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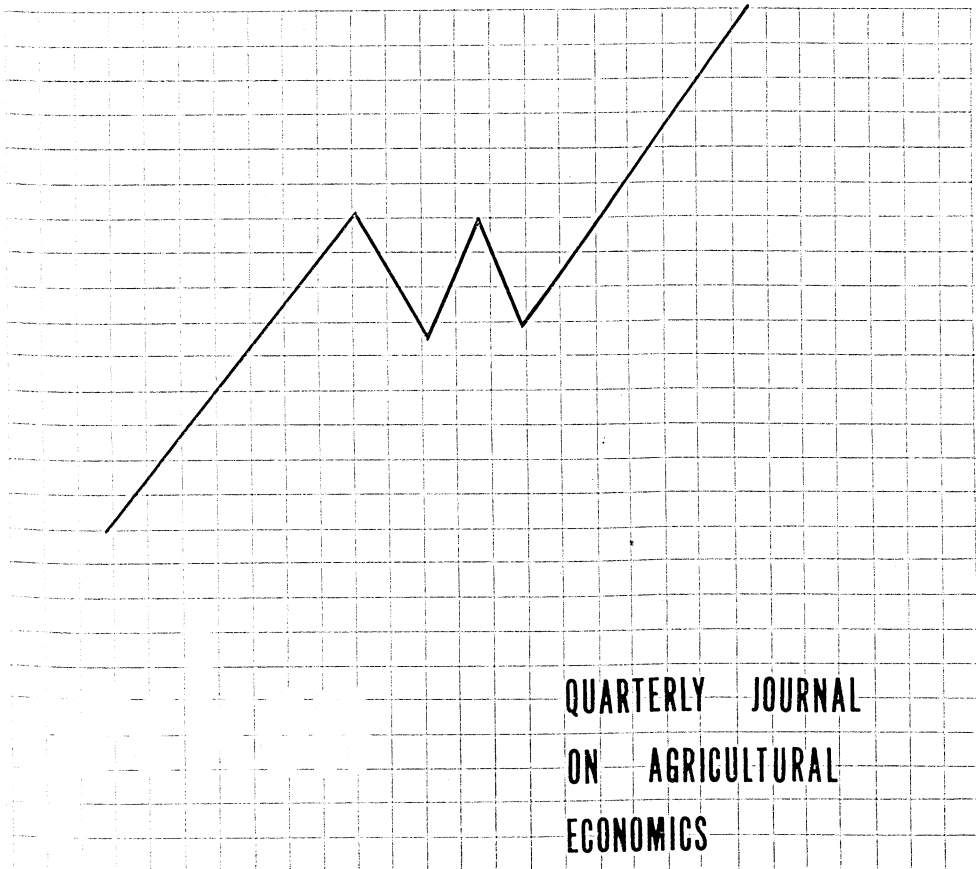
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REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Editorial committee: Dr. C. van der Merwe (chairman), A.J. du Plessis (vice-chairman), dr. F.R. Tomlinson, dr. A.P. Scholtz, dr. M.L. van As (technical editing), O.E. Burger and H.J. van Rensburg (editors)

Deserving articles in the field of agricultural economics, for publication in this journal, will be welcomed.

These articles should have a maximum length of 10 folio pages (including tables, graphs, etc.), typed in double spacing. All contributions should be submitted in triplicate to the editors, c.o Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Pretoria, and should be received by the editors at least one month prior to publication date.

The journal is being distributed by and is obtainable from the Director, Division of Soil Conservation and Extension, Private Bag 144, Pretoria.

(The price is 20 cents per copy or 80 cents per annum, post free.)

Dates of issue, on a quarterly basis, are the following: January, April, July and October.

"Agrekon" is also published in Afrikaans.

Economic Tendencies in the South African Agriculture

Latest developments in respect of producers' prices especially are reflected in the accompanying graphs; these can briefly be summarised as follows:-

Maize, wheat and kaffircorn. Producers' prices of maize and wheat moved upwards reasonably fast until 1953/54, but have been maintained on a relatively constant level ever since. In the case of maize, a deduction has been made since 1955/56 for purposes of strengthening the price stabilisation fund of the Maize Board. This reduced the net return of producers.

Kaffircorn prices show wide fluctuations until 1956/57; as from 1957/58, however, with the establishment of a scheme for kaffircorn, prices reveal a more stable tendency.

In respect of these three crops, maize prices increased most since the basis years. The relatively favourable position of maize, as compared to wheat and kaffircorn, has been maintained in the past season, in spite of a price decrease.

Cattle, sheep, pigs and wool. Producers' prices of cattle and sheep show reasonable sharp increase since the removal of price control; that is, in November 1951 in respect of sheep and in January 1956 in respect of cattle. Producers' prices of pigs have changed relatively little since the basis years.

Following on the sharp price increases in 1950/51, wool prices tended downwards again. Thus, during the past four seasons, prices have not been much higher than average prices ruling during the basic period.

Butterfat, cheese milk, condensing milk and eggs

Producers' prices of butterfat, cheese milk and condensing milk show a strong upward tendency until 1953/54, whereafter, until 1959/60, price movements were fairly even. As a result of surpluses and export losses, prices have lately commenced to fall. The price of cheese milk increased relatively more than that of condensing milk since the basis years. During these years condensing milk had an average price premium of 13d. (11c) per 100 lb. of milk above cheese milk; thereafter this premium has fluctuated mostly between 10 and 12d. (8 and 10c).

Producers' prices of eggs also show a peak in 1953/54. In contrast with prices of dairy products, egg prices have since tended downwards, but with a relatively even movement. Egg prices had been on a lower level than those of dairy products throughout.

ECONOMIC TENDENCIES IN SOUTH AFRICAN AGRICULTURE
(1947/48 - 1949/50 = 100)

