended to the volume.