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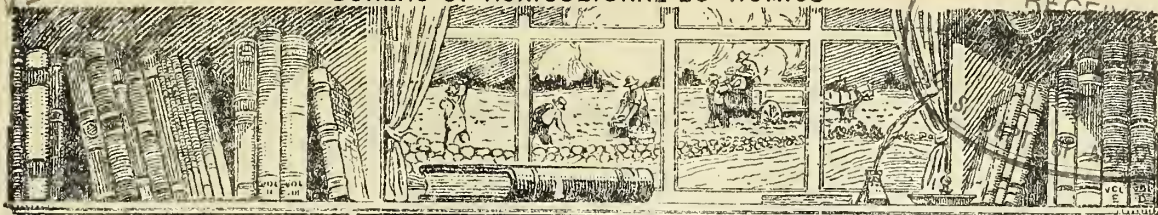
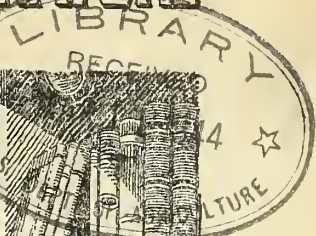
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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



Every man is worth just as much as the things
are worth about which he is concerned.

Marcus Aurelius

Vol. 11

January 1937

No. 1

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

American Rural Fiction, 1936, by Caroline B. Sherman.....	1
Signed Reviews.....	4-11
Hultgren, Thor: A national transportation policy, by C. S. Duncan.....	4
Mendum, S. W.: International institute of agriculture. Comptabilité agricole: recueil de statistiques pour 1931-32. Farm accountancy statistics.....	7
Mendum, S. W.: National industrial conference board. Income in agriculture, 1929-1935, by R. F. Martin.....	8
Sherman, C. B.: Preface to peasantry; a tale of two black belt counties, by A. F. Raper.....	9
Sherman, C. B.: Denmark, the cooperative way, by F. C. Howe.....	11
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts.....	12-39
Silverherz, J. D. The assessment of real property in the U. S.....	14
Röpke, Wilhelm. Crises and cycles.....	16
Savoy, Émile. L'agriculture à travers les âges.....	19
U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Graduate school. Lectures in current economic problems.....	19
Teilhac, Ernest. Pioneers of American economic thought in the nineteenth century.....	20
Patton, H. S. The midwest and the trade-agreements program.....	24
Carpenter, W. S., and Stafford, P. T. State and local government in the United States.....	25
Kansas. Legislative council. Research dept. Homestead tax exemption. Supplementary report.....	26
Stamp, Sir Josiah Charles. The calculus of plenty.....	31
Studensky, Paul, ed. Taxation and public policy.....	33
Bibliographies.....	40
Selected List of Recent Reviews.....	40-43
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character.....	43-46
State Publications.....	47-49
Periodical Articles.....	50-93
Notes.....	93-98

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Page 1-58

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

Vol. 11

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AMERICAN RURAL FICTION, 1936* by Caroline B. Sherman

Regionalism, chiefly as it affects people, is a dominant theme in this year's list of rural fiction. As rural novels were among the first to exemplify regionalism in a noteworthy though spontaneous and unconscious way, it is probable that they will continue to be among our leading exponents of that type of writing. Several of the best of the books here listed deal with people, and conditions, and situations that are strongly characteristic of a certain rural region or locality, with the touch of the universal somewhere within their covers that relates them, if but remotely perhaps, with real literature. For if farm life is regional it is also, in its essential relation to land and other basic elements, inevitably flavored with universality.

In some of these books the effect of the region or the land is a postponed one. The stories deal with characters who began life in the country and whose subsequent lives were more or less conditioned by elements in these early rural surroundings. These stories usually have sociological significance or implication, though sometimes it is not well defined or well worked out.

Several nontechnical books of this year that are yet not fictional deserve to be mentioned in passing, such as the rural sketches found in Della Lutes' *The Country Kitchen*, Lucile Grebenc's *Under Green Apple Boughs*, and Judy Van der Veer's *The River Pasture*. That the Pulitzer Poetry Prize should again go to rural poetry in 1936 is worthy of mention here even though the volume *Strange Holiness* by Robert P. Tristram Coffin was published the year before. It contains many farm poems and the others are of the outdoors. The author had previously shown his versatile familiarity with rural life by his rural fiction and rural biography.

Selected List of Rural Fiction

Coffin, Robert Peter Tristram. *John Dawn*. 307pp. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1936.

Another saga in one volume of several generations of Maine coast ship-building and seafaring people, from the great sweep of the industry through its decline.

De la Roche, Mazo. *Whiteoak harvest*. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1936.

As the Whiteoak family was and is essentially rural, this sixth novel regarding them and their Canadian home, *Jalna*, is here included.

* Books cited in this review are not available in the library system of the Department of Agriculture.

Edmonds, Walter D. Drums along the Mohawk. 592pp. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1936.

Remote country people, where action was constant but detached, fought the Revolutionary War while hanging on to their acres. Told as a neighbor would tell it.

Flint, Margaret. The Old Ashburn place. 301pp. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1936.

Complete understanding of New England farm life and New England character in its various phases permeates this well-written prize-winning novel.

Hart, Mildred Burcham. Strange harvest. 344pp. Caldwell, Idaho. The Caxton Printers, 1936.

Nebraska farm life at turn of the century when the fading of the pioneering spirit pervades farm and family life.

Jenkins, Burriss Atkins. Fresh furrow. 257pp. Chicago & New York, Willett, Clark & Co., 1936

A young Missouri farmer makes his way through local cooperative marketing and becomes a leader. His vicissitudes give an inkling of the opposition cooperative purchasing faces as it expands. Characters are often but thinly disguised.

Johnson, Alvin Saunders. Spring storm. 351pp. New York, A. A. Knopf, 1936.

Autobiographical and affectionate novel of childhood and adolescence on the midwest farm by one who has made a name in many other kinds of writing.

Kemp, Harry. Mabel Turner. 352pp. New York, Lee Furman, Inc., 1936.

Just before and just after economic changes were beginning to affect farm methods and life in the eastern part of the midwest near the turn of the century.

Merrick, Elliott. Ever the winds blow. 382pp. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1936.

Sensitive record of experience of one who turns to the country for fundamentals that will aid a maladjusted personality.

Mitchell, Margaret. Gone with the wind. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1936.

This extremely popular ante-bellum, Civil War, and Reconstruction novel of Georgia is included here because one of the activating motives of the entire story is the big plantation Tara.

O'Donnell, E. P. Green margins. 499pp. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1936.

Atmosphere, way of life, and characteristics and ways of people are closely integrated in this most regional fiction study of Louisiana Delta country.

Peattie, Mrs. Louise (Redfield) American acres. 308pp. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1936.

Home acres in Illinois and a native heritage finally have their way with one who had thought to find her life in far travel.

Self, Margaret Cabell. Red clay country. New York, Harper & brothers, 1936.

A glamorous and romantic story of fox hunting life in rural Virginia.

Stewart, George. Reluctant soil. Caldwell, Idaho, The Caxton Printer, 1936.

A woman wrests a little farm from the Idaho desert for her family of children and develops and demonstrates a philosophy of life while doing it.

Thomas, Dorothy. The Home place. 237pp. New York, A. A. Knopf, 1936.

Depression sends all members of a scattered family back to the midwest farm where many personality problems develop.

Van Etten, Mrs. Winifred. I am the fox. 359pp. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1936.

Effects of surroundings and episodes during childhood and youth in Iowa threaten to hamper permanently a young woman's life. (Atlantic Prize Novel for 1936)

Non-Fiction Books Mentioned Above

Coffin, Robert Peter Tristram. Strange holiness. 101pp. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1935.

Grebenc, Lucile. Under green apple boughs. 280pp. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 1936.

Lutes, Mrs. Della (Thompson) Country kitchen. 264pp. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1936.

Van der Veer, Judy. River pasture. 213pp. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1936.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Duncan, C. S. A national transportation policy. 315pp. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century company, incorporated, 1936. 289 D91N

There have been great changes in recent years in the plant and equipment available for use by the different forms of transport, and in the distribution of traffic among them. The Government, Federal, State, and local, concerns itself with each in various ways. It provides part of the plant and facilities, collects taxes from the persons and business enterprises engaged in transportation, and regulates them. In this essay the economist for the Association of American Railroads considers the relationships which do or might obtain between the behavior of Government toward one form of transportation and its behavior toward others. The keynote or thesis of the book is set, perhaps, in Chapter II, in which it is noted at some length that all forms of transport are alike in that they have rights of way and give service, and that the physical facilities are not used to their conceivable maximum. The recital of these facts is supposed to lead logically to the conclusion that there should be a "unified" national policy toward all forms of transportation. Later the adjective "consistent" is added. Among other things this means, for the author, that all forms of transport should be aided, taxed and regulated alike.

The idea of excess capacity, like many others, is repeatedly featured throughout the book without being adequately explored. The author concedes that no agency can be expected to receive as much traffic as it would be physically possible for it to handle if all parts of it were in constant use. Traffic does not arise with the necessary regularity. This would be true under any national policy. A concept of "practical" capacity is suggested, but not explained. The author obviously feels that there is too much unused capacity, and that any proposal to add any kind of capacity for transportation between places between which there is now any other kind of unused capacity should be looked upon with an extremely critical eye. Beyond this he suggests no standards by which an excess of capacity might be found undesirable.

Closely allied with the idea of excess capacity is that of "duplication," which, again, is not carefully examined. The author apparently regards the construction of highways between cities already connected by rail as "wasteful" and "unnecessary" duplication. Actually, a railway between two places is seldom if ever the exact equivalent of a highway connection. By highway, traffic can move from a doorway in one locality to a doorway in another without transfer from vehicle to vehicle; by rail, this is often impossible. Motor transport offers a shipper or traveller who derives a sense of power and adventure from driving, or who is mechanically inclined, or who is short of funds, an opportunity to do part of the work of transportation for himself. If he patronizes the railway, he must sit back and have everything done for him, and pay for it. Other differences suggest themselves. One does not say that farmers should plant no peach orchards because there are enough apple orchards to care for the nation's need of fruit; nor that theatrical producers should put on no new plays, because some of the current ones are not playing to full houses.

In general, the author thinks, highways have been built "at the expense of economy, largely in disregard of public need, in defiance of orderly development", "under vague and indefinite directions." The language in which these sweeping charges are couched is not defined; it is not surprising, therefore, that they are not supported by citations of evidence. It is hard to understand how anyone familiar with the system of Federal highway aid can call it reckless of order or need. Area, population, existing mileage, existing traffic densities and other factors have all been considered. Networks have been laid out as a whole. Order there has been whether one likes the principles on which it has been based or not. The author's strictures are associated with his aversion to inter-city roads. Improvement of "local" roads, designed merely to connect rail stations and country towns with their immediately tributary areas, apparently meet with his approval, although (p. 211) he takes the Farm Bureau to task for advocating them. The distinction between local and through roads is not an entirely practical one. In the earlier years of highway improvement many roads were undoubtedly built with a view toward local uses. Improvements in different localities approached or touched each other. Through routes of a sort thus arose and attracted a growing number of motorists traveling longer and longer distances. Considerations of safety alone suggested further improvement of these through routes as such.

For the future, the author believes that the extension of highway facilities "must" be placed under the same authority as other questions of transportation policy. Apparently this would mean giving the Interstate Commerce Commission a veto power over county and State road commissions and the Bureau of Public Roads. This raises questions of political philosophy which the author does not consider.

From the formula that all forms of transport should be treated equally, it would follow that all should be treated alike as to credit. The highways, the author complains, are financed out of taxation or out of the general credit of the Government; likewise with waterways and with airway facilities. "The credit of all agencies should be made to stand upon the common ground of earning capacity or... of Government support." (p.129) How could the "credit" of highways be made to "stand upon the... ground of earning capacity"? Does the author propose that the highways be turned over to autonomous Government corporations, like the Port of New York Authority, together with the revenues from motor taxes and a right to charge tolls, and that further highway funds shall be raised by them on the strength of such revenues? This would be revolutionary and, to many, would seem fantastic. On the other hand, does he propose that railway capital requirements shall be financed by the Government? The proposal seems to call for more ample analysis than it receives.

The author would, of course, retain the recently established system of permitting the establishment of commercial services on the highways only on a showing of public interest, would extend it to other forms of transport, and would apply it vigorously. "At least during an adjustment period" a "stern and arbitrary" limitation on new operations

would be imposed - apparently even in cases where they might be more "economical" than existing facilities. Indeed, he would apparently go much farther than the present law and restrict even carriers of their own goods, as he proposes a distinction between such transportation as a "plant facility" and "the transportation function proper" (p. 267).

The cost of providing waterways and highways is largely incurred by the Government. So is that of providing aviation companies with beacons, weather service, and, to a large extent, landing fields. All such costs the author would charge against the users - the actual operators and, in the case of commercial operators, indirectly, their patrons. He does not specifically state whether he would include interest and amortization on past expenditures of a durable type, but since, in connection with the related question of abandonment, he criticizes the Mississippi Valley Committee for proposing to ignore sunk costs, it may be presumed that he would include them. The effect would be to exaggerate the alternative cost to the present generation involved in the question of patronage or non-use of these facilities. Very large sums are now collected from users of highways in the form of registration and gasoline taxes, etc. The author makes no attempt to determine how far these may fall short of covering costs; nor is the difficult problem faced of whether or not they fairly apportion costs as between commercial and non-commercial, or freight and passenger traffic. Whether an attempt to collect these costs would not defeat itself through a shrinkage of traffic is not considered.

In addition, he proposes that other forms of transport, over and above covering their own costs, should contribute to the general revenues of Government, as the railroads do, through general taxes. Apparently he would value the highways and waterways as real property, and attempt to collect from their users an amount equal to the same percentage on the value of these public facilities as the percentage which the taxes paid by railroads bears to the value of their property. From the point of view of transport economy, it would seem more reasonable to endeavor to equalize the percentages of gross revenue, or the taxes per traffic unit.

The author would apparently go even farther than this, for at one point (p. 202) he suggests that the Government should compensate the railroads for the losses they have incurred (or the profit they have failed to make) because of the development of a Government-sponsored "surplus" of other forms of transport. One wonders how seriously he has pondered the implications of this suggestion.

The author proposes, of course, that the rates of all carriers should be regulated to the same degree. The rates of railroads were originally subjected to regulation partly because they were believed to be too high and partly because they were felt to discriminate unfairly between shippers. It was thought that shippers who paid too high rates or were discriminated against had no effective recourse except protection by the Government. On the highways the situation is different. There has never been much complaint that truck charges were too high. The trucking

business is easy to enter; there are many actual or potential truckers. The shipper who feels that he is not receiving fair treatment from one can turn to another, or can do his own trucking. The question whether these and other economic differences between the various forms of transport do not justify different degrees of rate regulation is not considered. The proposal to prohibit shippers from transporting their own goods beyond a certain point likewise seems to ignore the difference between rail and highway transportation. This proposal is justified on the analogy of the "commodities clause" now applicable to railroads, which is based on the theory that if a railroad is permitted to have a pecuniary interest in any goods which it transports it might give unfair preference in rates or service to its own goods, and, since "no individual shipper could build his own railroad" competing producers would have no redress. One may agree that "no individual could build for himself a private... highway" either, but neither would he need one.

The author apparently feels that if the Interstate Commerce Commission had possessed and exercised power to prevent the construction of roads, the establishment of transport service on them, or even the establishment of rates below a certain level for such service, many abandoned branch lines of railroad might have been preserved, with a net benefit to the communities affected. The only instance cited in which the abandonment of a railroad is supposed to have had a preponderantly disastrous effect on a community, however, is that of the branch line of railroad to Wynot, Nebraska. According to an account circulated in the transportation press, general increases in transport costs, declines in property values and other disastrous consequences followed. In some details this story looks questionable on its face. The supposed unfortunate results have been denied in the motor transport press, and testimony of various local interests has been cited in support of the denial. Careful historical scholarship would hardly accept these results as established fact.

There are many minor confusions in this book. The two sides of a balance sheet are mixed up on page 116. Unused capacity is not a "consequence" (p.187) of the fact that available traffic can not pay a 6 percent return on the investment in all transportation facilities, since it has not been asked to pay it. The pertinence of the data on page 234 to the preceding discussion is not apparent. We are told, on page 85, that the Transportation Act of 1920 took "competitive rates" "out of the hands of railroad management", but on page 86 that it permitted railroads "to reduce rates at less than thirty days' notice" in the interest of competition. - Thor Hultgren, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

International institute of agriculture. Comptabilité agricole: recueil de statistiques pour 1931-32. Farm accountancy statistics. 255pp. Rome, 1936. 251 In82Re

"The present volume is in the French language. In order however to assist readers more familiar with English in understanding the figures in the tables in the first part, the titles and headings of the tables, the titles of the groups of farms and the notes to the tables, as also the table of contents and the table of the coefficients of transformation are given in English."

This is the fifth of the Institute's series of annual reports sum-

marizing results of farm bookkeeping in European countries. There were 10,034 farms included in the reports from 17 countries of Europe and 64 farms included in the report from the Punjab of India for 1931-32. The coverage and general handling of data is much the same as in previous volumes. Some of the details previously printed are not carried in this volume. Comparative figures for earlier years have been given so far as available and a very considerable proportion of this book is devoted to textual comment on the more significant trends in the several countries. It is likely that research workers who might need data for 1931-32, expected but not found in this book, may obtain the data from the Institute, as, except for those three countries for which no data at all were reported, the failure to print details seems to result from choice rather than from lack of data.

No more separate annuals in this field are now in prospect. Those interested may find occasional articles in the monthly bulletins of the Institute. - S. W. Mendum, Senior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

National industrial conference board. Income in agriculture, 1929-1935, by Robert F. Martin. 168pp. New York city, National industrial conference board, inc. [1936] (Its Studies no. 232) 284 N212In

This book according to Dr. Jordan's foreword summarizes "an exhaustive analysis and appraisal of the available official and other statistics relating to agricultural income and purchasing power" which the Conference Board undertook in view of their primary importance in the application of the program of Federal government efforts to regulate the activities of farm operators in the United States. "The fundamental feature of this program, aside from governmental control of a basic industry, is the forced diversion of national income not normally produced by agriculture to those engaged in this occupation." The study is one of a series "designed to re-examine and audit various types of basic statistics currently used in the development of far-reaching economic policies."

Dr. Jordan also says "... the study may be counted as the most important that has been published by the Conference Board [this is no. 232] in the course of the past 20 years of its work as an institution for economic research and education. It indicates that the statistical data in this field are seriously inadequate for the important uses now being made of them; that they are misleading as to the actual economic situation of farmers, and not directly related to the differing agricultural conditions and problems in different types of agriculture and different regions of the country; and that most official interpretations of them are based upon assumptions rather than on what the data, inadequate as they are, actually show."

"The investigation has been made with a constructive purpose. New income estimates - still subject to serious limitations, but more adequate than those previously available - have been prepared. For the first time, net agricultural estimates have been made by geographic regions. Account has been taken of the part-time nature of a large proportion of the enterprises included in the agricultural statistics, and allowance made for income received by part-time farm operators for labor away from the farm. Account has been taken of the cost to non-farm families of products grown

on the farm and consumed by the farm family... It shows that instead of a generally depressed condition in agriculture since 1929, there has been a series of special farm problems affecting special products and regions. ... If real progress is to be made in extending governmental aid when needed for the benefit of the national economy, agricultural relief measures must be directed toward specific problems in specific areas at specific times, and not based upon an assumed theory of universal, permanent farm semi-pauperism."

As the foreword intimates, the text, including 44 tables, 17 charts and 3 appendices, takes the reader through the author's re-examination and audit of the official and other available statistics relating to agricultural income and purchasing power. In the course of the analysis, alleged deficiencies are pointed out and corrections or adjustments are developed to make statistics suitable for the argument leading to the conclusion reached. Needing for this purpose also data beyond those provided as yet by the official statistics the author did some work on leads that have been discussed in the literature over a period of years. The book thus reflects progress in the study of income analysis to date and to some extent anticipates in a general way lines of inquiry which will be further examined as means are found. That official (or any other for that matter) estimates of agricultural (or other) income and statistics of other kinds are not always quite suitable for each and every purpose that may occur to a user is no news to anyone who has struggled with income problems. In discussing some of these problems and in presenting a picture of what happens to the figures when some of the definitions are differently stated the Board has made an interesting contribution to the literature. - S. W. Mendum, Senior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Raper, Arthur Franklin. Preface to peasantry; a tale of two black belt counties. 423 pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1936. 281.019 R18

"Study of Greene and Macon counties, Georgia." - Preface.

This study of Greene and Macon Counties in Georgia was made over a period of 7 years under various auspices, one being the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. With minor variations, the conditions among the farm people are typical of the cotton-growing sections of the old South where, according to the foreword, the decadence of the civilization is far advanced. The factors undermining the Black Belt plantation economy have been crumbling the agriculture for decades. Poverty, illiteracy, and under-nourishment handicap most of the farm people who remain.

A basic cause of the decay is found in the long misuse of a soil that was originally fertile. The climate and rainfall are adequate to successful agriculture.

The annual cash income in these counties is now less than a dollar a day per family. The average annual cash income per rural Negro family in Greene County is \$150.74. There is a close relationship of incomes to race and tenure status. The Negroes' incomes are uniformly lower than the whites', within each tenure group in each county, but there are uniformly lower in-

comes by race and tenure class in Greene as compared with Macon. These facts may prepare us for what is to come.

Family expenditures are analyzed and the value of home-grown provisions is estimated with some picturesque details thrown in. Gross income, housing and households, furnishings and sanitation, livestock, farm implements and vehicles, are set forth in tables and in a text which is humanized by such considerations as a section called "The Negro Mother's Heavy Load."

The part that deals with man-land relations is of prime importance. Complications are many. Probably only one who has stayed in these counties can fully realize the psychological and social barriers to the purchase of land by Negroes. To have the money to buy and to find a satisfactory farm at that price may not mean that the Negro will be allowed to buy. He must be "acceptable". The indefinable quality of this acceptability varies in different communities. Many Negroes manage to buy but it is usually at a cost to himself and his family considerably above the money consideration.

Population movements here are also of prime importance for Greene County was greatly affected by the exodus between 1920 and 1930. One-fourth of the white and two-fifths of the Negro population moved away. Tables, charts, and maps aid in setting forth the facts and analyzing the causes and the sequels.

The part that deals with the institutions of these counties is read with especial interest as we realize how paralyzing to progress is the necessity for two systems of institutions when public or local funds are scarcely sufficient for one that is really good. That there are so many bi-racial institutions—stores, cotton gins, banks, professional offices, courts, post offices helps somewhat but when we reach the chapters that deal with schools and churches the handicap is shown to be tremendous and some of the differences, in treatment accorded and attitude toward, are evident. And the sections that deal with courts, trials, testimonies, fines, and chain-gang sentences are not to be passed over lightly.

The story of these counties as of today, its contrasts between opportunities for the whites and for the Negroes, and its contrast with the local past, is well pointed by the many photographic illustrations. Old plantation homes now falling to pieces and occupied, in two rooms, by Negro tenants; old patched-up Negro school in full use while a good white school stands closed a half mile away because its pupils are transported to a consolidated school; a closed white church which cannot be used by Negroes because its cemetery is still used by whites — these are a few of the many revealing phases that are bared to the eye.

In these and other counties like them according to the author the South is the most solid, the most unreconstructed, and the most dedicated to keeping the Negro "in his place." This determination colors the whole economic and social life.

What effect have New Deal measures had on these counties thus far? This inevitable question is dealt with at some length. They have temporarily revitalized the Black Belt but the author believes that the federal resources coming into the region have too much tended to be spent in conformity with the plantation system, the philosophy and practices of which root back into slavery. He says that many of the benefits meant for landless farmers have been appropriated by the planters and merchants.

The permanently successful rehabilitation is yet to come. "The recla-

mation of Greene and Macon Counties and of much of the cotton South awaits a constructive land policy - a use of land which will serve the people who live on it and the larger economy, national and international, of which it is a part. Here is an enormous undertaking, but it can succeed... if it enables the landless farmers to attain ownership and self-direction on an adequate plane... These are not simple matters, and their accomplishment will require the investment of large sums of public money, and an administrative personnel with scientific training and a bold faith in the common man." Perhaps the reviewer may add that it is increasingly evident that we do now have scientific leaders who have just that kind of faith in the common people once these people are given a reasonable chance. - Caroline B. Sherman, Associate Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Howe, Frederic Clemson. Denmark, the Cooperative way. 277pp. New York, Coward-McCann, inc. [1936] 280.2 H83D

Readers of Dr. Howe's book, Denmark, A cooperative Commonwealth Ruled by Farmers, published some 15 years ago, will welcome this volume wherein he reports the new studies he has made, reinforced by first-hand visits, of this experiment in democracy. In the very beginning he assures us that although most of the material in this volume is new, the conclusions are the same as those of 1920. The experiment has more than justified itself, in fact the author tells us that it is an experiment no longer - that a genuine democracy in Denmark is an established fact.

Besides the inevitable chapters like those on the cooperative handling of meat and eggs, the consumer cooperatives, the people's high schools, we find many that are as new in temper as are these changing times. Listen to some of the chapter headings: A Challenge to Capitalism, Fascism, and Communism; The Larger Gains from the Cooperative Movement; Farming as a Fine Art; The Mobilization of Agriculture; The Passing of Landlordism; Provisions for Social Security; An Alternative to Socialism; Government from the Bottom; A Democratic Budget; A Final Factor in Danish Democracy.

The lessons for American readers are set forth in no mincing terms. The brief sketch of the cooperative movement and of farm tenancy in America are largely factual but the chapter that is a Study in Contrasts will give any American pause - unless on the other hand it stirs him to immediate action.

Next after that chapter, for personal stimulation the reader will choose the preface. Here the larger meanings of Denmark are summarized in sentences to be remembered. "There is a final thing that Denmark has given to the world. And that is a rural civilization..." "This vision of a people living freely within the political state is what the little country of Denmark offers to the world. That it has been permitted to go its way unhampered during the last fifty years is of profound good fortune to western civilization". That the adaptation of Denmark's democratic implements to our own ends is one of the most important obligations now upon us, Dr. Howe has no doubt. - Caroline B. Sherman, Associate Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Credit and Cooperation - France

Alimanestianu, Constantin C. Le crédit agricole dans ses rapports avec la coopération. 123pp. Paris, 1935. 284.2 A14

Thèse - Univ. de Paris.

Bibliography, pp. [121]-123

The author describes the rapid development of agricultural cooperation in France due to the realization of the producers of agricultural products that they must unite as industry has done to defend their interests, to improve the technical and economic conditions of production, to decrease the cost of production, to organize the marketing of their products, and to procure necessary capital. Hence the growth of cooperatives to organize the sale of agricultural products on the domestic and on foreign markets, the grouping of these cooperatives into unions and the development of interrelations between those organizations and the consumers' cooperatives.

In presenting this picture the author describes the origin, development, and present activities of agricultural credit and agricultural cooperation in France. He discusses their mutual obligations and some of the problems that result from their interrelation.

Agricultural Credit Cooperatives - Germany

Herbst, Günther Reinhold. Die betriebsstruktur der landwirtschaftlichen kreditgenossenschaften, dargestellt an hand der verhältnisse in der provinz Sachsen. 98pp. Borna Leipzig, 1935. 284.2 H42

Inaug.-diss. - Halle-Wittenberg.

Bibliography, pp. 97-98.

An account of the development of agricultural credit cooperatives in Germany with special reference to Saxony from 1925 to 1933, with specific examples and statistical tables.

Agricultural Economics Society - Papers

Harry, E. Ll. The cattle and beef situation. 15pp. [Reading, Eng., 1936]

Henderson, R. Some sociological aspects of farm labour in north Northumberland. 19pp. [Reading, Eng., 1936]

Taylor, Carl Cleveland. Rural organization in the United States. 6pp. [Reading, Eng., 1936]

This proof was circulated in advance of the Agricultural Economics Society's meeting, 8th and 9th Dec. 1936.

Banking

Banking; journal of the American bankers association. Present day banking; public relations, earnings, management. Published by Banking; journal of the American bankers association. 511pp. New York city [American bankers association, 1936] 284 B225

Proceedings of three regional conferences on banking service held in Philadelphia, Jan.23-24, 1936; Memphis, March 26-27, 1936; and Chicago, Apr. 2-3, 1936. - cf. Foreword.

The President of the American Bankers Association, Robert V. Fleming writes in part as follows in the foreword:

"When the present administration of the American Bankers Association came into office at the annual convention held in New Orleans in November 1935, I felt that there was a very definite threefold task and opportunity before us. One phase of our task was to make sure that there should come to prevail throughout the banking profession full information and understanding regarding new banking laws and regulations, and the problems resulting from them, which had come so rapidly into operation. A second was to foster through the interchange of advice and experience among bankers, as widely as possible, ways and means for improving customer and public relations, which had been inevitably impaired by the events of the depression. Thirdly, we felt that there was need to enlist bankers in an organized effort to study ways and to take steps, wherever they could soundly do so, to promote the return to chartered banking institutions of many financial functions which were still being performed by the Government.

"As a means for exploring these questions and bringing about appropriate measures to meet them, it was decided to hold in various parts of the United States a series of regional conferences on banking service. The first was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 23-24. The second was held in Memphis, Tennessee, March 26-27. The third was held in Chicago, Illinois, April 2-3. At each conference there was a number of general sessions at which especially qualified speakers in the banking field were asked to present addresses on subjects of general application to the business of banking. In addition, at each conference there was a series of departmental forums at which specialists were invited to present papers on a number of specific and technical subjects. In all meetings free and open discussion and debates were invited and stimulated...

"For the purpose of making this material available to all members of the banking profession, the American Bankers Association has undertaken the task of reproducing these proceedings in this volume. It is provided with a complete table of contents and cross-reference index, to serve as guides for the use of this volume as a practical working document in connection with the policies of operation and management of any bank."

Chapter 15 is entitled, Facilitating Farm Credit.

Agricultural Policy - Italy

Ucker, Paul. Die italienische agrarpolitik seit 1925 unter besonderer berücksichtigung des "Kampfes um das Getreide" xix, 182pp. Aarau, H. R. Sauerländer & co., 1935. (Schweizerische beitrage zur wirtschafts- und sozialwissenschaft. hft. II) 281.176 Uc5

"Abdruck der rechts - und staatswissenschaftlichen fakultät der Universität Zürich vorgelegten dissertation". - p.[ii]

Bibliography, pp. vii-[xviii]

"This thesis for the degree of doctor of law, which was presented to the University of Zurich and has been re-issued in its present form by the 'Schweizerische Beiträge zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaft', is a general study of Italian agrarian policy since 1925. It is in two parts. The first examines the bases of the present agricultural policy, in particular the measures designed to make Italy independent in this sphere (agricultural autarky) and the general development scheme known as bonificazione integrale; the second part deals more especially with the wheat problem. The author analyses the aims and effects of this policy, and questions whether it can obtain its full objective, particularly as regards autarky. A copious bibliography and numerous statistical tables are included." - International Labour Review, v. 32, no. 6, p. 881. Dec. 1935.

Assessment of Real Property - U. S.

Silverherz, Joseph D. The assessment of real property in the United States. 396pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1936. (New York (State) State tax commission. Special report no. 10) 284.5 N482
Bibliography, pp. 352-390.

The author writes in the preface as follows:

"This monograph is divided into four parts. The first part attempts to provide a historical perspective. The second part is a compilation of the organization provided for assessment, review, equalization and supervision, and a survey of the findings of research investigators on assessment conditions throughout the United States. It is not intended to be comprehensive in the sense that every possible shred of evidence has been included, but it is believed to be reasonably complete. In the writer's opinion, this section is the most valuable portion of the work, since for the first time this formerly uncoördinated mass of data has been organized and analyzed. The third section is in the nature of a theoretical analysis, but every effort has been made to correlate theoretical considerations with actual experience. The result is the recommendation for state administration, and a program for New York is outlined in Part IV. It is realized that many lesser reforms will probably improve present assessment conditions, some of them rather substantially, but it is hoped that the reform which holds promise for the most equitable, economical and efficient administration of the real property tax should be given a fair chance."

Contains sample forms and charts used in assessing various kinds of real property.

The Consumer

Matthews, Joseph Brown. Guinea pigs no more... with an appendix by Oscar S. Cox. 311pp. New York, Covici, Friede [1936] 280.12 M41
Contents: A consumers' society - as an alternative to the regency of business, pp. 7-31; A consumers' society - as an alternative to a workers' state, pp. 32-72; The consumers' case against business, pp. 73-188; Who are consumers? pp. 189-225; Consumers can win, pp. 226-247; The "New Deal" versus consumers, pp. 248-258; A federal department of the consumer, pp. 259-264;
Appendix: An Enabling Act for a Department of the Consumer, pp. 265-311.

Cooperation - Jews - Palestine

Weiss, Joseph. Die "Kwuzah"; ein Beitrag zu den genossenschaftlichen Organisationsformen in der jüdischen Landwirtschaft Palästinas. 160pp. Bern, 1935. 282.2 W43
Diss. - Zürich.
Bibliography, pp. [11]-14.
"After sketching the history of Jewish colonisation in Palestine, the author attempts to define the nature of 'kwuzah', a form of co-operative cultivation of the land, which has been developed more particularly in that country. He describes the social and economic aims of 'kwuzah', its internal structure, the agricultural work accomplished, marketing, etc. The last chapter deals with the problems raised by the existence of this form of co-operative farming. The numerous statistical tables given in the appendix supply data down to 1930 only, and therefore do not take into account the development in recent years." - International Labor Review, v. 33, no. 5, May 1936, p.755.

Cooperation - Oregon Laws

Oregon. Laws, statutes, etc. Oregon laws relating to the organization and regulation of cooperative associations, 1936. Comp. and arranged by Charles H. Carey, corporation commissioner. 22pp. [Salem? 1936]
280.2 Or3
Running title: Corporation Laws of Oregon. Cooperative Associations.

Cotton

New York (City) Cotton Exchange. Cotton year book, 1936. Prepared under the direction of Alston H. Garside. 249pp. [New York] 1936. 287 N488Y
"The material in this volume is divided, for purpose of ready reference, into seven sections: Section I - Production of cotton, pages 9 to 72; Section II - Movement of cotton, pages 73 to 114; Section III - Consumption of cotton, pages 115 to 134; Section IV - Stocks of cotton, pages 135 to 166; Section V - Supply and distribution of cotton, pages 167 to 174; Section VI - Prices of cotton, yarn, and cloth, pages 175 to 216; Section VII - Cotton manufacturing and miscellaneous, pages 217 to 249." - Foreword.

Country Life

American country life association. Student section. Education for living in the rural community. Youth section, A.C.L.A. Oct. 1, 1936. 21pp., mimeogr. [Madison, Wisc., 1936] 281.2 Am342Ed

Report prepared by E. L. Kirkpatrick and Agnes M. Boynton.

Contents: Education for living in the rural community, summary of discussions and "learning by doing" sessions; Facing our future home life, address by Ruth Lindquist; Looking forward, address by H. C. Taylor; Planning for development in rural youth programs, address by E. L. Kirkpatrick.

Crises and Business Cycles

Röpke, Wilhelm. Crises and cycles... Adapted from the German and revised, by Vera C. Smith. 224 pp. London, Edinburgh [etc.] W. Hodge & company, limited [1936] 280 R682

An extended review of this book by D. H. Robertson was published in the November 1936 (v.3, n.s. no. 12, pp. 476-478) issue of *Economica*. From this the extracts below have been taken:

"The position developed by Professor Röpke in this vigorous and stimulating book is an interesting and individual one. In his general outlook he remains an uncompromising Liberal in what I must venture to call the Continental sense. He regards the troubles of the world as due largely to ill-judged interference with the free working of the capitalist - identified perhaps too easily with the competitive - system... as a long run policy he demands a diminution not an increase in the part played by the State in economic life. In the field of cyclical fluctuation he remains faithful to the view that the fundamental trouble is 'over investment' during the boom, and that once this has been allowed to develop a period of recession and readjustment is inevitable and should not be resisted. But the experience of recent years has convinced him that after a point this salutary process may, if we do not take care, deteriorate 'into a process of murderous and ferocious destruction,' 'devoid of every necessary function... and therefore without sense.' ...

"The theoretical heart of the book [is in] the pages (97-119) in which Professor Röpke attempts to give precision to the concept of the 'over-investment' which does the damage during the boom. His 'over-investment' is not the same as that of Professor Hayek and of the Mr. Keynes of the *Treatise on Money*, i.e. it is not merely investment which in some sense outruns the spontaneous thriftiness available, feeding instead on the precarious fuel provided by credit expansion...

"What then is 'over-investment' or 'over-saving' in this extended sense? Fundamentally it is a product of the 'principle of acceleration'-of the fact that, when capacity is reached, an increase of x per cent. in the demand for a finished good or service will involve an increase of more than x per cent. in the demand for new instruments of production, while any slackening of the rate of increase of the former demand will entail an absolute fall of the latter below its enhanced level. Hence, failing an infinite and inconceivable mobility of resources between different branches

of production, there occur periods of indigestion in which investment (however financed) turns out to have outrun the adaptive powers of the economic system. Such a phenomenon is quite consistent with the absence of any chronic tendency either for investment to exceed what is socially desirable, or for the system to run down through a leakage of thrift (pp. 105, 131). Indeed to some extent 'over-investment' thus conceived is an inevitable feature of economic progress: and it is ultimately a question of political judgment (pp. 138-9) how much of it we want to have, i.e. what is over-investment and what is not.

"The present reviewer, to whom (if he has interpreted them correctly) these somewhat intricate ideas are particularly sympathetic, is inclined to wish that Professor Röpke had devoted more of his 220 pages to their elucidation, to the exclusion of a certain amount of general polemics which he finds less interesting and persuasive! But the book as it stands is not only a compact and useful survey of a wide field, but a sincere and courageous contribution to constructive thought."

Another excellent review by Howard S. Ellis will be found in the December 1936 issue of the American Economic Review (pp. 762-764) This review opens as follows:

"While Professor Röpke neither courts fame nor risks notoriety in promulgating new theories in this work, it is certainly one of the best 'all-round' general treatises upon the subject in contemporary literature. To the layman, the author offers a book couched for the most part in non-technical language, soundly educative in economic common sense, genuinely convincing through its uncontroversial tone and its sustained reference to the actual economic scene. But Röpke writes also as and for the specialist in cycle analysis. Drawing upon virtually every important work in the field, he voices definite opinions upon intricate theoretical and practical issues - upon the 'moving cause' in cyclical variations, the rôle of commodity stocks, neutral money, internal versus exchange stability, reflation, and so forth. Because the work combines mature scholarship with straightforward comprehensible explanation, I predict its wide employment for a third class of readers - for undergraduate students of economics. The combination of erudition, lucidity, compactness and an engaging, even lambent, style is so rare in the dismal science that the tab of 'text-book' is not inconsistent with the highest praise. Here the student finds a history of cycles, a résumé of explanations, a positive theory of causation, an analysis of cycle policy and extensive footnotes inviting him to further inquiries, all within the compass of 200 pages."

Economic and Social Survey - Alleghany Co., Virginia

Walker, Lewis M. An economic and social survey of Alleghany county... a laboratory study in the School of rural economics of the University of Virginia. 104pp. [University, Va.] University of Virginia, 1936. (University of Virginia record. Extension series. v. 20, no.7)
281.2 W153

Twentieth in the series of Virginia county surveys.

History of Alleghany county, by Hugh M. McAllister, pp. [7]-21.

Partial contents: Natural resources of Alleghany County; Population trends; Wealth and taxation of Alleghany County; Alleghany County agriculture.

Economic Conditions - 80 Countries

Germany. Statistisches reichsamt. Statistisches handbuch der weltwirtschaft, bearbeitet im Statistischen reichsamt. 551pp. Berlin, Verlag für sozialpolitik, wirtschaft und statistik g.m.b.h., 1936. 251 G31

"Reiht sich den früher herausgegebenen Bänden 'Die Wirtschaft des Auslandes' an (Einzelschriften zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Nr. 5 und Nr. 8)." - Vorwort.

Beilage zum Statistischen handbuch der weltwirtschaft. Jahreszahlen 1934. 19pp. [Berlin, Verlag für sozialpolitik, wirtschaft und statistik g.m.b.h., 1936]

This is a compilation of statistics designed to provide information on economic conditions in 80 countries. Annual figures are given for one pre-war year, in most cases 1913, and for the years 1920 to 1933 inclusive, and monthly figures for 1925 to 1934. A supplement contains annual figures for 1934. The subjects covered include population, mining and industry, consumption, transportation, foreign trade, prices, work and wages, money and credit, and financial questions. A list of sources is given for each country. This volume is said to be the first of its kind to cover so long a period of time and so many countries, and suggestions and criticism are requested. - A. M. Hannay.

Economic Depressions

Moszkowska, Natalie. Zur kritik moderner krisentheorien. 109pp. Prag,

"Neuen Weltbühne" [1935] 280 M852

Bibliographical foot-notes.

"Critical analysis of the principal theories of economic depressions, followed by considerations on the Marxist theory of under-consumption among the wage-earning class as a determining factor in economic cycles and in the decline of capitalism." - International Labour Review, v. 33, no. 4, p. 599. Apr. 1936.

Economic Depressions and Agriculture

Korn, Salman. Die agrarkrisis und der umstellungszwang für die landwirtschaft industrieeuropas. 72pp. [Wien, 1935] 281.17 K84

Diss. - Hochschule für Welthandel, Wien.

Bibliography, pp. 70-[72]

The author discusses the causes that led to the agricultural depression from the point of view of production and consumption, and studies the results of the change in production conditions and consumption demands on the agriculture of the industrial countries of Europe. He shows that the old theories that demand for agricultural products must always exceed the supply and that, while agricultural production can only increase in arithmetical progression, the population will increase in geometrical progression, have not been substantiated by recent events. While the inventive genius of man has found new means of increasing the supply of food available for man's consumption, the birth rate has been

decreasing.

Among the reasons for the agricultural depression the author sees first the increase in mechanized farming in the overseas grain-producing countries which has not only reduced the cost of production, but increased exports especially in the North American countries. The change in eating habits and the decreasing trend of the population movement have caused a decrease in per capita consumption of bread grain resulting in excessive stocks of warehoused grain and falling prices. And this, together with decreased purchasing power has had a deleterious effect on the prices of animal products. This condition in overseas countries intensified the already existing crisis in grain-growing countries in Europe. The author points out the inefficacy of grain tariffs which have a harmful effect on the export of industrial products. He sees the salvation of the agriculture of the industrial countries of Europe in a switch from grain production to intensive production of fruits and vegetables, industrial plants, and garden specialties that appeal to the changed taste of the consumer and sell for high prices. He points to the example of Denmark and Holland, and urges catering to the needs of the market on the part of the industrial countries of Europe. - A. M. Hannay

Economic History

Savoy, Émile. L'agriculture à travers les âges, histoire des faits, des institutions, de la pensée et des doctrines économiques et sociales. 2v. Paris, E. DeBoccard, 1935. 30.9 Sa9

Bibliography, v. 1, pp. [629]-667

Contents. - t. 1. Quelques problèmes d'économie sociologique; prolégomènes. 667pp.

t. 2. Première période. De Hammourabi à la fin de l'Empire romain. 478pp.

Chapter 8, pp. 110-120, is devoted to agriculture.

"The author proposes to examine the history of agriculture throughout the ages in order to determine the exact place and importance of the agricultural factor in the economic, social, and political activities of the nations. The work is planned to cover four main periods, for each of which he adopts the classical framework of political economy: production, distribution, circulation, and consumption. The first volume is intended to serve as an introduction to this vast undertaking; it deals with some problems of sociological economy from the agricultural standpoint." - International Labour Review, v. 32, no. 6, Dec. 1935, p. 879.

Economic Problems

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Graduate school. Lectures in current economic problems; a series of lectures which were given in the U. S. Department of agriculture Graduate School in cooperation with the Graduate school of American university during 1935-36. 276pp., mimeogr. loose-leaf. [Washington, D. C.] Nov. 1936. 1.9 Ag81E1e

Partial contents: Is the self-adjusting economy workable in current international relations? by Alvin H. Hansen, pp. 1-14; Trade union organization and labor's bargaining power, by Isador Lubin, pp. 15-22; What are the advantages and disadvantages of alternatives to capitalism? by Calvin B. Hoover, pp. 23-29; Business cycle theory - can depressions be

tempered or avoided? by Jacob Viner, pp. 31-45; Some consequences of our monetary policy, by Max J. Wasserman, pp. 47-52; The lessons of German experience with unemployment relief, by Eveline M. Burns, pp. 53-73; Can capitalism survive? by Josef A. Schumpeter, pp. 75-84; Some recent developments in economic theory, by Henry Julian Wadleigh, pp. 85-96; Introduction to the problem of the relation of government to economic life, by Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., pp. 97-106; Monetary control.I, by E. A. Goldenweiser, pp. 107-118; Monetary control.II, by H. Parker Willis, pp. 119-131; Agriculture, by E. G. Nourse, pp. 133-138; Power and its social control, by Morris L. Cooke, pp. 139-154; The work of the National Resources Committee, by Charles W. Eliot II, pp. 155-170; Problem of labor, by David J. Saposs, pp. 171-181; Transportation, by Joseph B. Eastman, pp. 183-192; Tariff making in the United States, by Robert L. O'Brien, pp. 193-205; Social security, by Ernest S. Griffith, pp. 207-220; Federal Trade Commission and the regulation of business, by W. H. S. Stevens, pp. 221-233; Government and the consumer, by Clarence Ayres, pp. 235-250; What are the economic effects of spending as compared with saving, by Harold S. Moulton, pp. 251-267; Taxation, by Ernest Minor Patterson, pp. 269-276.

Economic Thought, American

Teilhard, Ernest. Pioneers of American economic thought in the nineteenth century... authorized English translation by E.A.J. Johnson. 187pp. New York, The Macmillan company 1936. 280 T23P

Contents: The economic politics of Daniel Raymond; The political economy of Henry C. Carey; The social economics of Henry George; The cycle of American economic thought.

Economic Value of Colonies

Angell, Sir Norman. This have and have-not business; political fantasy and economic fact. 206pp. London, H. Hamilton [1936] 280 An4T

The argument of the author is that "the main remedy for international economic grievances is not the transfer of territories but the freeing of trade." An excellent review of this work appeared in the Economist (London) for June 13, 1936, p. 611

Electric Power on the Farm

J. S. Rural electrification administration. Electric power on the farm. The story of electricity, its usefulness on farms, and the movement to electrify rural America; edited by David Cushman Coyle, for the Rural electrification administration. 170pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936] 173.2 R88E1

"In spite of the rapid development of science and invention, nine-tenths of the farms of America are still deprived of some of the conveniences that are enjoyed in the villages and the towns. Some of the farms have telephones and radios, many of them have cars, but the wires that bring light and electric power have not reached them...

"Electricity is not widely useful on a farm until it can be obtained at a low rate. Current made by gasoline or wind-driven farm generators

often costs 25 cents a kilowatt-hour or more. Current at the price is useful only for lighting and a few small accessories. But if the 'high line' can be brought in with current at 5 cents a kilowatt-hour or less, that is different. Many jobs can be done more cheaply with 5-cent current than in any of the older ways...

"America has lagged behind other nations in rural electrification. In most of the countries of Europe, for example, the rural population has a higher proportion of electric service than we have. This is partly due to the fact that European farmers do not usually live on their farms. They live in villages, going out to work on the farm and returning home at night. Moreover, the farms are small, and the villages themselves are close together. These favorable factors only in part account for the high degree of rural electrification in these countries. To a great extent, it is due to the active interest of the governments of those nations in promoting the extension of electric lines into rural areas. In New Zealand, where the Government has taken up the program seriously, two farms out of three are connected to central electric plants. In Wisconsin, which is also predominantly a dairy country, only one farm in five is connected.

"Our Government has established the Rural Electrification Administration to promote the extension of rural lines and help in bringing the United States abreast of other civilized countries. The function of this organization is to discover what obstacles have stood in the way of the use of electricity on the farm and to overcome those obstacles so far as may be possible."

Farm Credit

U. S. Farm credit administration. Public relations division. Economic information on the use of farm credit; assembled by James L. Robinson. 50pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1936] 166.3 Ec7

In cooperation with the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Partial contents: Characteristics of agriculture affecting credit; Farm mortgage credit; short-term farm credit; Credit for farmers' cooperatives; Credit in a farmer's financial program; and Loans available from farm credit institutions.

Farm Management

Hopkins, John Abel. Elements of farm management. 390pp. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1936. 281 H77E

"References" at end of each chapter, except chapter xxiii.

"The purpose of this book is to set forth some of the basic principles of production economics in a simple and realistic manner. Elements of Farm Management does not attempt to cover the entire field of production economics, but confines itself to a small number of fundamental principles. The principle of increasing and diminishing returns, the closely related principle of comparative advantage, and the principle of substitution are of primary importance. Their ramifications extend throughout the organization and management of the farm business." - Preface.

Farm Prices - Texas

Texas. University. Bureau of business research. Prices received by Texas farmers by months for twenty-two products; district prices, 1927-1935, state prices, 1916-1935. Comp. under the direction of F. A. Buechel and Garth Daniel. 60pp., mimeogr. Austin, Tex., Bureau of business research, The University of Texas, 1935. 284.3 T31

"During the past several years this Bureau has been engaged in collecting and compiling statistics which ultimately might be used in computing a monthly index of Farm Income by crop reporting districts in Texas. As segments of the problem have developed, it has been possible to release the information either periodically or at irregular intervals. Frequent requests have come to the Bureau for a compilation of monthly farm prices of Texas crops, live stock and live stock products. To meet this demand and as a supplementary part of the broader study on agricultural income, we are releasing the present publication which includes average reported prices for fifteen products by districts and by months for the years 1927-1935. The official estimated prices of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture for the entire state are also given for these products for the years 1916-1935, and for seven additional products - horses, mules, dairy cows, hay, barley, potatoes and sweet potatoes." - Introduction.

Farm Tenancy

Arkansas. Farm tenancy commission. Findings and recommendations. Hot Springs meeting November 24, 1936. 7pp. [Hot Springs? Ark.] 1936. Pam. Coll.

The commission was appointed by Governor J. M. Futrell. C. E. Palmer is chairman. A list of the members of the commission is appended.

Arkansas state policy committee. Published paper no. 1. Agricultural labor problems in Arkansas. Sub-committee report. October 31, 1936. 34pp. [Little Rock] 1936. 280.9 Ar43

"Early in the summer of 1936 a sub-committee was appointed to prepare a report on the subject of Farm Tenancy. The sub-committee... prepared the report under the title, Agricultural Labor Problems in Arkansas, and presented it at the semi-annual meeting of the State Policy Committee on October 31, 1936, at Little Rock.

"The report was unanimously approved. .. The State Policy Committee is gratified to learn that the report was accepted by the Hon. Carl E. Bailey, Governor-elect, as the basis for an action program toward the solution of the farm tenancy problem in Arkansas." - Foreword.

Southern tenant farmers' union. A statement concerning farm tenancy submitted to the Governor's commission on farm tenancy by the Executive council, Southern tenant farmers' union. 27pp., mimeogr. [Memphis, Tenn., 1936] 282 So82

Have also a mimeographed supplement, 31pp.

A presentation of what the Union believes to be "the salient points regarding farm tenancy in Arkansas." The report is presented under the

following topics: The basis of the sharecroppers problem; nature of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union; object of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union; conditions in eastern Arkansas [contains many quotations from "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy," and from periodical and newspaper articles]; the cotton picking machine; present day trends in cotton farming.

Among the immediate steps towards a more wholesome life in Arkansas the Union recommends the widest possible educational opportunities for all the people, civil liberties, the right of labor to organize, the strengthening of the Arkansas Department of Labor through an increase in funds and staff - staff acceptable to the labor organizations of the state; the enforcement of the law regarding liens of laborers, abolishment of plantation commissaries, abolishment of the poll tax and the enactment of a simple registration law, cooperative farming instead of the Bankhead-Jones bill. A revamping of the Resettlement Administration is also recommended.

A 31-page supplement to this statement was issued on Oct. 10, 1936.

Farm Tenancy - Japan

Japan. Dept. of agriculture and forestry. Bureau of agriculture. Kosaku sogi chotei oyobi jinushi kosakunin kumiaino gaiyo (Agricultural tenancy disputes, conciliation, and landowners' and tenants unions, 1933) 44pp. Tokyo, 1934. J 283 J27
Japanese.

Federal Reserve System

Kemmerer, Edwin Walter. The A B C of the federal reserve system; why the federal reserve system was called into being, the main features of its organization, and how it works. 286pp. Princeton, Princeton university press, 1936. 284 K31 Ed. 10

"The book was first published in 1918, when the federal reserve system was less than four years old and while the United States was in the throes of the World War. It was written in response to a suggestion made to the author by the late Henry B. Thompson, a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 'to write a brief A B C of the newly established federal reserve system that would enable the ordinary American citizen not having technical economic training to understand why the federal reserve banks were established and what services they were performing.' Mr. Thompson said that in a democracy at all times, and particularly in time of war, it was exceedingly important that the electorate should have at least an elementary understanding of the nation's currency and banking system and that he believed it to be my patriotic duty as a citizen to write a book that would serve this purpose.

"During the two decades and more of its history the federal reserve system has undergone at the hands of Congress several fundamental changes, and numerous minor changes. On this statutory foundation there has been built up an enormous superstructure of legal interpretations and administrative regulations and practices. From the beginning the system has been a vigorously growing organism, continually adapting itself to an

environment that has been undergoing frequent changes, both economic and political. Under such conditions any description of the federal reserve system has quickly become outdated. This explains why this book is now appearing in its tenth revised edition and why the text of this edition is nearly three times as long as that of the first edition and over 65 per cent longer than that of the ninth edition published only four years ago" - Preface.

Foreign Trade

Patton, H. S. The midwest and the trade-agreements program. 69pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. (U. S. Dept. of state. Commercial policy series, no. 27) 150.1 M582

Publication no. 929.

Partial contents: The "Midwest" or North Central economic region, pp. 3-12; Place of foreign trade in the economy of the midwest, pp. 13-22; Significance of the trade-agreements program, pp. 23-29; Concessions on agricultural products of benefit to the north central states, pp. 30-40; Concessions granted by the United States and recent import movements, pp. 51-66; The liberal road to trade recovery, pp. 67-69.

Foreign Trade - Clearing Agreements

International chamber of commerce. International economic information centre. Accords de compensation. Clearing agreements. Kompensationsabkommen. 38pp. [Paris] International chamber of commerce, 1936. 284 In842

On cover: 131 Accords en Vigueur entre 34 Pays Recueillis et Analyses par le Centre International d'Informations Économiques de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale.

Introduction in French, German, English; text, French.

"This publication contains an analysis of 131 clearing agreements in force on June 1st, 1936, including those which are now in course of being wound up, but which continued to exercise their effects at the said date." - Introduction.

Financial Returns - Horticulture - Kent - England

Wye, Kent. South-eastern agricultural college. Dept. of economics. Report no 24. Financial results on the College horticultural holding 1931/32 to 1934/35, by James Wyllie. 26pp. [Wye, Kent, 1936] 280.9 W97

"Since Michaelmas, 1926, this department has made a detailed analysis of the financial results on the College farms and five reports have already been published. At Michaelmas 1931, arrangements were made for a somewhat similar analysis to be made of the accounts for the commercial side of the College horticultural department, and, since radical changes were made in the general organisation of this section of the department at Michaelmas, 1935, it is felt that the time is opportune for bringing together the results of these four years, 1931/32 to 1934/35.

"The analysis of the financial results on a 'mixed' horticultural holding is, of course, a matter of considerable difficulty - so difficult in fact that it has very seldom been attempted. There are many

reasons for this but the inherent difficulty is that fruit crops occupy the ground for a period of not less than three years and up to twenty, thirty or fifty years. Hence, the accuracy of a statement of the annual results is peculiarly affected by the way in which the annual valuations are made. When, as often happens, fruit crops are interplanted, either with other fruit crops or with vegetables, potatoes, mangels, etc., the difficulty is still greater. In the case of market garden crops, the complete separation of the cultivation costs is not easy, owing partly to the small acreages that are grown, while the apportionment of the manurial and cleaning costs is still more difficult.

"Nevertheless, the theory of detailed accounting for horticulture is far more difficult than its practice. It is no doubt extremely hard to put a 'fair' valuation upon a fifteen-year-old apple plantation but suppose a complete record were available (a) of the total expenditure on that orchard since the first spit was dug so to speak and (b) of the total revenue from the orchard since the first apple was gathered, would the valuation then have such great significance? Or suppose that over a period of, say, three years the accounts showed that on a certain field or plot the total expenditure had been £600 and the total revenue, from all kinds of crops, £800, would not that be good evidence that the system or cropping was on sound economic lines? This is merely another way of saying that the difficulties of detailed horticultural accounting are largely of our own making and arise from the fact that there is no detailed accounting on the great majority of horticultural holdings. As soon as we begin to practise such accounting many of the worst problems solve themselves and we shall never solve them by talking and writing.

"It would be outside the scope of this report to deal with the general principles of detailed accounting in horticulture but those who are interested may be referred to the writer's article on 'Horticultural Accounts' in the July, 1933, issue of the College Journal."

Government - State and Local

Carpenter, William Seal and Stafford, Paul Tutt. State and local government in the United States. 351pp. New York, F. S. Crofts & co., 1936.
280.12 G22

Bibliography, pp. 336-346.

The scope of this book is indicated in the preface as follows:

"This book attempts to bring together some discussions of those aspects of state and local government which are of the greatest importance at the present time. Although the arrangement of the materials is perhaps unusual, it is believed that teachers of government will find it convenient. Political processes, which generally receive much attention in textbooks on state and local government, have been subordinated to the consideration of current problems of government. The emphasis throughout has been upon the functions rather than the structure of government."

Chapters of special interest are: Local rural government; Planning [containing a section on rural planning and land use problems pp. 303-309]; Recent trends in State and local government.

Grain Policy - Czechoslovakia

Fekete, Emerich. Die landwirtschaftliche planung und die "Planwirtschaft" der cs. agrarier. 64pp. Prag, Eigenverlag [1935] 281.177 F32

Contents. - pt. 1. Getreidewirtschaft. Kritik und entwurf.

"A criticism of the Czechoslovak grain policy, in which the author seeks to prove that the system in force benefits only the larger farms, and not the smallholders. He puts forward a scheme of economic planning for grain which would benefit all farmers alike." - International Labour Review, v. 33, no. 6, p. 895. June 1936.

Homestead Tax Exemption

Kansas. Legislative council. Research dept. Homestead tax exemption. Supplementary report. Analysis of the possible fiscal and economic effects of a homestead tax exemption in Kansas... Prepared for the July 1936 meeting of the Legislative council. 48pp., mimeogr. [Topeka] Research department, Kansas Legislative council, 1936. (Research Rept. 41) 284.5 K132H

"Supplementary to the preliminary statement prepared for the council committee on assessment and taxation for the March, 1936, council meeting."- Foreword.

Part 1 of this report presents an estimate of the reduction of revenue in Kansas which would be caused by the exemption of homesteads from taxation. Part 2 summarizes similar reports which have been made in Oklahoma and Alabama and gives a brief review of the results in Mississippi where there had been a full year's actual experience with homestead exemption. Part 3 discusses the problem of replacement of the tax revenue lost because of the exemption. Part 4 consists of the following articles. Indirect social, economic, and fiscal effects of homestead exemptions, by Paul E. Alyea, pp. 32-35; Certain social and economic effects of homestead exemption, by Jens P. Jensen, pp. 36-38. Part 5 contains the following: Appendix A. Procedure employed in making Kansas estimates; B. Definition of homestead as interpreted by the Kansas Supreme Court; C. Summary of effect of homestead exemption in thirty-one Oklahoma counties.

Income - National

U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Division of economic research. National income in the United States 1929-35. 304pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 157.55 N21 1929-35

"The original study of national income undertaken by the Department of Commerce was prepared by the Division of Economic Research of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce with the cooperation of the National Bureau of Economic Research, of New York City, and was published early in 1934 as Senate Document No. 124, Seventy-third Congress, second session, under the title National Income, 1929-32...

"Since the completion of the original report, the Division of Economic Research has revised the earlier estimates and has brought the figures more nearly up to date. Preliminary reports of the revised and more recent estimates appeared in the January 1935, August 1935, November 1935, and July 1936 issues of the Survey of Current Business."

India

Narain, Brij. India in the crisis. 399pp. Allahabad, The Indian press, ltd., 1934. 280.182 N16

Chapter 1. Agriculture, pp. [1]-72.

The author advocates national planning for India as "the way out."

International Wool Conference - Berlin-1935

International wool conference. 11th, Berlin. 1935. Sitzungs-bericht; zusammengestellt von der Deutschen wollvereinigung e.v., Berlin. 63pp.

286.3459 In8 11th

At head of title: Elfte Internationale Wollkonferenz, Berlin, 6. und 7. Juni 1935.

Decisions reached are given in German, English and French, pp. 59-[64]

Partial contents: Nationality of goods transformed in a third country, by J. Clay, pp. 32-34; International trade agreement, applicable to imports and of and to transactions in raw wool, by G. Schönbach, pp. 34-36; Australian selling season, by H. Haigh, pp. 37-38; Importance of the artificial fibre to the wool industry, by H. Croon, pp. 42-45; Scientific tests of the textile fibres, by H. Rausch, pp. 46-53; Report on the unshrinkable process for wool, by A. R. Baines, pp. 53-56.

Jews - Palestine

Revusky, Abraham. Jews in Palestine. 390pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1935. 280.185 R32

Bibliography, pp. 377-378.

Partial contents: Jews in agriculture, pp. 37-52; The industrialization of Palestine, pp. 53-68; The cooperative movement in Palestine, pp. 112-126; The collective farms, pp. 127-150; The labor movement of Palestine, pp. 235-257.

Land - Germany

Münzinger, Adolf. Die flurbereinigung in Süddeutschland, ihre geschichte und ihr stand am 1. januar 1935, in gemeinschaft mit diplomlandwirt Erich Grass, dargestellt von professor dr. Adolf Münzinger... Stand und entwicklung der wirtschaftlichen umlegung der grundstücke in der Rheinprovinz, von dr. agrar. Karl Sperber. 99pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1936. ([Germany] Reichsministerium für ernährung u landwirtschaft.. (n.F.) 123. Sonderheft) 18 G31A

At head of title: Aus der reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft "Agrarpolitik und Betriebslehre" des forschungsdienstes.

Schrifttum, pp. 97-99.

"Die Flurbereinigung..." has "Literatur" at beginning of sections.

Summaries in German, English, French and Spanish.

The first article contains an account of the progress made in the redistribution and consolidation of scattered parcels of land in Southern Germany and the improvement of conditions by laying out new field paths so as to provide for a more economic use of the land. The process in-

volves a study of the inheritance customs of the different districts, as well as of various rights and duties dependent upon the prevalence of scattered fields belonging to one farm. The article is illustrated by maps and tables. The second article is a statistically illustrated account of the redistribution and consolidation of small holdings in the Rhine Province and of the land reclamation and improvement that have accompanied the operation. "With the present scientific agricultural methods of machinery, which have made possible the reclamation of 18,000 hectares annually, the entire work cannot be completed under approximately 60 years." - A. M. Hannay.

Land Use Planning

U. S. National resources board. Land planning committee. Supplementary report pt. 7. Certain aspects of land problems and government land policies. 139pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 173.2 N214Su pt. 7

"This report [which is supplementary to the report of the Land Planning Committee in the Report of the National Resources Board issued in December 1934] was prepared by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and the Land Policy Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

Contents: Section I. The Problems of Range Lands, by W. R. Chapline, pp. 1-16; Section II. Farm Tenancy in the United States, by J. G. Maddox and H. A. Turner, pp. 17-42; Section III. A Program for Chronically Tax-Delinquent and Tax-Reverted Land, by J. K. Galbraith and K. H. Parsons, pp. 43-55; Section IV. Policies with Reference to Adjustments in Local Government and Finance, by K. H. Parsons, pp. 56-59; Section V. Recent Land Policies of the Federal Government, by P. W. Gates, pp. 60-85; Section VI. A Summary of the Status of Federal and State Lands, by P. W. Gates, pp. 86-91; Section VII. Development of a Unified Land Program, by Kenneth McMurry, pp. 92-98; Section VIII. Land Use Planning and Production Control, by J. J. Haggerty, pp. 99-103; Section IX. Public Policies for Facilitating Land Settlement, by R. H. Allen, pp. 104-117; Section X. Other Measures for Discouraging Settlement of Poor Lands, by D. McEntire, Paul Gates, and K. H. Parsons, pp. 118-139.

Marketing of Agricultural Products - Austria

Schneider, Stella. Das Wiener konsumzentrum und die absatzmöglichkeiten der österreichischen landwirtschaft; versuch einer darstellung auf grund der bevölkerungsbewegung. 64pp. Wien, 1933. 281.177 Sch5

Bibliography, pp. 62-64

The author discusses a new economic problem which he feels is facing Austria and, in particular, Vienna. It is the problem of the disposal of the agricultural products of the region supplying Vienna which can no longer be absorbed by its markets because of decreasing population. He suggests and discusses two solutions, union with Germany, or the establishment of a union of Central European countries for the exchange of industrial and agricultural products.

Meat Export - South Africa

South Africa. Dept. of agriculture and forestry. Committee on the problem of meat export. Report of Departmental committee on the problem of meat export from the Union of South Africa. 22pp. Pretoria, Govt. printer, 1936. 286.350 So82

Partial contents: Possibilities for developing a beef export trade, pp. 7-11; Availability and continuity of supplies, pp. 11-13; Assistance to meat industry, pp. 13-14; Cold storage, transport and abattoir facilities, pp. 14-16; Fat lamb export, pp. 16-17.

Milk Control - Middle States Conference

Middle states conference on milk control, Trenton, N. J., 1935. Proceedings of the Middle states conference on milk control, December 9 and 10, 1935, Trenton, N. J. 193pp., mimeogr. [Trenton? N. J., 1935?]
280.3449 M58

At head of title: State of New Jersey Milk Control Board.

Partial contents: Legal status of state milk control, by Henry S. Manley, pp. 4-11; How far can milk control be decentralized, by J. S. Agnew, pp. 17-21; The situation in Ohio, by C. G. McBride, pp. 24-32; Status of the dairy industry today, by E. E. Vial, pp. 33-A-33V; Outlook for production of milk in the middle Atlantic States, by John W. Bartlett, pp. 36-37; Milk control from the producers' viewpoint, by Herbert T. Borden, pp. 38-41; Relation of general farm organizations to milk control, by S. McLean Buckingham, pp. 47-48; The dealers' attitude toward milk control, by Shirley W. Wynne and Arthur M. Woodward, pp. 55-64; Determining a fair spread for distribution, by Leland Spencer, pp. 69-81; Milk control from the consumers' viewpoint, by Mrs. Oakley W. Cooke, and Edward Fisher Brown, pp. 82-90; Milk control in Canada, by M. H. Hudon, pp. 93-101; Coordination of Federal and State regulation of milk, by E. W. Gaumnitz, pp. 103-107; The relations of milk control boards to the industry and to the public, by Charles G. Morris, pp. 109-114; The relation of milk control to the industry and to the public, by William B. Duryee, pp. 116-118a; The work of the English Milk Marketing Board, by J. L. Davies, pp. 118a-118f; Notes on sanitary milk control, by James E. Russell and Wilbur K. Moffett, pp. 120-132; The milk problem and its relation to health departments and milk control boards, by Charles V. Craster, pp. 135-140; A program for joint action by control agencies and cooperative associations, by A. H. Lauterbach, pp. 142-147; A program for joint action by control agencies and cooperative associations, by Nils B. Swenson, pp. 151-152; Regional pacts for the control of milk, by F. D. Rhoades, pp. 155-161; Is price fixing an essential factor in future milk control, by L. B. Burk, pp. 163-170; Administrative methods in milk control, by Kenneth F. Fee, pp. 177-190.

Milk Marketing - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Economic series no. 44. Milk; report of Reorganisation commission for Great Britain. 362pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1936. 280.9 G792

"The Report... falls into four sections. Part I describes in general terms the origin of the schemes and their main features and gives some brief particulars of the quantities of milk dealt with under the schemes and of the prices charged to buyers and paid to producers. This Part, together with the statistical Appendix, leads to the analytical examination of the effects of the schemes which is undertaken in Part II. Part III is devoted to the study of certain fundamental principles connected with the schemes and the criticisms to which they have been subjected. Part IV contains our recommendations for the future of organised milk marketing."

Milk Production - Costs

Dawe, C. V., and Blundell, J. E. Winter feeding for milk production (an economic study) 55pp., mimeogr. [Bristol, Eng., 1936?] (Bristol. University. Dept. of agriculture and horticulture. Bulletin no. 16) 10 B775 no. 16

"This report is based upon the data collected from records for 133 herds during the winter period, October 1934 to March 1935. It is confined to a study of winter feeding costs and endeavours to establish general principles which are valid for any winter." - Introduction.

Monetary Problem

Gt. Brit. Gold and silver commission. The monetary problem, gold and silver; final report of the Royal commission appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals, presented to both houses of Parliament, 1888. Reprinted by permission of the British government. Edited by Ralph Robey... with a foreword by Nicholas Murray Butler. 369pp. New York, Columbia university press, 1936. 284 G7953

With reproduction of original title page: Gold and Silver Commission. Final report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals; with minutes of evidence and appendixes... London, 1888

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace obtained the permission of the British Government to reprint this "classic" report in a form convenient for present use. This reprint was edited by Ralph Robey, Instructor in Banking at Columbia University who has contributed an illuminating introduction of nineteen pages. From it the short extract which follows has been taken:

"In summary, then, the Report provides, first, the facts and arguments admitted as evidence by both gold-standard proponents and bimetallists; secondly, the conclusions drawn from these facts and arguments by gold-standard defenders; and thirdly, the conclusions drawn from these facts by bimetallists. In no other work in the field of economics is a major

problem analyzed by the members of the divergent schools of thought with such clarity and thoroughness, in a manner so convenient and helpful to the formulation of one's own opinion.

"The Report is of particular interest today because the public is again being subjected to the same arguments in connection with gold and silver that were prevalent in England in the late seventies and early eighties, and that gave rise to the Commission. The timeliness of the Report, too, will not be a temporary phenomenon. The United States in recent years has introduced and prosecuted a monetary policy which will continue to have an effect upon world economy for many decades. It is no longer of immediate moment whether it was the part of wisdom to adopt this policy. The important task now is to prepare ourselves for the best possible handling of our monetary system in the future. In the making of such preparation there is no single discussion in the field of economics more worthy of study than the Final Report of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver."

Planning - County

Monroe co., N. Y. Regional planning board. County planning as applied to Monroe county, New York... Lecture by J. Franklin Bonner, secretary, Monroe County Regional planning board... at the College of architecture, Cornell university, Ithaca, New York, April 27th, 1936. 20pp., mimeogr. [Rochester, N. Y.] 1936. 280.7 M75Co

"The purpose of this paper is to describe the general principles of County Planning and some of the accomplishments of the Monroe County Regional Planning Board."

Planning - State

Conference on state planning administration. 1st, Chicago, 1935. Minutes of proceedings of the Conference on state planning administration held at... Chicago... December 12th and 13th, 1935. 103pp., mimeogr. Chicago, Ill., American society of planning officials [1936] 280.7 C765
At head of title: Conference on State Planning Administration.
On cover: Proceedings of the first Conference.

Plenty - Measurement

Stamp, Sir Josiah Charles. The calculus of plenty. 35pp. London [1935?] (The British science guild. The Norman Lockyer lecture, [no.11] 1935) 280 St24Ca

A stimulating discussion of "plenty" which concludes as follows:

"I am alive to the importance of the great subjects which are superimposed upon the concept of plenty, but I am pleading on this occasion only for a greater discrimination in treatment and some beginning at measurement and common units of thought, to clarify our discussion and subsequent analysis. We cannot repeat too often Lord Kilvin's dictum that we 'never know much about anything until we have contrived to measure it.'"

Poland - Economic Status of Peasnt

Mikhal'chuk, I.A., ed. Pol'skie krest'iane o svoei zhizni; pis'ma krest'ian, izdannye Institutom sotsial'noi ekonomiki v Varshave, Pod redaktsiei i s predisloviem I.A. Mikhal'chuka. Perevod s pol'skogo pod redaktsiei S. Bergmana. 253pp. Moskva, Mezhdunarodnyi agrarnyi institut, 1936. 33.32 M58

This volume contains a brief review of the economic status of Polish peasantry in 1936. A short abstract of the book made by Walter N. Polakov of the Works Progress Administration is on file in the Bureau library.

Population Movements

Kuczynski, Robert René. Population movements. 121pp. Oxford, The Clarendon press, 1936. 280 K95P

"From the standpoint of the general reader, the chief contribution of Dr. Kuczynski's book lies in the studiousness with which it undermines certain misconceptions about population that persist in the popular mind. One of the most important of these, that has developed since the World War, is that "a large and increasing population is not an economic asset but an economic burden." - From review by William Shands Meacham in New York Times Book Review, October 11, 1936, p. 18.

Production and International Trade - Fruit

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Fruit. A summary of figures of production and trade relating to apples, pears, bananas, citrus fruit, grapes, wine, raisins & currants, canned fruit. 84pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1936. (Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. I.E.C./C.7, November 1936) 280.39 G794C no.7

Contains an appendix on Import duties and trade restrictions in certain European countries.

Production and International Trade - Meat

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Meat. A summary of figures of production and trade relating to beef, mutton & lamb, bacon & hams, pork, cattle, sheep, pigs, canned meat. 86pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1936. (Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. I.E.C./C.6, October 1936) 280.39 G794C no.6

Contains two appendices - Regulation of imports into United Kingdom and Import duties and restrictions in foreign countries.

Production and International Trade - Plantation Crops

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Plantation crops. A summary of figures of production and trade relating to sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, tobacco and rubber. 78pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1936. (Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. I.E.C./C.6, September 1936) 280.39 G794C

Public Affairs

Public affairs pamphlets no. 5-8. 4 nos. Washington, D. C. [Public affairs committee, 1936] 280.9 P964

Address of Public Affairs Committee. National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

no. 5. Credit for consumers [prepared by Le Baron R. Foster, in cooperation with the Public Affairs committee on the basis of reports by Indiana, Wisconsin and Massachusetts investigating commissions, the report of the Massachusetts committee on consumer credit, and studies by the Russell Sage Foundation, the Twentieth Century fund and other agencies. 31pp. Bibliography, p. 31.

no. 6. The South's place in the nation [prepared by Rupert B. Vance on the basis of "the Southern Regional Study", sponsored by the Southern Regional Committee of the Social Science Research Council] 32pp. [1936]

no. 7. The Supreme Court and the Constitution [by] Robert E. Cushman. 48pp. [1936]

no. 8. This question of relief [prepared by Maxwell S. Stewart in cooperation with the staff of the Committee on Social Security of the Social Science Research Council] 32pp. Bibliography, p. 32.

Public Finance

Lutz, Hartley Leist. Public finance. 3d ed. 940pp. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century company, inc. [1936] (The Century studies in economics) 284 L97 Ed.3

Bibliography at end of each chapter.

A review of this book by Mabel L. Walker in the National Municipal Review for September 1936 (25 (9): 554-555) reads in part as follows:

"Professor Lutz's revised text is characterized by the same scholarly research apparent in the earlier editions. The study has been considerably augmented in size. Approximately two hundred new pages have been added and the size of the page has been increased.

"Among the changes and additions are new chapters on the control of public expenditures, government ownership, tax systems and tax administration, the effects of taxation, the effects of borrowing, and the principles of financial administration.

"Public expenditures are very properly given first and prominent consideration...

"The other major divisions of the study cover commercial and administrative revenues, taxation, public credit and financial administration. Throughout the statistical and other material relating to recent developments in public finance have been brought down to the latest available point of time."

Studensky, Paul, ed. Taxation and public policy; a discussion of the current problems of American and European public finance... Foreword by the editors of The Nation. Contributors: Frederick L. Bird, A. E. Buck, Gerhard Colm [and others] 267pp. New York, R. R. Smith, 1936. 284.5 St9T
Bibliography, pp. 257-262.

"Economics, as a science, has begun only recently to make a serious study of the function of public finance in the national economy. The traditional attitude used to be that public finance had no reasonable

place in it, since public economy was not based on the market, and taxes could not be identified as prices without stretching the imagination. More recently economists grudgingly acknowledged that public finance, since it took a share of the national income, must be part of the national economy. But they taught the policy of 'let-alone,' discouraging state intervention in the interest of keeping as much as possible of the national income for private distribution. This teaching did not stay the growth of the state, or deaden its financial appetite. In Western civilization the state has passed from the share system of public finance to a new stage in which the state not only shares much more of the national income but controls still more than it shares.

"The swift evolution has not been accompanied by as swift a development of its understanding. America is in an advanced stage of this evolution; we are out of the 'share system' and in an active system of control. Yet most of the comment on financial policy in this country is conditioned by the thinking of an earlier period. The economic theory of Thomas Jefferson or Adam Smith is dragged out to oppose policies in a world that Jefferson and Smith did not dream of. Individuals may earnestly wish a return to the economic simplicities of 1800, but in fact the state has been growing steadily, and the modern social outlook is the determination that in its growth the state shall serve the social interest.

"The scientific study of public finance in the modern economy, a study predicated on the full acceptance of the 'control system' is fairly new. Much of it has been made during the past decade. Some of it, such as the theory of the modern budget, is still younger. The lay public knows little of the subject at a time when national policies are being formed and far-reaching legislation is being enacted. So it was with a sense of doing an important duty that we undertook in the Fall of 1934 the publication of a series of articles on the current situation of public finance. Compiled under the direction of Dr. Paul Studenski, it surveyed this broad field from the standpoint of younger economists whose work is deserving of the widest influence. This series has now been rewritten and brought to date, under Dr. Studenski's direction and is being offered to the public in the present volume.

"We hope that this book will further an intelligent consideration of the momentous problems involved in the adjustment of taxation to the requirements of the modern state." Foreword.

Partial contents: Public finance in the world crisis, by Paul Studenski; Public budgeting, by A. E. Buck; American federal finance, by William Withers; American state finance, by M. Slade Kendrick; American local taxation, by Philip H. Cornick; American educational finance, by John K. Norton; Municipal credit in the United States, by Frederick L. Bird; Coordination of American federal, state, and local finance, by Clarence Heer; European public finance in the world crisis, by Gerhard Colm; Who pays for war? - An Englishman's point of view, by Hugh Dalton; Who should pay for the next War? An American proposal, by Paul Studenski; and A tax program for the future, by Paul Studenski.

Rubber - Malaya

Schulz, Annelise. Der plantagenkautschuk in British-Malaya. 96pp. Berlin, E. S. Mittler & sohn [1936] (Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für meereskunde an der Universität Berlin... n.f., B. Historisch-volkswirtschaftliche reihe. hft. 11) 281.378 Sch8

Bibliography, pp. [94]-96.

A study of rubber in British Malaya, including a historical survey of the development of its production, the economic structure of the industry, its production on large estates and small holdings with a tendency towards amalgamation and the organization of companies, the boom of 1910 and its results, the Stevenson restriction plan, the situation during the depression years of 1930-1934, the labor problem on the rubber plantations, and the relation of the rubber industry to the other agricultural industries of British Malaya.

Rural Rehabilitation - Wisconsin

Kirkpatrick, Ellis Lore and Boynton, Agnes M. Wisconsin's human and physical resources; a graphic presentation of conditions affecting rural rehabilitation. 173pp., processed. Madison, Wis., Research section, Resettlement administration, Region II, 1936. 281.2 K63W

This study was planned and conducted under cooperative arrangement between the Department of Rural Sociology, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station; Division of Research, Statistics and Finance, Federal Emergency Relief and Rural Division, Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration. With the organization of the Resettlement Administration, the Research section of Region II assumed responsibility for completion of the study and distribution of the report.

This study is in three parts - Factors indicating need for rehabilitation; Factors which help explain our present circumstances; Factors offering possible ways of improvement.

Social Services

International labour office, Geneva. International survey of social services, 1933. Volume I. Geneva. 710pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1936. (Studies and reports, ser. M (Social insurance) no. 13)284.6 In85

Contains monographs on the social services of 19 countries, most of which cover statistics of population, social insurance, social assistance, housing, family allowances, and holidays with pay.

Southern States - Research and Regional Planning

Institute on Southern regional development and the social sciences. Review and summary of findings, Institute on Southern regional development and the social sciences, June 17-27, 1936, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina. 34pp., mimeogr. [n.p., 1936] 280.9 In793

Contains also mimeographed report of the committees on regional de-

velopment in agricultural economics and rural sociology. [1936] 10pp. at end.

This contains among much else relating to need for coordination of research and planning, an outline of a desirable research program on farm tenancy in the southern region.

States' Rights

Pate, James Ernest. The decline of states' rights. 32pp. Dallas, Tex., George F. and Ora Nixon Arnold foundation, Southern Methodist university, 1936. (Arnold foundation studies in public affairs. v. 4, no. 4, spring 1936) 280.12 P272

"After posing the problem of States' Rights versus the extension of federal control, Professor Pate traces the history of the doctrine through the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction. In a second section he recounts the efforts to protect the reserved powers of the states since 1865 and analyzes the principal decisions of the Supreme Court involving this principle. His third section deals with the federal-aid system as a means of extending federal control, and the fourth section describes the effect of economic crisis in recent years upon the division between federal and state powers. The concluding section surveys several groups of commentators upon the New Deal legislation and states the need for an extension of federal control to cope with modern economic problems of national scope." - Introductory Statement.

Statistical Method

Love, Harry Houser. Application of statistical methods to agricultural research. 501pp. Shanghai, The Commercial press, limited, 1936. 251 L942

Published under the auspices of the National Agricultural Research Bureau and the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture.

Bibliography, pp. 493-496.

"For some time the author has been engaged in teaching biometrical methods to students in America and China. During this time he has had opportunity also to examine and analyze data collected by investigators engaged in many different fields of research. These contacts have impressed him with the need of a text that would present in simple form the fundamentals of statistical analysis, including the application of the experimental error concept and the method of variance analysis, in such a way as to enable the beginner to follow through the various steps needed for the analysis of his data.

"The author realizes that there are many excellent texts, both general and specific, available on the subject. However, there does not seem to be any simple text combining in one volume methods for the measurement of variation, correlation, curve fitting, the probable error concept, and the analysis of variance. It is for this purpose that the present volume is prepared, and emphasis is placed on the interpretation and application of formulas rather than on their derivation and development. While particular

consideration is given to the application of the different methods to agricultural data and examples are drawn largely from this field, the methods can be applied to any data that can be treated statistically. On account of the increasing interest in the problems of plot technic on the part of many investigators, the final chapter is given to a brief discussion of some of the more important phases of this subject." - Preface.

Swiss Experiment Institute

St. Gall (City) Switzerland. Schweizerische Versuchsanstalt. Jahresbericht 22d-23d, 1933-1934. St. Gallen, 1934-35. 297.9 Sa2
22d, 1934 has summary in French.

Report for 1933

Attention is called to the fact that in spite of the depression the work of the Swiss Experiment Institute has increased in recent years. A general survey of the work of the Institute shows that its main task is to make chemical and physico-mechanical tests of industrial raw materials, intermediate products and manufactured products such as textiles, leather, oil or soap. The aim of the experiments is to prove the presence or absence of characteristic qualities which can provide an objective measure of the trade value of the article, or bring to light an imperfection. Another task is to discover and to solve difficulties in connection with business management and manufacture of products. Testing of new materials requires much painstaking work and often the installation of special apparatus. Among the scientific works noted as having been issued by the Institute is *Das technisch - industrielle Materialprüfungs- und Versuchswesen und seine wirtschaftliche Bedeutung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Schweizerischen Versuchsanstalt in St. Gallen*, by Dr. Hans Erni, issued as Heft 8 of the "Berner Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen abhandlungen" and published by Gustav Grunau, Bern. It presents a detailed account of the work of the Institute.

Report for 1934

The report on the textile industry department contains an account of the variety of problems presented for solution. Raw materials, threads, fabrics and manufactured articles composed of all sorts of fibres have been examined to determine such things as the number of the thread, the composition of the fabric and its resistance, the stability of the dye, or the impermeability of the fabric, or to discover the causes of imperfections. In the case of cotton fabrics defects have been found to be due to an oiling of the thread or the fabric previous to bleaching, to soiling by foreign substances or metals, to errors in sizing or to mechanical lesions caused during the weaving or finishing processes. Many of these defects are not immediately noticeable and only show up after several stages of manufacture or even after the article is in use. Often long and very complicated tests are required to determine the cause of defects. The most varied and difficult experiments have been those with artificial silk in which differences in the number of fibrils, color density, defective sizing or a localized chemical deterioration can cause the most varied defects. Woollen

articles have had to be submitted to a very complicated examination in order to determine their impermeability to water or their permeability to air. Claims arising from insufficient or deceptive declarations in connection with semi-woolen fabrics are constantly cropping up. Materials for men's garments have been examined in connection with tariff problems.

Note: The report for 1935 has not been published. It will be incorporated with that of 1936. - A. M. Hannay.

Thomas Jefferson

Ward, James Edward. Thomas Jefferson's contributions to American agriculture. 257pp., typewritten. [Charlottesville, Va.] 1935. 120 J35W

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Virginia, 1935.

Bibliography, pp. [178]-209.

"There are at least three reasons for a study of the agricultural contributions and services of Thomas Jefferson. First of all, the versatile interests of any prominent man who has influenced posterity is perhaps reason enough. However, in addition, he was the foremost agricultural experimentalist of his day and his contributions to American agriculture were both profound and extensive. Moreover, his study of the problems of the infant American agriculture led to revolutionary changes in its culture being adopted. No agricultural problem of his day was too insignificant to receive his attention.

His correspondence both public and private, discloses his views and ideas on the subject of agriculture as on many political, social and economic topics. These writings, a most voluminous wealth of materials, furnish direct evidence concerning his acts and opinions. Consequently, in this study quotations have been used frequently." - Preface.

Unemployment Relief - England

Gt. Brit. Commissioner for the special areas (England and Wales) Third report... presented by the Minister of labour to Parliament by command of His Majesty November 1936. 210pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1936. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 5303) 280.171 G795

"Efforts to administer the Special Areas Act on sound lines were at the outset often looked upon with suspicion and sometimes with hostility. They are now receiving a considerable degree of cordial support. There is evidence that the work done and the measures initiated are proving helpful to the Areas and that their benefits will in many cases be increasingly felt. Nevertheless, it has to be admitted that no appreciable reduction of the number of those unemployed has been effected. This, however, was not to be looked for seeing that the Special Areas Act makes no direct provision for this purpose. Such increased employment as is likely to result from the operation of the many schemes initiated will prove altogether insufficient, in the absence of a spontaneous growth of new industries and expansion of existing industries, to offset the release of labour brought about by increased mechanisation and rationalisation. The position has been further influenced by the addition to the supply of

labour due to natural increase of population...

"Seeing that the Special Areas Act provides no means of directly reducing unemployment, the all-important question that arises from a study of the results obtained from its administration is whether the time is not now ripe for a second experiment which, whilst continuing work already embarked upon, would make an attempt to deal more directly with the problem of unemployment.

"Before submitting specific recommendations as to how this might be attempted some general principles may be restated. There are two main methods of attacking the problem of unemployment in the Special Areas, both of which should be adopted. One is the increased application, within the Areas, of measures to attract industry and thus procure an increase of production and decrease of unemployment; the other is the adoption of further measures to decrease unemployment generally, thereby making easier a reduction of its intensity in the Special Areas."

Wheat - Protein Content - Canada

Canada. Board of grain commissioners. Grain research laboratory. The tenth annual protein survey of western Canadian hard redspring wheat. 1936 crop. 51pp., mimeogr. Winnipeg, 1936. 59.9 C161P

"The annual surveys of the protein content of the contract grades of hard red spring wheat grown in Western Canada were first commenced by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners in 1927, and the present survey is the tenth in the series. It is coincidental that the protein content of the crop in 1927 was the lowest on record, while that of the present year is the highest on record...

"The outstanding feature of the present survey is the remarkably high level of the protein content. The general mean for the crop is 14.9%, a figure which is 1.0% higher than that recorded for any of the previous surveys. The extremely high protein content of the 1936 crop is directly attributed to hot dry weather, which prevailed throughout the Prairie Province during the growing season.

Wheat Marketing - Canada

Canada. Parliament. House of commons. Special committee on the marketing of wheat and other grains. Minutes of proceedings and evidence... March 24, 1936 - June 11, 1936. 10 nos. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1936. 280.359 C1653

No. 10 has title, Minutes of proceedings and final report.

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- Edwards, Everett Eugene. References on economic history as a field of research and study. 83pp. October 1936. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Library. Bibliographical contributions no. 31) 1.9 L61Bi no. 31
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Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 9, no. 6. Stillwater. December, 1936.

Partial contents: Outlook for demand and prices of farm products in 1937, by T. R. Hedges, pp. 128-131; Oklahoma farmers' recommended adjustments in their farm organizations to conserve soil fertility and control erosion, by H. A. Miles, pp. 131-136; Some trends in the farm mortgage credit problem, by O. D. Duncan, pp. 137-142; A study of man labor requirements on Garfield county farms, by Peter Nelson and E. A. Tucker, pp. 142-147.

Pennsylvania

Anderson, C. S. Pre-employment records and activities of teachers of vocational agriculture. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 333, 52pp. State College. 1936.

Hall, W. F. The professional movement of rural school teachers in Pennsylvania. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 332, 64pp. State College. 1936.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Department of agriculture and conservation. First annual report ... 1935. 158pp. Providence, 1936.

Bureau of Markets, pp. 121-134; Rhode Island agricultural statistics, pp. 138-139; Board of Milk Control, pp. 141-152.

South Carolina

South Carolina. Department of agriculture, commerce and industries. South Carolina 1936 tobacco report, 10pp. Columbia. 1936.

Texas

Texas. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-eighth annual report, 1935. 294pp. College station. 1936.

Farm and ranch economics, pp. 107-116.

Vermont

Vermont. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-ninth annual report 1935-1936.

Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 407, 35pp. Burlington. 1936.

Agricultural economics, pp. 15-17.

Virginia

Virginia. Department of agriculture. Virginia farm statistics 1935-1936.

Va. Dept. Agr. Bull. 12. 92pp. Richmond. 1936.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Livestock figures are given by counties.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Agricultural Credit - Aparri, Cagayan

Marbun, Pablo N. Farm credit in Aparri, Cagayan. Philippine Agr. 25(6): 493-506. November 1936. (Published by the Agricultural College, Laguna, P.I.)

"Experiment Station contribution No. 1140."

A report of a study of the operation of the agency of "the Philippine National Bank in Cagayan, particularly that of the sub-agency in Aparri".

The purpose of the study "was to get first-hand information about the service rendered by that sub-agency of the bank to the farmers in Aparri and to suggest improvements in this service if any room for them was discovered."

Agricultural Credit - Canada

Brownlee, J.E. Amendment of Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act necessary. West. Farm Leader 1(13):194. Nov. 20, 1936. (Published in Calgary, Alberta.)

Deals with the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, which in the opinion of the writer, is the measure under which farmers can obtain the greatest amount of relief. "It is becoming very apparent, however, that there are serious weaknesses in the legislation which should be dealt with at the next session of the Dominion House." These weaknesses are pointed out and considered.

Brownlee, J.E. Further answers to questions on debt reduction. West. Farm Leader 1(12):178. Nov. 6, 1936. (Published at Calgary, Alberta.)

One of a series of articles containing comment on the Debt Reduction Legislation. It is stated in this article that "many of our farmers, somewhat embarrassed by all this concentration on the Debt problem, are busy burning the midnight oil, trying to decide which legislation - the Provincial Debt Reduction Act or the Dominion Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act - gives them the most relief..."

"A large number of wise people," continues the writer "creditors and debtors, are getting together and working out some very excellent settlements without regard to either Act. As I stated in a previous article we would advance much more rapidly along the road to recovery if many more creditors and debtors would follow this very sensible course."

Agricultural Foundation Bureau - China

Regulation governing the organization of the Agricultural Foundation Bureau. Chinese Econ. Jour. and Bull. 19(1):53-56. July 1936. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Shanghai, China.)

The organization and functions of the proposed Agricultural Foundation Bureau are outlined. It will deal with the storage, marketing and transportation of agricultural products and it will provide a farmers' credit service.

Agricultural Organizations - Argentina

Three new agricultural organizations in Argentina. Pan. Amer. Union. Bull. 7 (10): 824-825. October 1936. (Published in Washington, D.C.)

Three decrees published in the Boletín Oficial of Argentina of July 27, 1936 established The National Advisory Forestry Commission by decree of June 3, The Wool Research Institute on June 10, and The National Advisory Commission on Fish Culture on July 10. Their composition and functions are outlined.

Agricultural Policy - Argentina

American Consulate General, Buenos Aires. Argentine laws to promote agriculture. U.S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Div. of Com. Laws. Comparative Law Ser. C.L. No. 597, pp. 51-54. November 1936.

Among recent measures adopted to put into effect a more practical agricultural policy in Argentina are a bill of July 7 to exempt agrarian loans from internal taxes, a plan for organized financial aid to agriculture, the establishment of a Wool Institute on June 10, 1936, plans for a radio agricultural information service, and colonization of and building of roads in the cotton-growing regions.

Agricultural Relief

Greene, Howard M. Farm income guaranteed. Mag. Wall St. 59(2): 92-93, 125, 126. Nov. 7, 1936. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Attention is called to the fact that throughout "all recorded history industry has grown at the expense of agriculture; has outgrown and sapped its economic foundation. It is in the frantic, desperate effort to restore, or preserve, this imperatively requisite balance between country and city that we have turned from tariff building to farm subsidies and now to crop insurance. The political actions are due only to the fact that it is a situation that claims immediate attention.

"We may endeavor to analyze the situation as far as may be, and the possible results. Such an attempt may be in order now since it becomes plain that crop insurance, farm subsidy, in one guise or another, is to be a permanent part of our social structure no matter who is elected [for president]. The premise is that out of such effort there may develop a sound workable economic formula or policy, which may not at the same time rigidly regiment our agricultural population."

Agricultural Situation - China

C., H-S. Record harvests bring new menace to rural China. Far East. Survey 5(23): 248, 249. Nov. 18, 1936. (Published at 129 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

"This year's harvest of rice and wheat in China will give the highest yield since 1912, according to the latest available estimates. This promised abundance dispels fears of a current famine of the type which has spelled so much disaster to China in recent years. It also assures heavy profits for the merchants speculating in these commodities and large sales at low prices to the chief foreign customer, Japan. To the Chinese peasant,

however, the success of the crop promises only further impoverishment in the long run. The National Government is doing its best to assure an equitable distribution of the grain and is even arranging to store some of the crop. But barring an outright export embargo - which it seems certain would run up against foreign diplomatic pressure and an outward smuggling movement - it is difficult to regard the official measures as little more than harmless palliatives."

The reason why apparently successful crops only add to the impoverishment of the peasantry is the indebtedness of a great mass of these people. "The more the peasants harvest the greater amounts they have to sell. But the more they compete in selling, the less price they are able to obtain for their crops... And owing to the stranglehold which the usurer has on his means of livelihood, he is unable to store part of his crop for his own later use."

Agricultural Situation - Philippine Islands

P., C. Rice shortage accentuates Philippine problem. Far East. Survey 5(23): 251, 252. Nov. 18, 1936. (Published at 129 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)

The rice shortage, due to the destructive typhoon which swept over the Philippine Islands "has intensified the rice shortage which was recognized as serious very much earlier in the year."

The economic position of the rice farmer is held to be a "sorry" one. "He is without employment during half of the year. Forced to borrow food or money from his landlord or elsewhere during this period, when his harvest is ready he more often than not owes the entire amount - half under the usual agreement between owners and tenants, half to pay back his debt. On the other hand, there is opportunity for the landlord, rice merchant or money lender to make a good profit out of his share of the crop. He gets it immediately after the harvest when there is an oversupply on the market and prices are consequently low. He can hold it two or three months, until prices are up again, and sell it for double what the tenant, pushed by necessity, received for his share.

"In elementary terms, the problem before the government is twofold: a thorough revision of the tenancy system in the Commonwealth, and some kind of control of production, import and distribution of rice which will safeguard the interests of producers, tenants, merchants and consumers."

Apples - Rouville County, Quebec

Gosselin, A. Economic aspects of apple production in Rouville County, Quebec. Sci. Agr. 16(12):676-678. September 1936. (Publisher's address Box 625, Ottawa, Canada.)

"A summary of the financial returns and the cost of producing apples on 30 orchard farms of Rouville County was presented in the June issue of this periodical. This article will deal with the cost of marketing apples, the price of apples, the cash outlay for operating bearing orchards and man labour requirements on apple crop."

Appraisal of Farm Property

Anderson, E.D., Frick, C.H., and Keeney, L.G. Inspection and appraisal of farm

buildings for insurance purposes. Agr. Engin. 17(10):417-418, 425. October 1936. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

"Presented before the Farm Structures Division at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Estes Park, Colo., June 1936."

Backman, A.E. Farm building valuation as related to long term loans. Agr. Engin. 17(10):423-425. October 1936. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

Paper presented "before the Farm Structures Division at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Estes Park, Colo., June 1936."

"This paper is not intended to deal with the minutiae of building valuation, but rather to point out various factors that bear on the subject and their effect in the consideration of long term loans. By long term loans I have in mind farm mortgage loans for periods of from ten to thirty-three years, made through the federal farm loan system now represented by the Farm Credit Administration, with particular reference to the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley, serving Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and California."

Hanson, G.B. Farm building costs and appraisals. Agr. Engin. 17(10):413-416, 422. October 1936. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

"Presented before the Farm Structures Division at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Estes Park, Colo., June 1936."

Lehmann, E.W. Appraisal of farm improvements. Agr. Engin. 17(10):419-422. October 1936. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

"Presented before the Farm Structures Division at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Estes Park, Colo., June 1936."

Hudson, S.C. Some problems in rural appraisal. Sci. Agr. 16(12):669-671. September 1936. (Publisher's address, Box 625, Ottawa, Canada.)

A discussion of the problems in connection with farm appraisal methods.

Australia

Australia. Round Table, no.105, pp.194-211. December 1936. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

"Not since the onset of the depression has the Australian people had to face simultaneously two such great economico-political issues. Both concern marketing. One arises from the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in July in the case of James v. Commonwealth, invalidating the Commonwealth law controlling the interstate and overseas marketing of dried fruit, and indirectly affecting the marketing of butter. The other arises from the trade diversion policy announced by the Commonwealth Government just before Parliament rose in May." In two parts. Part I. The Privy Council and Marketing; Part II. The trade diversion policy and Japan.

Business Cycle Research

Loveday, A. The League of nations and business cycle research. Rev. Econ. Statis. 13(4):157-161. November 1936. (Published at the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

Cacao - Brazil

S., G. A. The Cacao institute of Bahia, Brazil. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 7(10): 821-822. October 1936. (Published in Washington, D.C.)

A brief account of the establishment and functions of the Cacao Institute of Bahia, a private enterprise which in the space of 5 years "has revolutionized the credit situation in the Brazilian cacao-producing zone and has brought about a marked improvement in the transportation, grading, storing, and marketing of this commodity."

Canning Industry - California

Kempton, Sylvia. The growth and development of the canning industry in California. Canning Trade 59(14):7-8,10. Nov. 9, 1936. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

The general growth and development of the canning industry is briefly considered as well as the industry as applied to California. Some of the principal problems that enter into the conduct of this business are outlined.

Cattle, Beef - Canada

Rothwell, G.B. Beef cattle production - A problem. Sci. Agr. 17(2):74-82. October 1936. (Publisher's address, Box 825, Ottawa, Canada.)

An address delivered before the sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Animal Production - Eastern Section at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., July 14 and 15, 1936.

"The most superficial consideration of present day conditions in Canadian livestock production will reveal the fact that the situation is vastly improved as compared with any period since 1930. This improved situation has not been developed through the operation of any economic panacea. While the preliminary observation may apply quite truthfully to the business connected with dairy cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry, it cannot be said to include, in the same sense, and at this time, the business of beef cattle raising. Briefly, it would seem that we must raise fewer (and better) cattle or find more market outlets."

Tables showing Canadian exports of cattle and beef and per capita meat consumption in Canada accompany the article.

Cattle and Beef

The world situation in cattle and beef. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(23):709-751. Dec. 7, 1936. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.)

Includes a discussion of the situation in the various countries of the

world; of foreign cattle and beef supplies as related to the United States; of world cattle numbers; and of beef production and consumption! Numerous statistical tables give detailed information regarding the world situation in cattle and beef.

Chamber for Agricultural Workers and Smallholders - Estonia

A new agricultural institution in Estonia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 59(2): 55-56. July 13, 1936. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.)

"A Chamber for agricultural workers and small holders was established in Estonia by a Decree issued on 17 April 1936. The main tasks of the new Chamber are to help to make small holdings more profitable and to look after the cultural and material interests of agricultural workers and small holders."

Charity Workshops - French Revolution

McCloy, Shelby T. Charity workshops during the French Revolution. South Atlantic Quart. 35(4):446-454. October 1936. (Published by Duke University, Durham, N.C.)

"The French Revolution occurred during a great economic crisis. This crisis began as early as 1787 and lasted through the year 1792, when war with Austria and Prussia distracted French fears over domestic affairs and centered them on foreign dangers. During this period French industry, commerce, and agriculture suffered severely; more or less all persons in France felt the pinch of 'hard times'; many well-to-do families were ruined financially; and hordes of workmen were cast adrift without employment."

Some of the causes that operated to bring about this severe depression are described as are the efforts to handle the unemployment problem facing them. The French charity workshops of 1788-92 and the workshops of Louis Blanc in 1848 were established and from "time to time the National and legislative Assemblies made appropriations to the various departments of France for undertaking the charitable support of indigents through work projects.

"The forms of work undertaken remind one considerably of those attempted by the recent Civilian Conservation Corps and the Public Works Administration in the United States. Roads were constructed or repaired... canals were dug, marshes were drained, harbors were improved, river banks and streets were cleaned, and 'reforestation was made."

China

China Press. The silver jubilee of the Republic of China, 1911-1936; with the 25th anniversary supplement of the China Press. 204pp. Oct. 10, 1936. (Published in Shanghai, China)

The problem of crop preservation, silos and granaries prime need for country and city, by G. Kastenmueller, p.116.

The problem of credit control, Sound credit structure big need of country at present, by Kinn Wei Shaw, pp.146, 152.

Income tax system of China. Analysis of reasons for direct levy and method of collection, by Hsu Kan, p.153.

China's foreign trade since 1911. Tariff autonomy, depression, money situation strikingly affect commerce, by P.W. Kuo, pp.166-167.

Conservation of Natural Resources - United States

Wehrwein, George S. The second conservation crusade. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 12(4):421-422. November 1936. (Published by the Northwestern University School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Compares the current popular cry for conservation to that used in Theodore Roosevelt's day. Tactics employed are said to be the same. Overstatements in articles and books of both eras are deplored and the writer pleads that the mistakes of the first crusade be not repeated in the second. He suggests that "good hard thinking on the economics, the political economy, and legal phases of conservation" should accompany the sermons on the subject.

Cooperation - Canada

Chown, W.F. Farmers' business organizations in Canada, 1934. Sci. Agr. 16(12): 678-680. September 1936. (Publisher's address, Box 625, Ottawa, Canada.)

A summary of agricultural co-operation in Canada for the year 1934. Information is given of both marketing and purchasing co-operatives. A table which is given shows by provinces and by commodities such data as the number of associations; number of places of business; number of shareholders or members; total assets; value of plant; general liabilities; paid-up share capital; reserves and surplus; sales of farm products; sales of supplies; and total business including other revenues.

Cooperation, Consumers

Consumer cooperatives. Index 16(12):233-235, 238-242. December 1936. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

A discussion of the actual status of consumer cooperatives in our national economy.

Thorp, Willard L. Consumer co-operatives in the United States. Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Rev. 44(2104):2-6. November 1936. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

An address presented before the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association and the National Wholesale Hardware Association at Atlantic City on October 21, 1936.

"After a brief historical summary of the co-operative movement, Willard L. Thorp explains clearly just what is meant by a co-operative" in this article. "He also cites the economic argument usually advanced in the defense of this type of organization, and points out the reasons for its comparatively slow growth in the United States, as compared with its rapid rise abroad." - p.1.

Corn-Hog Program of the A.A.A.

Roberts, Richard H. Economic effects of the corn-hog program in Iowa. Iowa Jour. Hist. and Politics 34(2):144-171. April 1936. (Published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Ames, Ia.)

Corn Standards

Corn standards to be changed January 20, 1937, by order of USDA. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 26(3): 3,5. Dec. 5, 1936. (Published at 413-414-415 Merchants' Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.)

A discussion of the new corn standards which go into effect on January 20, 1937 by a "grades expert". The discussion is followed by the "official order of amendment promulgated by Acting Secretary of Agriculture W. R. Gregg."

Cost of Living

Benev, M. Ada. The cost of living in 54 communities, March, 1936. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd., Inc., Conf. Bd. Inform. Serv., Domestic Affairs Series, Memorandum no.54, 39pp. Oct. 29, 1936. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

"In February, 1935, the National Industrial Conference Board made a survey of the cost of living of wage earners in a number of industrial communities in the United States. This survey was made with a three-fold object in mind: (1) to determine the actual cost of maintaining a wage earner's family of four persons according to a definite standard of living, (2) to enable a comparison of such costs in different cities, and (3) to obtain the initial data that would permit the computation of changes in such costs from time to time.

"The Conference Board secured sufficient data as of February, 1935, to warrant the computation of figures for 69 cities. In March, 1936, an attempt was made to bring the information up to date, and for 54 cities adequate information was secured...

"In this memorandum the results of the surveys of February, 1935, and March, 1936, for 54 cities are summarized for all cities combined, by geographic regions and by population groups, and the percentage changes in the cost of living are given separately for each city."

Cottage Industries - Bihar and Orissa

Mukherjee, B.B. Co-operation and cottage industries in Bihar and Orissa. Indian Co-op. Rev. 2(2):186-190. April 1936. (Published at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India.)

Cotton weavers are mentioned.

Cotton

Cox, A.B. Cotton. Tex. Business Rev. 10(9):6-7. Oct. 28, 1936. (Published by Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.)

The purchasing power of the income from cotton in Texas, 1927-1935, is shown.

McCabe, C.J. What shall we do about cotton? Thought 11(2):261-272. September 1936. (Published at 8th Ave., and 51st St., New York, N.Y.)

The author considers the present cotton situation and its effect on the people of the cotton belt.

Cotton - Argentina

S., G.A. Cotton in Argentina. Pan. Amer. Union Bull. 7(9):747-748. September 1936. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

Shows increase of cotton production since 1909/10.

Cotton - Cooperative Marketing - Louisiana

Andrews, Stanley. The coop way in Louisiana. Amer. Cotton Grower 2(7):6-7. Dec. 1, 1936. (Published at 713 Glenn St., Atlanta, Ga.)

Contains the record of the Louisiana Cotton Cooperative Association since its beginning in 1923-24 through 1935-36. In conclusion it is stated that "Louisiana farmers are following the cooperative way in handling cotton because the service offered by their association meets the test of the best. They have builded an efficient and able marketing machine for their own cotton and testify to their ability and their belief in the program by making the association their servant."

Cotton - Cooperative Marketing - Madras

Ponniah, J.S. Co-operative marketing of cotton in South-East Madras. Indian Co-op. Rev. 2(3):366-374. July 1936. (Published in Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India.)

The author presents "a study of the working of the three co-operative cotton sale societies in the three southern districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely."

Cotton - Marketing

Arthur, J.F.S. Notes on the business and accounts of a cotton merchant. N.A.C.A. Bull. 17(20-Sec. I):1185-1209. June 15, 1936. (Published by the National Association of Cost Accountants, 385 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The author discusses the cotton merchant's function, definitions of market terms, influence of "on call" buying and selling, records required by the merchants, and methods of valuation.

Cotton - Prices

Revere, C.T. Factors that may influence cotton prices. Textile Bull. 51(4): 3. Sept. 24, 1936. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

The author discusses movement of the crop, the quantity and quality of the supply, and their probable effect on the price trend.

Smith, G. R. Premiums and discounts for the different classes of cotton. Carolina Co-operator 14(10): 15. October 1936. (Published by the Carolina Co-operator Publishing Co., corner of Fayetteville and Cabarrus St., Raleigh, N.C.)

The author discusses the relation of price and quality of cotton.

Cotton - Statistics

Todd, J.A. Cotton statistics. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 13(4):302-309, tables. October 1936. (Published by P.S. King & Son, Ltd., 14 Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)
Production, consumption and prices are discussed, and tables are given.

Cotton and the AAA Program

Cobb, C.A. Cotton and the AAA program. Amer. Cotton Grower 2(6):6-7. Nov. 1, 1936. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

"The primary objective of the old adjustment programs was to remove the surpluses which had to be gotten out of the way before farmers could get enough income to map out any practical course for the long pull. Voluntary contracts and benefit payments were the methods used.

"The primary objective of the present Agricultural Conservation Program is to conserve and improve farm land through a balanced program of production. Such commodity adjustments as may result will come of this better balance between crops. The only payments are in the form of grants for soil conservation work after it has actually been performed by the individual farmer."

Cotton Picker

Is the mechanical cotton picker a threat? Bedding Mfr. 32(3):38,40. October 1936. (Published by the Better Bedding Alliance of America, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Recent tests of the Rust cotton picker are commented upon. "If this thing is intelligently handled it can prove the greatest boon to the South since the cotton gin."

Leach, H.G. Humanizing machines - I. The Rust cotton picker. Forum 96(2): 49-50. August 1936. (Published at 10 Ferry St., Concord, N.H.)

The author suggests "that co-operating societies be formed of groups of cotton croppers and that these societies rent the Rust pickers and offer the services of the machines to the cotton planters. With one sharecropper representing seventy-five by running the machine, the other seventy-four workers 'thrown out of work' would have the time and dividends to provide schools for their children, hospitals, and sanitation and to offer their own hand labor in diversified agriculture and other auxiliary services. Under competent leadership a co-operative community of sharecroppers would gradually jack itself up in its standard of cleanliness and living."

Stanford, J.E. The mechanical cotton picker. South. Agr. 66(10):11. October 1936. (Published at 1523 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.)

Wolf, George, Jr. The Rust cotton picker still a question. Amer. Cotton Grower 2(5):8-9, 12, illus. October 1936. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

The author describes the demonstration of the Rust cotton picker at Stoneville, Miss., Aug. 31, 1936.

Crop Estimating

Becker, Joseph A. Practical problems in estimating crops. Southwest. Miller 15(38): 21, 40. Nov. 17, 1936. (Published at 860-869 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.)

Address before the Weather-Crops Seminar at Topeka, Kansas.

Also in Northwest. Miller 188(6):503. Nov. 25, 1936.

Crop Insurance

Hazard, John W. Can crops be insured? Farm Jour. 60(12):9-10, 67. December 1936. (Published at Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Penna.)

"So far, the answer [to the question: can crops be insured?] seems to be: in theory crops can be insured, but in practice, when it comes to drawing up a plan that will be fair to good farmers and bad farmers alike, to farmers in the humid East as well as to farmers in the semi-arid West, it is soon evident that many serious difficulties lie in the way...

"The idea of crop insurance is not new. Ever since 1880 insurance companies have insured crops against damage by hail. In 1917 two companies tried insuring small grain crops in the West against all kinds of damage, and in 1920 a large amount of this 'all-risk' crop insurance was written by several large eastern companies.

"Sad to relate, up to the present time every effort to write all-risk crop insurance on major crops has resulted in large losses to the companies that tried it."

Reasons for past failures in crop insurance are discussed as is the commodity payment plan now being considered.

National Farmers Ass'n favors country storage for crop insurance. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 77(11):466-467. Dec. 9, 1936. (Published at 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

An account of the annual meeting of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association held on Dec. 1, in Chicago. This includes President H.B. Grommon's address, the secretary's report and the resolutions adopted. The resolutions adopted were in brief: For voluntary crop insurance; Commends Farm Chemurgic Council; Praise establishment of soybean futures; Urge payment of storage claims; and For repeal of long and short haul clause.

The question of establishing a Federal system of "all risk" crop insurance. Congressional Digest 15(12):289-319. December 1936. (Published at 2131 LeRoy Place, Washington, D.C.)

Contents: Foreword and study analysis, by N.T.N. Robinson, pp.289-291; American experiments with crop insurance, pp.292-293; President Roosevelt urges consideration of "all-risk" crop insurance, p.294; Tentative crop insurance plans now under consideration by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, by Glenn Nixon, pp.295-296; Canada considers the question of "all-risk" crop insurance, pp.296-297; Pro and con discussion of the subject, pp.298-317. Consists of extracts from "pro" statements of Secretary Wallace, Roy M. Green, V.N. Valgren, G. Wright Hoffman, F.L. Teuton, and "con" statements of Clyde L. Rogers, Harold Fleming, the Washington Post,

the New York Journal of Commerce, Henry D. Ralph, the Chicago Journal of Commerce, the Providence Journal, the Sphere, the Christian Science Monitor, and the Northwestern Miller. A bibliography of recent crop insurance literature (selections from a bibliography compiled in the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics), pp.318-319; A glossary of crop insurance terms, p.320.

Rogers, Clyde L. The weaknesses of crop insurance, as revealed by experience and research. *Annalist* 48 (1245):750-751. Nov. 27, 1936. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

"This article has been based largely on a study of Crop Insurance issued by the National Industrial Conference Board in the Conference Board Bulletin of Oct. 20, 1936."

Wilder, S.W. Crop insurance plans and wheat trade. *Southwest. Miller* 15(41): 21, 43. Dec. 8, 1936. (Published at 860-869 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.)

A discussion before the South Dakota Farmers' Elevator Association at Sioux Falls, S.D., of the recent Washington, D.C. conference on crop insurance.

Also given in the *Modern Miller* 63(50): 16, 17. Dec. 12, 1936.

Crops and British Neutrality during the American Civil War

Ginzberg, Eli. The economics of British neutrality during the American Civil War. *Agr. Hist.* 10(4):147-156. October 1936. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901 South Bldg., 13th St., and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

"Professor Louis Bernard Schmidt, in a paper presented at a session of the American Historical Association, meeting at Philadelphia in 1917, examined the economics of British neutrality during the American Civil War, especially the data relating to the major staples of the contestants, namely, wheat and cotton... Professor Schmidt observed that the influence of wheat 'seems to have been consistently overlooked by all students of Anglo-American relations' during the Civil War and concluded that 'Northern wheat... may well be regarded as the decisive factor, counterbalancing the influence of cotton, in keeping the British government from recognizing the Confederacy.' So impressive was the evidence presented in support of this wheat vs. cotton thesis that a considerable number of American historians appear to have accepted it. Although criticism and skepticism have not been completely absent, they have been infrequent and inconclusive..."

"The present reexamination of the economics of British neutrality during the American Civil War includes an analysis of the data originally presented in substantiation of the wheat thesis as well as an evaluation of the criticisms levied against it. Study of the thesis and these criticisms should throw light on the broader problem of historical method, especially on the interrelation of theories and facts."

Districting and Zoning - Orange County, Calif.

Tilton, L. Deming. The districting plan of Orange County, California. *Jour.*

Land. & Pub. Utility Econ. 12(4):375-390. November 1936. (Published by the Northwestern University School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The writer's introductory paragraphs follow:

"The law under which California cities and counties carry on planning activities authorizes the preparation and adoption of a master plan. Included therein is authority for the adoption of a 'Districting Plan.'

"The term 'districting' was introduced into the California Planning Act chiefly for the purpose of easing its passage through the Legislature. Zoning... is a fighting word. Districting more clearly indicates the nature of this particular planning tool. It also suggests its application to non-urban lands and to regions more extensive than municipalities.

"Zoning, therefore, is recognized in the California Planning Act as an important phase of the planning process. The establishment of a system of land-use control by districts is sanctioned as a means of effectuating the master plan."

The subject is then discussed under the following topics: Districting in California, the situation in Orange County, the need for zoning in the county, procedure in adoption of the ordinance, significant features of the ordinance; problems of administration.

Illustrated by a diagram showing major land uses of the county and a diagram giving an example of land abuse in the county.

Economic Policy - Latvia

Economic policy and laws in Latvia. Majandusteated, nr. 43, pp.794-795. Oct. 27, 1936. (Issued by Institute of Econ. Research, Tallinn, Estonia.)

Economic Policy - Lithuania

Economic policy and laws in Lithuania. Majandusteated, nr. 38, pp.699-700. Sept. 22, 1936. (Issued by Institute of Econ. Research, Tallinn, Estonia.)

Employment, Interest and Money

Lerner, A.P. Mr. Keynes' "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money". Internatl. Labour Rev. 34(4):435-454. October 1936. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by the World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

"The object of this article is to provide as simple as possible an account of the most important line of argument that runs through Mr. J.M. Keynes' book 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money', so that, except perhaps in some details of presentation, it contains nothing original." The author adds, "I have endeavoured, where possible, to follow the traditional use of language more closely than Keynes does, as I have found that this renders the argument both more intelligible and more acceptable to those who are not familiar with the oral tradition of Cambridge. While necessarily simplifying the argument considerably in order to be able to encompass it in an article of appropriate length, I do not think I have left out anything fundamental."

Neisser, Hans, and Lederer, Emil. Commentary on Keynes. *Social Research* 3(4): 458-487. November 1936. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., New York, N.Y.)

This consists of two articles, the first by Neisser and the second by Lederer, on J.M. Keynes' "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money."

Viner, Jacob. Mr. Keynes on the causes of unemployment. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 61(1):147-167. November 1936. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

This is a review of Mr. Keynes' "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money." It is followed by the following notes: Some notes on Mr. Keynes' general theory of employment, by Dennis H. Robertson, pp.168-191; The fundamental assumption of Mr. Keynes' monetary theory of unemployment, by Wassily Leontief, pp.192-197; Employment and the national dividend, by F.W. Taussig, pp.198-203.

L'Est Européen Agricole

L'Est Européen Agricole, 5.année, no.18, July 1936. (Issued by the Comité Permanent d'Études Économiques des États Agricoles de l'Europe Centrale et Orientale. (Published by Jouve & Cie., 15, Rue Racine (6^e), Paris, France.)

Partial contents: Pologne. L'amélioration de la structure agraire de 1933 à 1935, by F. Wolinski. - pp.7-24. (The author discusses the agrarian situation in Poland from 1933 to 1935 including land distribution, building on allotted land, and consolidation of holdings.); La nouvelle politique de la betterave à sucre, by P. Kaltenberg. - pp.25-48. (A discussion of Poland's sugar beet policy); Tchécoslovaquie. Les nouvelles mesures en faveur de l'agriculture, by Antonin Prokeš. - pp.59-62. (A brief summary of some Czechoslovak measures in aid of agriculture. They include the continuation of the Grain Society, a tax on artificial fats, and decrees for the protection of livestock raising); other articles deal with the regulation of hops, potatoes and flax in Czechoslovakia, and the grain monopoly in Latvia.

Family Allowances - France

Extension of the French Family Allowances Act to agriculture. *Indus. and Labour Inform.* 60(3):96-97. Oct. 19, 1936. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.)

An account of the scope and functioning of administrative regulations signed by the President of France on August 5, 1936, making applicable to agriculture the Family Allowances Act of March 11, 1936.

Farm Economist

The Farm Economist, v.2,no.4, pp.53-72. October 1936. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford.)

Partial contents: Combine-harvesting costs in 1935, by R.P. Askew, pp.53-57; Machine versus hand-milking, by A.L. Jolly, pp.57-59; The relationship between the prices and costs of pork and bacon pigs, by J.R. Lee, pp.59-60; Causes of the recent rise in egg prices, by O.J. Beilby,

pp.61-63; The effect of recent currency depreciation on British agriculture, by Ruth Cohen, pp.63-67; Milk in schools, by K.A.H. Murray, pp.67-68; and Prices of agricultural commodities in England and Wales 1933-36 (presented in charts), pp.71-72.

Farming, Types of - France

George, P. Diverses formes d'économie rurale dans la basse Vallée du Rhône. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 45(18):281-285. Sept. 20, 1936. (Published by J.B. Baillièrre & Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6^e), France.)

The author discusses the types of farming in the lower valley of the Rhône as typical of the Mediterranean region. They consist of mixed farming, viticulture, or truck farming.

Fruit and Vegetables

Digby, Margaret. Fruit and vegetables. Indian Co-op. Rev. 2(3):343-349. July 1936. (Published in Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India.)

The cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables is discussed, including a description of the auction method in the Netherlands and the methods of the American fruit marketing societies.

"No growers' co-operative has completely eliminated the middlemen except those, mostly local societies, which sell direct to the consumers' co-operative societies. This is only a small development at present, but it undoubtedly points to the only sound method of the advance, not only on account of the economies to be effected, but because herein lies the solution to one of the worst dilemmas of marketing federations of a national scale - the temptation to bring about price stabilisation and with it overproduction."

Government Publications

Headicar, B.M. Government publications, their cost and distribution. Nineteenth Century 120(718):707-717. December 1936. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

Discusses the high cost of British government publications, and compares them briefly with the cost of a United States publication. The writer summarizes his conclusions as follows:

"Government publications are needlessly costly; the largest possible circulation of them is most desirable and essential if they are to function as information carriers for the public as a whole; the cost of production should be a secondary consideration; provision should be made for a certain number of bound copies; free distribution on a generous scale is demanded; much greater publicity is essential, and any attempt to hide the existence of certain documents or to hinder their circulation by issuing them in a most expensive form should be severely deprecated; schools and colleges should be given special facilities for acquiring at a low cost such publications as may be considered desirable as text-books, particularly those which have an important bearing on the historical, political and economic position of the world today.

"I hope I have made it clear that in recent years the purchaser has been severely handicapped, circulation has declined, and as a result the community is badly informed and dependent far too much on what it reads in propagandist journals or on what it is told by interested parties. I end with a quotation from the New Statesman of December 6, 1924: 'Publicity is vital to the modern community; and the necessary conditions of it are the prompt appearance and the cheapness of the official sources of information.'"

Grain - Great Britain

Corn in Britain. Economist 125(4863):248, 249. Nov. 7, 1936. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"The cultivation of the principal corn crops - wheat, barley and oats - accounts for about three-sevenths of the total arable area of Great Britain, and some 5 per cent of the value of agricultural and horticultural produce sold off British farms. Four years ago the Government secured the passage of a Wheat Act which completely transformed the outlook for home growers of wheat and upset the traditional balance between wheat and other cereals."

The subsequent course of events are described in this article. Three tables accompany the article which show wheat production, imports and prices; barley production, imports and prices and oats production, imports and prices.

Grain - Motor Truck Transportation

Gillig, E.M. Truckers bring problem requiring solution on fair competitive basis. Grain & Feed Rev. 26(4):28. December 1936. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

A discussion of problems in connection with the itinerant truck merchant situation, with suggestions for solving the problem.

Scott, W.R. The established grain trade versus itinerant truck merchants. Northwest. Miller 188(6):520,522. Nov. 25, 1936. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

An address before the annual meeting of Grain & Feed Dealers National Association.

[Scott, W.R.] W.R. Scott presents analysis of new trucking competition. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 26(1):3-5. Nov. 5, 1936. (Published at 413-414-415 Merchants' Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.)

A paper presented before the annual convention in Milwaukee on Oct. 13 by W.R. Scott of Kansas City, vice-president of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators. Mr. Scott reviewed studies on the subject of truck competition and gave recommendations.

Grain - Storage

[Webster, L.C.] Fallacies in farm grain storage theories. Grain & Feed Rev. 26(4):18-21. December 1936. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Captain L.C. Webster of Minneapolis, secretary of the Northwest Country

Elevator association, in... [this] article discusses the farm storage of grain which is being advocated in some quarters. He points out that while corn may be stored on the farm with some degree of success, home storage of wheat and other grains is costly and uneconomical. Captain Webster also demonstrates the fact that past experience has shown similar plans to be unsound and costly to the producer." - [Editor's note]

Grain Drills

Anderson, Russell H. Grain drills through thirty-nine centuries. Agr. Hist. 10(4):157-205. October 1936. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Bldg., 13th St. and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

"An address read before the joint meeting of the Agricultural History Society and the American Historical Association at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Dec. 27, 1935.

"The study is limited almost entirely to grain drills. Except where common elements or parallel developments seemed to justify mention of them, it has not been practicable to include broadcast seeders of any kind, turnip or beet drills, corn or cotton planters, etc."

Grapes - California

Hecke, G.H. The California grape exchange program. Wines and Vines 17(8):4, 9. August 1936. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

"The California Grape Exchange program is the result of several months of effort by growers and vintner leaders, assisted by those in allied industries, to develop a program that will provide more satisfactory prices to growers for their grapes and be of substantial assistance in stabilizing the California grape and grape products industry. The program as developed is based on the following premises:

"a. Growers should receive substantial prices for their grapes if they are going to continue to support the wine industry.

"b. Stabilization in grape prices will tend to add stability to the wine market. The cost of grapes constitutes a large part of the expense of making either sweet or dry wine and other expenses in wine making are more or less constant.

"c. A program of broadening the markets for wine is necessary to provide a satisfactory outlet through wine for the normal grape crops of the State."

A few questions and answers outlining the operation of the proposed exchange are given.

Hog and Fat Situation - Europe

The hog and fat situation in Europe. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(20):589-606. Nov. 16, 1936. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

"From a report prepared by Agricultural Commissioner H.E. Reed, Berlin."

Describes the hog and fat situation in the various countries of Europe and presents statistical data of the number of hogs in given countries, of ham, bacon and lard imports.

Housing - Argentina

Ochoa, Juan. The Argentine housing commission and its present work. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 70(10):760-765. October 1936. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

An account of the work of the National Housing Committee of Argentina which includes the construction of subsistence homesteads in the National Territories. These are illustrated.

Income, Agricultural - Alberta

MacGregor, D. C. Income and expenditure in Alberta: a revision. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 2(4):533-543. November 1936. (Published at 273 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario)

This is part II of a group of articles listed under the general title: Alberta, Economic and Political.

A section of the article is devoted to the net value of production in agriculture.

Income, National, and the Transport Industry

Slaughter, John A. Transport industry contributes nearly 10 per cent of the national income. Annalist 48(1245):748-749. Nov. 27, 1936. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

"This article is adapted from a study made by the writer previously appearing in the Conference Board Bulletin, National Industrial Conference Board, Oct. 10, 1936."

Irrigation

Adams, Frank. Planning the use of our irrigation resources. Agr. Engin. 17(8): 326-328. August 1936. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

Presented before the Soil and Water Conservation Division of the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, June 1936.

The writer shows that "the irrigation of our western county and the manner, place, and measure of their conservation and use most largely control the course of our western civilization." The article is concluded with a statement of seven policies or principles of planning which have already been adopted, or which it is believed are both sound and desirable.

Japan and Manchuria

Grajdanzev, A.J. Effects of the occupation of Manchuria on Japanese national economy. Nankai Social & Econ. Quart. 9(3):709-735. October 1936. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China.)

The author shows that "Manchuria has not solved and can not solve for Japan either the problem of raw materials or the problem of population... But as a customer of Japan and a field for the 'investment' of Japanese capital Manchuria has been converted into a Japanese monopoly."

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics, v.18, no.4, pp.645-770. November 1936. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: The Italian "battle of wheat" by Carl T. Schmidt, pp.645-656; The need for "generalists", by A.G. Black, pp.657-661; Rural co-operative credit unions, by E.C. Johnson, pp.662-672; Our farm credit system, by Howard H. Preston, pp.673-684; How hogs are transported to market in the corn belt, by Knute Bjorka, pp.685-694; Interrelationships of livestock production and cropping systems of Iowa farms, by Walter W. Wilcox, pp.695-705; Monthly poultry costs and returns, by K.T. Wright [The data for this article were obtained from detailed cost of production records on poultry flocks kept by poultrymen in cooperation with the Farm Management Department of Michigan State College for the four years ending September 30, 1935] pp.706-710; Some problems of county government, by M.P. Catherwood, pp.711-723; Farm land values as affected by road type and distance, by Charles L. Steward, pp.724-735; Technical conditions are important factors in short-time movements of wheat prices, by H.S. Irwin, pp.736-742.

The following "notes" are given: Combination of factors of different efficiency, by Warren C. Waite, pp.743-745; The national income, and what do we know about it? by O.C. Stine, pp.745-747; The need for area index numbers, by John D. Black and Guy Black, pp.748-750; Farm management research and changing price relationships, by J.C. Bottum, pp.750-755; Do present trends in the teaching of economics jeopardize the future value of research? by D.N. Donaldson, pp.755-758; Some effects of maintaining retail prices of whole milk at artificial levels, by Jesse T. Palmer [abstract of doctoral thesis, University of Illinois, 1935] pp.759-761; The relation of AAA reductions to gold prices and purchasing power of cotton, by Paul A. Eke, pp.761-765; The cost of terracing farm land co-operatively, by Gordon H. Ward, pp.761-768; The grain monopoly in Czechoslovakia, by S. Bordaevski, pp.768-770.

Labor - France

Beckerich, Abel. La main-d'oeuvre étrangère dans l'agriculture en 1935. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 45(19):299-302. Oct. 4, 1936. (Published by J.B. Bailliere & Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6^e), France.)

A study of the extent to which foreign agricultural laborers were employed in France in 1935 proves to the author that they are not displacing French workers but that they are used practically exclusively for seasonal work.

Labor - Great Britain

Whitby, H. Labour requirements on a mechanised wheat farm. Scot. Jour. Agr. 19(4):349-358. October 1936. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"Considered from the standpoint of labour organisation, specialised

wheat production has both advantages and disadvantages. Labour efficiency as measured by output per man is on the whole very high, but certain weaknesses are inherent in a system so simple but at the same time so restricted in scope. This article, which deals with the labour requirements and organisation of a mechanised farm in Norfolk, may help to throw some light on these important questions. The information has been obtained from labour records for two farming years beginning at Michaelmas 1933."

Labor - Japan

Working hours in Japanese agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform, 60(5):211. Nov. 2, 1936. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.)

A table gives the daily average hours for each month of 1934 for certain districts.

Labor - Scotland

Employment and remuneration of farm workers in Scotland. Internatl. Labour Rev. 34(4):496-505. October 1936. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by the World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

A review of the report of the Committee on Farm Workers in Scotland, appointed on 15 January 1936, "To examine the existing system of employment and remuneration of farm workers in Scotland; to enquire what changes have taken place in recent years; and to report whether, in their view, it is desirable to take any action, and if so what action, for regulating the remuneration or the conditions of employment of these workers."

Land Policy - Canada

Maxwell, J.A. Alienation of the federal domain in Canada. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 12(4):398-409. November 1936. (Published at 121 South Pinckney Street, Madison, Wis.)

Canada's policy of colonization of the federal domain and its alienation in favor of the Prairie Provinces over a period of 60 years, the purposes for which the alienations were made, mostly for homesteads for settlers, land grants to railways and the Hudson's Bay Company, sales of school lands, half-breed and soldier grants, Dominion expenditure on and revenue from the domain, and subsidies paid by the Government in lieu of land are discussed in this article. Comparisons are made with the United States policy

Land Settlement - Argentina

[Banco Hipotecario Nacional]. Extensive land settlement scheme. Planned by the "Banco Hipotecario Nacional." Rev. River Plate 81(2337):19-20. Sept. 25, 1936. (Published at Calle Bartolomé Mitre 427, Buenos Aires, Argentina. New York agent: S.S. Koppe & Co., Inc. 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

This is a summary of "an important and far-reaching scheme of land settlement... formulated by the National Mortgage Bank on the basis of the properties which that institution has been obliged to foreclose on and take over." The plan is that the lands be valued by the bank and allotted to settlers at the valuation price by private treaty. In the absence of competitive bidding the lands may be sold to capable farmers of good conduct and antecedents, and preferably married. At the end of each of the first five years the settler pays 3 percent of the purchase price. In five years he will receive the title deed and a deed of mortgage repayable in 46 years and 328 days with rate of interest at 3 percent and 1 percent amortization. A "Fondo de Previsión" or contingency fund will be created to tide the settler over bad crop years. Provisions are made for marketing facilities.

[Comisión Nacional de Colonización] "Comisión Nacional de Colonización." Government's important land settlement scheme presented to Congress. Rev. River Plate 81(2338):13, 15-16. Oct. 2, 1936. (Published at Calle Bartolomé Mitre 427, Buenos Aires, Argentina. New York agent: S.S. Koppe & Co., Inc. 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

A government bill presented to Congress plans "to stabilise the working of the land under a regime of small rural holdings, by the settlement on them of groups of agriculturists and their families. The idea is to attract to the land the greatest possible number of small holders by the sub-division of large and hitherto unworked properties...

"The agriculturist, ^{who} pays 10 per cent of the price receives the title deed of the property immediately. The one who has not that sum available yet leases the land, with the option to purchase... He will work the land as its owner from the time he occupies it. The tenant will pay 3 per cent of the price fixed, and the purchaser 2 1/2 per cent interest and 1/2 per cent amortization...

"The Project creates a 'Fondo de Ahorro' (Savings Fund) in favour of the agriculturist, which will be formed out of the profits of good years by variable contributions, to be fixed in accordance with the importance and value of the crop, up to a maximum of 4 per cent of the price of the property. The object of this savings fund is to enable the tenant to pay the 10 per cent he requires to purchase the property."

A National Commission of Colonization will put the law into operation. With it will be merged the existing "Dirección de Tierras y Colonias."

[Luke of Pavenham, Lord.] The British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic. The September luncheon. Rev. River Plate 81(2337):13, 15-16. Sept. 25, 1936. (Published at Calle Bartolomé Mitre 427, Buenos Aires, Argentina. New York agent: S.S. Koppe & Co., Inc. 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

In a speech at the meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Argentina Lord Luke of Pavenham called attention to the depopulation of "hundreds of thousands of hectares of splendid grazing land" in a number of provinces. He suggests that in these lands which are for sale or rent at bargain prices there is an opportunity for the settlement of thousands of small "estancieros."

Land Settlement - Belgian Congo

Legouis, Jacques. The problem of European settlement in the Belgian Congo. Internatl. Labour Rev. 34(4):478-495. October 1936. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.)

The author indicates some of the difficulties with which the problem in which he is interested is bristling. He points out in conclusion that "the experiments briefly reviewed in the above pages are essentially national in character, of restricted scope, and in many respects still provisional. But such a review nevertheless seems to be not without interest from the international standpoint, if only as an indication that the problem of European settlement in Central Africa, though not absolutely new, is deserving of wide attention."

Land Settlement - Brazil

Immigration and settlement in São Paulo. Indus. and Labour Inform. 60(6): 246. Nov. 9, 1936. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.)

Brazilian immigration restrictions have resulted in a shortage of labor in the cotton-growing regions of São Paulo and the Government of the State decided at the end of 1935 to return to its former policy of subsidizing the transportation of European immigrants.

"The shortage of workers also constitutes an impediment to the fulfilment of the settlement scheme worked out in 1931 by the Secretary of Agriculture and providing for the partition of the public lands on behalf of Brazilian and foreign workers who might settle in the State. It has, however, been possible during the last three years to establish two new centres of colonisation, one on the southern coast and the other on the central plateau of the State. In the former, over 17,000 hectares of lands have already been distributed, and in the latter over 8,700; this latter has already 1,787 settlers, of whom about 1,000 are of Brazilian nationality. It may be noted that at the time of the establishment of these centres, the authorities took all necessary measures for the preparation of lands, the provision of medical and technical aid for settlers, and the construction of roads and telephone lines connecting the centres with the nearest towns. These systematic measures show the policy which, according to the Statements made to the press by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Government of the State of São Paulo intends to follow in future in regard to colonisation."

Land Settlement - Canada

Albright, W.D. An economic land-settlement policy. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 2(4):550-555. November 1936. (Published by University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.)

The author's "twenty-two years' experience in a pioneer neighbourhood" has convinced him "that the free-homestead policy of the past was a costly mistake." He suggests the establishment in each province having Crown lands of a nonpartisan Resources Commission "to study the whole domain

scientifically and map it out on broad lines of conservation policy, with a view to utilizing each part for the purpose for which it is best fitted...

"The Crown lands in the Prairie Provinces might be very well divided into three main classifications, viz., I, Farm lands; II, Ranching lands; III, Timber, game, and mineral preserves." It is suggested that settlement be excluded from land in class III, Timber resources should be preserved and leased by public auction at the right time. Ranching lands would include soils of second-rate quality and might be leased for community grazing. "Lands in class I might consist of three subdivisions: (a) those sufficiently open and well enough situated to warrant immediate disposal; (b) those adjacent to steel but requiring clearing before settlers should be allowed to go upon them; (c) those too remote for advantageous occupation at the moment..."

"Settlement should commence where railroads and other facilities are already provided... The scrub lands after clearing and the prairie areas as they stand should then be sold by auction to bona fide farmers, with settlement conditions attached to ensure against dummy purchase or subsequent acquisition by speculators. The purchase price should be amortized with a substantial cash payment down but with no further payment for three or four years while the settler was establishing himself." The author anticipates that the proceeds from such a system would be substantial. The advantages of sale by auction are enumerated and illustrated by example.

"It would be a great mistake to confine settlement entirely to any one part of the North... Essential to the initial success of any such scheme would be the rigid exclusion of settlement from all public lands except those thrown open from time to time."

Land Settlement - Matanuska Valley, Alaska

Sherman, Conrad. The Matanuska Valley colonization project. Rural rehabilitation in Alaska. U.S. Fed. Emergency Relief Admin. Monthly Rept. Apr. 1-30, 1936, pp.30-37. (Published in Washington, D.C.)

An account of the Matanuska Valley colonization project initiated by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration - giving its history, purpose of the project, method of selecting settlers, and progress of the settlement.

Land Settlement - New South Wales

Closer settlement plans of organised producers. The land, no.1320, p.4. Sept. 25, 1936. (Published in Sydney, N.S.W.)

"The three chief primary producers' organisations [Farmers and Settlers' Association, the Graziers' Association of N.S.W., and the Primary Producers' Union] of New South Wales have prepared recommendations urging Government action to promote closer settlement on a comprehensive scale." These proposals are given including recommendations "for a general extension of share-farming, the development of pasture improvement on the share system for fat lamb raising purposes, and the encouragement of the immigration of persons suitable for domestic service."

Land Settlement - Paraguay

S., G.A. Agrarian reforms in Paraguay. Pan Amer. Union. Bull 70(10):822-824. October 1936. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

A law of May 5, 1936 "authorizes the Government to expropriate up to five million acres of land not under cultivation, pay for it with a special issue of bonds, divide it in plots of from 25 to 250 acres, and sell it to landless farmers on easy terms... According to press dispatches, the Government decreed the expropriation of several tracts of 20,000 acres each for its initial land distribution projects, and early in August took over enough land in the Departments of Cabellero, Sapucay, and Caazapa to settle 15,000 families...

"An Agrarian Reform Council is to recommend to the President what land should be expropriated. All land suitable for colonization and farming but not exploited properly by its owners is subject to expropriation. Land will be taken preferably in sections where there is an established rural population which does not own the land it works, in order to give farmers title to the plots they have under cultivation. Land so expropriated will be paid for in bonds issued by the Agricultural Bank."

According to the law "any Paraguayan, male or female, who wishes to devote himself or herself to agricultural pursuits, is entitled to ownership of a plot of land, which, when cultivated, can produce an adequate income for such person and his or her family' Besides owning a plot of from 25 to 250 acres, the farmer will have the use of a communal tract set apart within or near the settlement for grazing or other purposes. The price of the land will be the cost of expropriation and division into plots, and the farmer will be allowed 15 years in which to pay for it; until it has been paid for, the State will hold a mortgage on it. Settlers will be exempt from the payment of land taxes for a term of 5 years. The land shall be cultivated by the settler or by members of his family, who must live on it for at least 9 months of the year and are forbidden to lease or speculate with it in any way...

"Colonization by private enterprise will also be encouraged by the Government."

Land Utilization - New Hampshire

Woodward, K.W. Land use in New Hampshire. Jour. Forestry 34(11):975-982. November 1936. (Published by the Society of American Foresters, Mills Bldg., 17th and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

Literature cited, p.982.

Discusses present land uses, summarizes the land use history of the State, and discusses how the tilled areas, pastures, and woods of the State should be used in the next fifty years.

Livestock - Great Britain

Livestock. Current Survey of Agricultural Policy (Digest of Press News) Aug. 24 - Sept. 26. 3(9):1-3. 1936. (Issued from 3, Magpie Lane, Oxford, England.) Mimeographed.

The draft proposals of the Cattle Committee for the payment of the subsidy on beef cattle are summarized and discussed.

Marketable Production - Estonia

Jaska, E. Development of marketable production of farms, 1925/35. Konjunktuur, nr. 24(11):661-673. November 1936. (Published by Institute of Economic Research, Tallinn, Estonia.)

Tables show relative importance of marketable production in total production, value of marketable production in percentages 1929/30, value of marketable production by size of farms; marketable production per ha of agricultural land, and general development of marketable production.

Marketing - Controlled

Waugh, Frederick V., Burtis, Edgar L., and Wolf, A.F. The controlled distribution of a crop among independent markets. Quart. Jour. Econ. 61(1):1-41. November 1936. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"The growth of large coöperative associations and other large processing and marketing agencies, together with new government-sponsored devices like the stabilization corporations of the Federal Farm Board, the marketing agreements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the various 'marketing schemes' of the British Empire countries and the regulations of the German Reichsnährstand have tended to give single agencies almost complete control over the marketing of certain crops. The principal purpose of such control is to raise the income from the sale of the crop. There are four general ways of increasing the income from a crop through the control of marketing. First, the costs of handling, processing, packaging, transporting, etc. may be reduced. Second, the demand for the crop may be increased by advertising or some other means. Third, some of the crop may be destroyed. Finally, the crop may be distributed among different geographical markets or among different periods of time or otherwise separated into two or more parts selling at different prices in such a way that maximum net returns will be obtained under the given conditions of supply, demand, and marketing costs.

"The present paper is concerned with the last of these aspects of controlled marketing and discusses the principles which determine the distribution of a crop among independent markets to minimize net returns."

A summary of the contents as given on p.1 is as follows:

"I. Importance of the problem, 1.- What marketing textbooks call 'orderly distribution' not the principle to follow, 3.- Statistical price studies have done little to clarify the general principles involved, 5.- II. The principle of equalized marginal returns, 6.- III. Even or uneven sales from year to year, 9.- IV. Allocation of supplies between two independent markets, 13.- V. Allocation of supplies among several independent markets, 18.- VI. Discriminative marketing and the general welfare, 32.- VII. Conditions for maximum net returns, 37."

Marketing Boards - Great Britain

Easterbrook, L.F. The farm boards-facts and fancies. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 12(300):804,805. Nov. 21, 1936. (Published at Stamford St., S.E.1, London, Eng.)

"There is every indication that the farm Marketing Boards have become part of our national economic life. They will become changed or modified in structure, outlook or method of working, and they may or may not be followed by others. But it is inconceivable that the seed of a system that promises a semblance of uniformity and order in production and marketing in what was once the most anarchic of our industries, will not take permanent root. Naturally the Boards have enemies, particularly among those who have hitherto thrived on exploiting the lack of cohesion among some 300,000 scattered farmers. There is also legitimate criticism of the attitude of the producer-controlled board when it merely sees in collective marketing an opportunity for producers to have their turn in plundering the public."

A review follows of efforts of the Milk Marketing Board, the Pigs Board and the Potato Board.

Meat

Britain and world meat trade. Statist 128(3065):674, 675, Nov. 21, 1936. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"The imminence of the new Anglo-Argentine agreement lends a topical interest to an examination of the bearing of Britain's meat imports restriction policy upon the outlook for the principal meat exporting countries."

Statistics which are given in this survey are from a publication "Meat: A Summary of Figures of Production and Trade", by the Imperial Economic Committee.

Milk - Consumption - Canada

Boucher, G.P. More facts concerning milk consumption in Canada. Sci. Agr. 16(12):672-675. September 1936. (Publisher's address Box 625, Ottawa, Canada)

"The main purpose of this article is to give some additional figures obtained in connection with the milk and cheese consumption survey of 1935. The article which appeared in the last issue of the Economic Annalist dealt mostly with the consumption of milk. The present discussion will aim to show the proportion of children who do not drink milk and the proportion of those who drink beverages other than milk in the three Canadian cities, villages and rural areas in which the study was carried on."

Milk - Marketing - Great Britain

Milk products scheme. The Producer, November 1936, p.344. (Published at 1, Balloon St., Manchester, Eng.)

"The Grocers' Federation has submitted a statement of objections to the proposed Milk Products Marketing Scheme. Its representations are supported by the United Kingdom Association of Multiple Shop Proprietors, Wholesale Distributors' Association, National Federation of Produce Merchants, Ltd., and the North of England Wholesale Grocers' Association.

"The statement expresses the view that the Scheme has been framed without consultation with the trade, and it is submitted that an independent

re-organisation commission should have investigated the subject before the Marketing Scheme was formulated. It is also suggested that the National Market Scheme for butter and cheese should have been given an extended trial. In any event, the Scheme should not have been approved until the Great Britain Reorganisation Commission on Milk had presented its report.

"The Scheme is also criticised on the grounds that the marketing of milk products cannot be dealt with successfully by piecemeal methods. No Scheme should be approved unless it embraces all the makers of butter, cheese, etc. Since this Scheme does not include the Milk Marketing Board or producers of farmhouse butter and cheese it is submitted that it does not deal fully with the products to be approved under Section 1, Sub-section 1, and Part 1 of the first Schedule of the 1931 Act.

"It is further objected that the Scheme will create a virtual monopoly in the manufacture of the regulated products."

The milk report. Economist 125(4866):404, 405. Nov. 28, 1936. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Under the heading: "Notes of the Week", a brief review is given of the milk report by the Reorganization Commission for Great Britain. "This Commission was appointed in February of last year to review the progress of the Milk Marketing Boards and to suggest the lines of policy for the future... The Commission finds that the schemes now in existence have brought undoubted benefits to the producers, distributors and manufacturers of milk, but that 'the cost of all these advantages has been met by consumers.' Accordingly, they recommend several drastic changes both in the structure and in the policies of the marketing schemes."

The changes referred to above are briefly outlined.

Scheme amendments inquiry. Home Farmer 3(11):18-21, 24-30. November 1936. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

"At the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, London, on October 26th, Mr. L. C. Macaskie, K.C., opened a public inquiry into the objections to the amendments proposed by the M.M.B. [Milk Marketing Board] to the Milk Marketing Scheme.

"In addition to the objections printed in the October issue of The Home Farmer, a further objection was lodged after the specified time on behalf of Tuberculin Tested Milk Producers' Association."

The proceedings of the inquiry are described in this article.

Taylor, C.C. British milk marketing scheme. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(21): 634-640. Nov. 23, 1936. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

"Report prepared by Agricultural Attaché C.C. Taylor, London. A previous report on the British import control of milk products was published in 'Foreign Crops and Markets' January 6, 1936." - Footnote.

"The British Government attaches great importance to its schemes to aid British dairymen. This arises from the fact that dairy products provide so large a part of the agricultural income, but, with the exception of fluid milk and cream, so small a part of the national requirements. The United States is a minor supplier of condensed milk but does not figure in British imports of other dairy products. Import duties have been imposed on most dairy products from foreign countries and certain import

quotas have also been applied. Under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933 six marketing schemes have been started covering the various parts of the United Kingdom. The scheme for England and Wales, to which the smaller schemes are similar, has set up a producer-controlled board with jurisdiction over the entire industry empowered to fix producer, consumer, and intermediate prices. Supplementary legislation has been enacted to subsidize the board with respect to the lower priced manufactured products, to encourage milk quality improvement, and to stimulate demand.

"The boards have been confronted with innumerable problems of detail but the schemes have evidently accomplished their purpose. Milk prices have increased, production has expanded and producers have endorsed the plan at subsequent polls."

Following are the sub-headings which appear in the article and which are discussed: Importance of [Milk Marketing] scheme; Earlier tariff and import quota measures; Operation of the scheme; Supplementary legislation for increasing price; and Higher tariff considered.

Milk - Preservation - Hofius Process

Thone, Frank. Steel cows. Today 7(6):24-25. Nov. 28, 1936. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N.Y.)

An article on the new German process for treating milk with oxygen under high pressure, known as the Hofius process. The process is named for its inventor, Herr Theodor Hofius, pharmacist, of Duisburg, Germany. The process is said to "keep milk fresh for two months or more in good, tasty, drinkable condition and with its germ content held down to a safe minimum. If the Hofius process... really lives up to the claims now made for it there can be no doubt that a beneficent revolution will occur in the dairy industry."

Milk - Transportation

Scanlan, John J. New opportunities for milk co-ops. News for Farmer Coops. 3(8):6, 12. November 1936. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.)

"The advent of truck hauling has been the chief cause of sweeping changes taking place in the methods of milk transportation." What these changes signify is discussed by John J. Scanlan in this article which is the first of a series of four to appear in the News.

Milk and Cream Stabilization Act - California

Macklin, Theodore. Developments under California Fluid Milk and Cream Stabilization Act. Pacific Rural Press 132(19):525. Nov. 7, 1936. (Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

"In the past fifteen months the fluid milk producers in seven marketing areas have taken steps to develop stabilization and marketing plans. Six of these plans have become effective and the seventh is in progress... The principal features in each plan include: 1. a definition of a marketing

area covered by it. 2. a set of trade practices declared unlawful by the Act and 3. the minimum price to be paid producers of fluid milk by distributors.

"The law thus provides for the establishment of a minimum price based upon minimum legal requirements. The law does not provide for the establishment of resale prices charged by distributors."

The "specific provisions of the Act governing the fixing of a price for fluid milk to be paid to producers" are enumerated; the prices established in each of the six areas are given, and the facts taken into consideration as a basis for the price structure are pointed out.

Milk Contract - Great Britain

Walworth, G. The new milk contract. Effects of investigation committee's report. Co-op. Rev. (n.s.) 10(10):293-295. October 1936. (Published by the Co-operative Union Ltd., Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester 4, England.)

Native Trust and Land Act - South Africa

South Africa. Round Table, no.105, pp.212-221. December 1936. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

The Native Trust and Land Act, pp. 216-221. It is the object of this article "to give an account of the measure as a whole, dealing summarily with the aspects already discussed [in earlier articles in the Round Table]

"The Land Act falls into two main parts. The first part deals with the extension of the Union's over-populated native reserves, in order to make room, not only for the natives' natural increase, but also for the 'redundant' natives who will be compelled to leave the European urban and rural areas in the interests of the segregation policy...

"Briefly, it provides for the setting aside of certain 'released areas' where, in addition to the existing reserves, native land-holding will in future be legally recognised...

"the second part of the Act deals with natives who live on European-owned land. There are three classes of such natives: firstly the 'squatter' who hired land on terms other than labour services; secondly the 'labour tenant,' who is allowed by the landowner to sow and graze cattle on his land in return for specified labour services by himself and his family; and thirdly the ordinary labourer, who works for wages. The Act deals with squatters and labour tenants: it seeks to eliminate the former and to reduce, on certain farms, the numbers of the latter..."

New Zealand

New Zealand. Round Table, no. 105, pp.222-237. December 1936. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

Among the events of the quarter which are reviewed are the budget, social credit, the guaranteed price for dairy products, dairy farm labor, rising prices, etc.

Palestine

Palestine: the Commission's task. Round Table, no. 105, pp. 79-94. December 1936. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

Land and other problems, pp.86-89.

Part-time Farming - California

Young, Pauline V. The one-acre farmer. Sociol. and Social Research 21(2): 149-157. November-December 1936. (Published at the University of Southern California, 3551 University Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.)

This is a report of a study of 308 families in sixteen different communities, chiefly in southern California, and 100 families living in El Monte, California, on the government subsistence homesteads. The study was made in order to find out if this new movement to the land was producing a peasant class, and if so, what are its characteristics, its significance to our social-economic organization, its effects upon the personalities of its members, etc.

Peas - Canning

Mann, Charles F. A. Phenomenal growth in pea canning. Canning Age 17(12): 446-448, 472. November 1936. (Published at 250 West 57th St., New York, N.Y.)

Describes the phenomenal development in pea canning now taking place in the Pacific Northwest, and gives "complete information about two of the new plants recently put in operation." - p.445.

Peas - Grading and Canning Tests

Walls, E.P. Grading and canning tests for raw peas. Canner 84(1):7-8, 16. Dec. 12, 1936. (Published at 140 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

"Due to the desire of a number of canners for some method of quality grading of raw peas, following the Tri-State Meeting in Philadelphia a year ago, a committee was appointed to devise a method of approach to this problem, which had as its objective the building up of a practical method of quality determination which would represent with the greatest possible degree of accuracy the true quality of deliveries throughout the season. Following several meetings of this committee and a careful analysis of all available data, the Maryland Department of Markets undertook to organize a line of activity which was carried out as fully as possible during the season. It is our desire to present at this time the results of these investigations."

Pig and Bacon Schemes - Great Britain

Walworth, G. British pig and bacon schemes. Being a review of the developments under the Marketing Scheme since its inception. Co-op. Rev. (n.s.) 10(11):330-333. November 1936. (Published by the Co-operative Union Ltd., Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester 4, England.)

Pioneer Economy

Mackintosh, W.A. Some aspects of a pioneer economy. *Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci.* 2(4):457-463. November 1936. (Published at 273 Bloor St., W., Toronto, Ontario.)

"The economic problems of a new country have, of course, a general as well as a particular interest because new countries are a distinct and important class among the countries of the world. But there are two reasons for an even broader scientific interest in such problems. It is here that problems of economic development can be studied; here are the clearest cases...

"What is a pioneer or immature economy? Clearly it is not one that is merely historically new, nor is it one which is backward or undeveloped; rudeness and immaturity are not synonymous. The pioneer economy is to be identified by the relative plentifulness of resources."

The author mentions and discusses three characteristics of a pioneer economy - the scarcity of labor and capital, the importance of the export staple, and the scarcity of money.

Planning, Social - Economic

Person, H.S. On planning - with especial reference to social-economic planning. *Soc. for Adv. Mangt. Jour.* 1(5):143-148, 156. November 1936. (Published at 29 West Thirty-Ninth St., New York, N.Y.)

"During the early days of the depression the United States broke out in a hectic rash of articles on economic planning. The variety of proposals under that caption made little reference to technique, appeared to assume that planning is something to be procured at the nearest drug store, and must have left most readers bewildered. In this article Dr. Person reviews some of the fundamental aspects of planning to be provided for in technique, as pertinent to social or economic as to industrial planning." -[Editor's Note.]

Population

American Academy of Political and Social Science. *The American people. Studies in population dealing with the composition, distribution, and growth of the population, and its relation to resources, in the United States.* Edited by Louis I. Dublin. *Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann.* v.188, 359pp. November 1936. (Published by the Academy, 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Following an introductory article by the editor articles are grouped under the following subjects: Reproduction; mortality and morbidity; population increase and structure; relation of population to resources, world population problems; organization of population research.

Partial contents: Population growth and forecasts, by Lowell J. Reed, pp.159-166; Population estimates in postcensal years, by Henry S. Shryock, Jr., pp. 167-176; Composition of the American population by race and country of origin, by Joseph A. Hill, pp.177-184; Age and sex in population analysis, by Robert E. Chaddock, pp. 185-193; Measures of quality in the study of population, by Frederick Osborn, pp. 194-204; Agricultural population in relation to agricultural resources, by John D. Black, pp. 205-217;

Nutrition and agricultural policy, by Warren C. Waite and John D. Black, pp.218-229; Population and unemployment, by Mordecai Ezekiel, pp.230-242; The theory of optimum population, by A.B. Wolf, pp.243-249; The distribution of population, by Warren S. Thompson, pp.250-259; Internal migration and economic opportunity, by Carter Goodrich, pp.260-263; Rural and urban distribution of the population in the United States, by O.E. Baker, pp.264-279; Migration, reproduction, and population adjustment, by Harold F. Dorn and Frank Lorimer, pp.280-289; International migration, by Henry Pratt Fairchild, pp.290-296; Population policies of European countries, by Warren S. Thompson and P.K. Whelpton, pp.297-306; Population problems and policies in the Far East, by W.L. Holland, pp.307-317; Population and international relations, by Quincy Wright, pp.318-328; Value of the population census for research, by Leon E. Truesdell, pp.329-339; Vital statistics collected by the government, by Halbert L. Dunn, pp.340-350; Sources of population data, by Frederick F. Stephan, pp.351-359.

Population - Sweden

Thomas, Dorothy Swaine. Internal migrations in Sweden: A note on their extensiveness as compared with net migration gain or loss. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 42(3):345-357. November 1936. (Published at 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

A study of the redistribution of population in Sweden. That author states that "The redistribution of the population, from the agricultural districts to rural industry and towns, from rural industry direct to towns, from rural industry and towns back to agriculture, and between communities of the same general type was enormous compared with the net change in the population."

Potatoes - Marketing - Great Britain

Another year of potato marketing. Economist 125(4861):158. Oct. 24, 1936. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"From the producers' point of view, the Potato Marketing Scheme is one of the most successful schemes operating under the Agricultural Marketing Acts. It is not surprising therefore, that in the Board's Report for the year ended August 31, 1936, just published, a note of complacency is frequently apparent. The past year, the reader is informed, was "a year of remunerative prices," and attention is drawn to a series of diagrams 'which indicate that much higher levels of prices were maintained in 1935-36 than during 1927-28 and 1930-31, despite the fact that those seasons were seasons of good prices.' Now it is open to the Board to argue that some part of this increase was due to the more 'orderly marketing' which it has introduced into the industry; but the consumer will not fail to notice that the rise in prices may also be attributed to the restriction of supplies."

Price Discrimination Act

Adams, Orville. Ginners under the Robinson-Patman Act. What ginning practices are prohibited by price-discrimination law now in force by Federal Government?

Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 37(40):3-5. Oct. 3, 1936. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

"It is common knowledge that all unfair methods employed in the ginning industry are for the express purpose of destroying competition or to injure it... We believe the act, if it does apply to the ginning industry, affords the ethical ginner an effective weapon against a competitor who gins below cost. The ginner making the charge does not have to prove the offender guilty; the burden of proof is on the ginner charged."

Corbaley, Gordon C. What some think about the Robinson-Patman law. Calif. Fruit News 94(2523): 3,4. Nov. 14, 1936. (Published at 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.)

The president of the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., describes the general attitude of a food manufacturer and a chain store operator toward the Robinson-Patman Act.

Stockbridge, Frank Parker. Let the buyer beware. Today 7(4):14-16, 22, 23, 31. Nov. 14, 1936. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N.Y.)

The second of three articles on the Robinson-Patman Act.

"A more exact and appropriate title [for the Robinson-Patman Act] would have been:

"An Act to perpetuate the middleman and insure his profits in the distribution of food and other commodities from producer to consumer.

"For that is precisely what the Robinson-Patman Act does. It is clearly calculated to raise and maintain prices."

The third article is entitled: "Paying the Robinson-Patman Bill" and is in the November 21st issue (pp.18-19, 24-25, 29) of Today.

Price Fixing

Duane, Morris. Government regulation of prices in competitive business. Temple Law Quart. 10(3):262-271. May 1936. (Published by the Temple University School of Law, Public Ledger Bldg., Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

This article is concerned "with state enactments, principally enactments which have been given the approval of the Supreme Court of the United States." The cases dealt with are the Nebbia, Hegeman Farms, Seelig, Borden, and Mayflower Farms cases, which were cases dealing with price fixing under the New York Milk Control Law.

Goldsmith, Irving B., and Winks, Gordon W. Price fixing: from Nebbia to Guffey. Ill. Law Rev. 31(2):179-201. June 1936. (Published by the Northwestern University Press, Chicago, Ill.)

This is an examination of the price fixing decisions of the Supreme Court from the Nebbia milk price case to the Guffey coal price case. In addition to the Nebbia case two other decisions dealing with the New York Milk Control Act are examined.

Prices

Harrower, Clinton R. World commodity prices break away. Barron's 16(49): 8.

December 1936. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"One of the outstanding developments of the two months since France, Holland and Switzerland abandoned their efforts to maintain the former gold parity of their currencies is the fact that there has been no interruption in the upward trend of wholesale commodity prices in the United States and in the United Kingdom. On the basis of pure theory, it might have been expected that gold-bloc devaluation would at least check the upward price movement in other countries, if not actually reverse it for a time. In reality, the sustained advance has carried the wholesale indices for both the United States and the United Kingdom to the highest levels seen for the past six years.

"An examination of the causes leads to at least three major conclusions:

"First, the old law of supply and demand, which no amount of governmental interference has been able to repeal entirely, is more than sufficiently strongly at work to offset the major influences of the latest currency readjustment,

"Second, given freedom from any new international disasters such as have cropped up from time to time in the past several years to nip budding signs of recovery, the need apparently has passed for further currency depreciation as an aid to price levels,

"Third, it would appear highly probable that the danger of inflation in world price levels due to competitive currency devaluations is passing rapidly."

Hutt, W.H. The price mechanism and economic immobility. South African Jour. Econ. 4(3):319-330. September 1936. (Publisher's address, P.O. Box 5316 Johannesburg, South Africa.)

The author writes in the foreword: "The following article is part of a longer, unpublished essay which I wrote at the end of 1930, just after I had attempted to read Mr. J.M. Keynes's Treatise on Money. Owing to some criticisms of the draft, it was then put aside; but after looking through Mr. Keynes's General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, I have again felt the desirability of stressing the non-monetary aspects of mis-directed investment... I have made some revisions and amendments, but the article stands practically as it was written in 1930."

Mills, Frederick C. Man and the machine. Today 7(6):6-7, 30. Nov. 28, 1936. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N.Y.)

"The balloon popped in October 1929. Why? And do we want that kind of a balloon, anyway? It looked good on the outside, but apparently it was too fragile.

"If the depression is to be anything but a tragic experience, we must know some of the forces which brought it on. An intelligent society, intent upon survival, must ask itself, 'What were we doing wrong? Is there any way of preventing another such disaster?'

"Economists have been asking themselves those questions, and digging out answers to them. This month comes a significant contribution, a study made by Professor Frederick C. Mills, of Columbia University, for the

National Bureau of Economic Research and the Committee on Recent Economic Changes. Under the title, 'Prices in Recession and Recovery', a trained mind throws a revealing light on the past and blazons a warning for the future.

"The editors of Today are pleased to present Professor Mill's summary of the most important of the findings in his study." - The Editors.

The rise in commodities. Statist 128(3063):606. Nov. 7, 1936. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

A discussion of the rise in the prices of some of the primary commodities, which has been "steady and substantial" during the past few weeks. Statistics are given which show the change in prices of certain commodities - including wheat, cotton, tin, gold, etc. - Nov. 5, 1936 and Oct. 5, 1936. Attention is called to some of the factors causing this change.

Prices - Government Control - Germany

Germany. Control of prices. Statist 128(3063): 610,611. Nov. 7, 1936. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"A new system of fixed retail prices for meat and meat products will come into force on November 9 by order of the Minister of Food. Regarding meat prices it has become evident that partial control had the effect of an undesirable development in the remaining free prices of more or less complete disappearance from the market of goods to be sold at fixed low prices. The new system comprises, therefore, almost all kinds of meat and binds the retailers under heavy penalties to offer sufficient quantities of meat, for which prices have been fixed. Further, a new method in the live-stock trade has been decided upon by the Central Association of German Cattle Breeders with a view to preventing occasional local conditions from interfering with central planning. No butcher shall be allowed in future to purchase directly from the farmer. Animals to be sold must be delivered to a forwarding office kept by the agricultural organisation of each district, which will take charge of the distribution at officially fixed prices."

Prices and Wages Under a Managed Currency - Paris

Hamilton, Earl J. Prices and wages at Paris under John Law's system. Quart. Jour. Econ. 61(1):42-70. November 1936. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

The author's opening paragraph follows:

"For the past two centuries John Law and the Mississippi Bubble have proved singularly attractive to economists, historians, and men of letters. Of all writers upon economic questions, perhaps only Karl Marx has elicited more biographies; and the monographs of Law's System in English, French, German, and Italian rival the voluminous literature on the Industrial Revolution. The painstaking researches of du Hautchamp, E. Levasseur, Dr. Paul Harsin, and a score of others have illuminated many aspects of Law's scheme; but, so far as I know, not one of the numerous articles and books gives accurate or continuous statistical measures of any major economic

phenomenon during the Bubble. Fairly satisfactory records of the issue of bank notes are available; but we lack trustworthy information concerning commodity prices, money wages, real wages, rates of foreign exchange, depreciation of bank notes in terms of specie, business activity, interest rates, and quotations of stock in Law's companies. The present article, dealing with commodity prices, money wages, and real wages at Paris (presumably the first and most violently affected city) is the beginning of a series of statistical studies of the first experiment with a managed currency."

Processing Tax

Kruckman, Arnold. What price processing tax? Northwest. Miller 188(6):514, 515. Nov. 25, 1936. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

The cost of collecting the processing tax is considered in this article. The author writes in part: "Significantly, over half of the amount spent during the fiscal year which ended last June was spent after the collection of the tax was declared unconstitutional. It is easy to perceive that there was little difference between the sum expended for the year ending June, 1935, when the business of collecting the tax was going full blast, and during the year ending June, 1936, the period which marked the arrest of the collection of the tax on Jan. 6, 1936. And it should be marked very particularly that this record of expenditures covers solely the money spent upon maintenance of personnel."

In the concluding part of the article the writer deals with the complexities of claiming a refund from the government, and sees tremendous costs to the government before claims are settled.

Rural Reconstruction - China

Field, Frederick V. The call to reconstruction in China. Far East. Survey 5(24):253-257. Dec. 2, 1936. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Describes "the setting for China's program of reconstruction. The task has been to cut the vicious circle of decaying agriculture on the one hand and general colonial economy on the other, at the same time introducing improvements in the physical and technological environment. The actual program of reconstruction cannot be found in either one document, one school of thought, nor one branch of the National Government. Many detailed plans have been put forward and some of these have been partially carried out. There remain, however, as will be noted later in more detail, a serious lack of agreement on what is to be done and a serious lack of coordination among the measures decided upon. Certain fundamental internal differences of class or group or region remain which have not been resolved. Nevertheless, certain programs of work stand out above others and rather substantial accomplishments mark a few lines of activity."

Rural Sociology

Rural Sociology, v.1, no.4, pp.401-510. December 1936. (Published by the Section on Rural Sociology, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty-Treasurer, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.)

Contents: Contemporary background of California farm labor, by Paul S. Taylor and Tom Vasey, pp. 401-419; The Japanese rural community, by Fred R. Yoder, pp.420-429; Rural families on relief by Thomas C. McCormick ("a brief summary of a survey of rural families receiving relief from State Emergency Relief Administrations, made in the winter of 1933-34, in 19 states and 47 counties by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration") pp.430-440; A registration system as a source of data concerning internal migration, by Conrad Taeuber, pp. 441-451; The trend of the marriage rate in rural North Dakota, by C. Horace Hamilton, pp.452-471; Status and migration. Notes on certain principles of migration applied to American migrants to Shanghai, by Herbert Day Lamson, pp.472-482; The influence of the AAA cotton program upon the tenant, cropper and laborer, by Fred C. Frey and T. Lynn Smith, pp.483-505; Do villages grow? by Edmund deS. Brunner, pp.506-509; Social and economic effects of soil erosion, by Ray E. Wakeley, pp.509-510.

Sericulture - Brazil

Silk worm culture and textiles in São Paulo. Brazilian Business 16(9):389-390. September 1936. (Published by American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

A brief account of the progress made in the silkworm industry in São Paulo in ten years. A table gives the number of mulberry trees and the quantity of cocoons harvested annually from 1923/24 to 1934/35.

Silk - Japan

F., M.S. Price and production control in Japan's silk plan. Far East. Survey 5(24): 257, 258. Dec. 2, 1936. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"Another governmental attempt to ameliorate the perennial difficulties of the Japanese silk industry is foreshadowed in a draft plan recently drawn up by the Japan Central Raw Silk Association... in cooperation with the Raw Silk Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The latest scheme is, however, a new departure in two important respects, in that it contemplates not only direct regulation of prices but also measures for controlling the output of cocoons. In view of the historical relationship between silk and cotton, it is interesting to note that this scheme is being put forward in Japan at a time when the idea of the AAA and crop insurance is being revived in the United States.

"The Japanese plan provides for the establishment of a commission appointed by the government, on which the silk industry is to be represented. The commission is to be empowered to fix maximum and minimum prices of silk, presumably fixing the maximum with relation to the price of rayon and the minimum with relation to the cost of production. Prices are to be maintained within this range by having the state, acting through the prefectural governments, buy silk if the market price falls below the minimum and sell if it rises above the maximum. This mechanism of price control is similar to that which has already been applied for many years in the case of rice, and has proved of some value in smoothing out short-term fluctuations."

Longswing silk price movement. *Oriental Econ.* 3(10):629-632. October 1936.
(Published at 2 Sanchome Hongokucho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Japan.)

A study of the long range price movement of raw silk, made from the angle of "a demand-and-supply estimate for the whole current silk year." Four tables are given, one of which is entitled "Japanese Raw Silk Demand-Supply."

Social Credit Legislation - Alberta

McGoun, A.F. Social credit legislation: A survey. *Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci.* 2(4):512-524. November 1936. (Published at 273 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario.)

This is part I of a group of articles listed under the general title: Alberta, Economic and Political.

Social Trends - U.S.S.R.

Jaffe, Abe J. Social trends in the Soviet Union. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 42(3): 383-387. November 1936. (Published at 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Presents a number of charts in which an attempt has been made "to portray the most significant statistical data available about the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The period 1925-35 reveals significant upward trends in the majority of the economic and social characteristics here set forth."

The method by which the charts were drawn, and the sources from which the data were obtained are given at the conclusion of the article.

Sugar - Australia

The datum point of production. *Aust. Sugar Jour.* 28(7):367-368. Oct. 10, 1936. (Published by Australian Sugar Producers Association, Limited, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia)

Recalls that the peak year scheme fixed "what was essentially a datum point of roundly 611,000 tons of sugar per annum... It did not involve restriction, but it was directed specifically to limiting further unprofitable expansion." It is pointed out that it had a restraining influence but that it failed to allocate to individual growers "any specified tonnage which they would be entitled to contribute to the mill peak." The problem would now seem to be "not one of finding a new datum point... but one of finding a practicable basis of allocating to the 8,000 growers of cane an equitable share of the production within that already determined datum point."

Rationalisation in the sugar industry. *Aust. Sugar Jour.* 28(6):303-304. Sept. 10, 1936. (Published by Australian Sugar Producers Association, Limited, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Australia)

Discusses the thesis developed by the Prime Minister in two speeches that "the sugar producers must, in their own interest, adopt some effective means for controlling or rationalising the volume of their production." It is pointed out that the industry is faced with a potential output of nearly three-quarters of a million tons or about twice as much sugar as is

assured of a reasonably profitable market, and that if it does not formulate its own measures of restriction it may have to submit to regulation from outside.

Tax, Windfall

Dudley, Claude W. The "windfall" tax levy. Tax Mag. 14(11):651-653, 695-696. November 1936. (Published at 205 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.)

This paper was presented at a joint meeting of the Millers' National Federation and the Spring Wheat Millers' Club in Minneapolis, Oct. 2, 1936. While it "is devoted to the application of the windfall tax to the milling industry, the principles explained are generally applicable to others who are subject to the tax."

Determination of incidence of processing tax, pp.653,695.

Textile Industry - Lancashire

Lancashire's future - II. Economist 125(4866): 402,403. Nov. 28, 1936, (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"Although the value of world trade in cotton textiles has been severely reduced since 1929, Lancashire has fully maintained her percentage share of available business recently. Japan's increasing gains are no longer being made at her expense. That was the conclusion of the first article which appeared in last week's Economist. We now propose to discuss the nature and probable effect of recent changes in the internal economy of Lancashire's cotton textile industry."

Textile Industry Statistics

Kennedy, S.J. Industry statistics in marketing management [in the textile industry]. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 31(196):702-707. December 1936. (Published by the Association. F.F. Stephan, Secretary-Treasurer and Editor, 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

Tobacco - Java

Mautner, W. Java tobacco in the world market. Netherlands Indies 4(16-17): 305-309. Sept. 1, 1936. (Issued by Dept. Econ. Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, N.I.)

Contrasts Java and Sumatra tobacco. A table gives crop production and prices from 1847 to 1915 and 1920 to 1934 with some exceptions.

Tomato Prorate Scheme - California

Currie, J.H. The tomato prorate doubled their money. Pacific Rural Press 132(17):450. Oct. 24, 1936. (Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

"The tomato prorate now operating in northern and southern California demonstrates the value of controlled marketing to producers. A recent report made by B.H. Shepley, Zone Agent for both northern and southern

California zones, clearly reveals the value of orderly marketing as administered by the Prorate Act.

"Comparison is made in this report between the month of September, 1935 when no prorate was in effect and September 1936 during which the tomato prorate was in effect... During September, 1936 the tomato prorate was in effect and excess tomatoes amounting to about 20 percent were withheld from the market during the month... the withholding of about 20 percent of the tomatoes removed the surplus and growers received a total of \$262,704 against \$127,080 for 1935 - and for less tomatoes."

Trade, Agricultural - U.S. with Territories

United States agricultural trade with territories. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(22):667-690. Nov. 30, 1936. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Contains data on trade between the United States and non-contiguous territories of agricultural and forest products.

Trade, Foreign - United States

Knappen, Theodore M. Our increasing foreign trade. Mag. Wall St. 59(2):76-79. Nov. 7, 1936. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Sub-heading: Further Export Gains in Early Prospect, But Unless Abuse of Reciprocal Principle Is Halted, Agriculture and Other Home Industries Will Be Crippled by Flood of Imports.

Trade, International

Elliott, G. A. Transfer of means-of-payment and the terms of international trade. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 2(4):481-492. November 1936. (Published at 273 Bloor St., W., Toronto, Ontario.)

"In the recent English literature of international trade theory, one element in the adjustment of the balance of international payments has been brought once more into prominence, especially with regard to unilateral payments. It is described by various writers as the transfer of 'purchasing power', or of 'buying power', or of 'means of payment', or as a 'shift in demand schedules', which induces the receiving country to buy more goods and services and the paying country to buy less goods and services 'in the absence of price changes.' This factor in the adjustment of the balance of payments was implied by Adam Smith, Ricardo, and Wheatley. Longfield referred to it explicitly. Bastable mentioned it in a journal article and Nicholson placed considerable emphasis on it. Mill, however, omitted it from his analysis. After 1900 it dropped from sight until 1918 when it cropped up again in a controversy in which Taussig, Wicksell, and Hollander took part. It was noticed in Viner's Canada's Balance and by 1931 had been developed considerably by Wilson, Ohlin, and Robertson..."

"It is the purpose of this paper to examine some minor points in the treatment of this problem at the hands of Pigou, Ohlin, and Iversen."

Whittlesey, Charles R. Governmental controls and the theory of international trade and finance. Quart. Jour. Econ. 61(1):90-105. November 1936. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

World Trade 8(9):1-19. November 1936. (Published at 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France.)

"This number [of World Trade] is devoted to the survey of currency and foreign trade problems carried out with the collaboration of seventeen leading economists by the Joint Committee of the Carnegie Endowment and the International Chamber [of Commerce]. It contains a special analysis of the various reports and of the conclusions of the Committee of experts attached to the Joint Committee, and a number of specially interesting quotations from the reports. The text of the International Chamber's 13-points reconstruction program, based on the above-mentioned survey, is reproduced in full."

Included in this survey are quotations from the report by Professor Bertil G. Ohlin, the Swedish economist, in which he outlines "his views as to how international economic institutions should be modified in order to ensure the maximum of economic progress in the future, due account being taken of existing political and social conditions."

Trade Agreements and the Southern States

Hull, Cordell. The trade agreements program. Prog. Farmer (Car.-Va.ed) 51(9):6, 57. September 1936. (Published at 821 North Nineteenth St., Birmingham, Ala.)

A discussion of the trade agreements program and its relation to Southern agriculture. A brief review is given of some of the historical background.

Wages - Estonia

Rise of wages in Estonia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 60(2):63. Oct. 12, 1936. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.)

"Agricultural wages in Estonia have continued to rise during the current year, the average increase for all categories of workers together amounting to 18 percent. This is mainly attributed to the shortage of labour." A table shows the average monthly wages paid to agricultural workers on yearly or seasonal contracts from 1933 to 1936.

Wages - Japan

Wages of farm hands in Japan in 1935. Indus. and Labour Inform. 60(3):98. Oct. 19, 1936. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.)

Gives daily wages and index numbers for workers hired by the day or the year and for seasonal workers.

Wages - New Zealand

Wages in New Zealand agriculture. New award for the pastoral industry. Indus. and Labour Inform. 60(2):62-63. Oct. 12, 1936. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.)

"An agreement has been reached in New Zealand between representatives of the Sheep Owners' Federation and the New Zealand Workers' Union, and has been embodied in an award by the Arbitration Court, covering rates of pay and conditions of work for the forthcoming shearing season. The award marks a considerable improvement for the workers, wages being increased by more than 30 percent, and in some categories by more than 50 percent."

Wheat - Marketing - Western Canada

Working, Holbrook. The timing of wheat marketing in Western Canada. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 13(2):33-64. October 1936. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

"The marketing of wheat from Western Canada is profoundly influenced at all stages by the timing of deliveries by farmers. Country deliveries tend to follow a definite pattern, a conspicuous feature of which is the rapid rate at which the first 56-74 percent of deliveries have been made during each of the past 15 seasons. The percentage delivered thus rapidly depends on price judgments, which influence the length of the period of rapid marketing more than the rate of delivery within it. During August-January the amounts marketed weekly tend to be directly proportional to the total to be delivered during the season. The percentages delivered weekly depend chiefly on the weather and the stage of completion of deliveries. Widespread introduction of the combine advanced the start of rapid marketing by about 15 days and the '25 percent point' by nearly three weeks.

"After the end of January, the rate of delivery in million bushels per week depends chiefly on the quantity which has been held back for deferred marketing, which has varied from 29 to 95 million bushels (12 to 27 percent of the seasonal total). The tendency has been to market a definite proportion of this remainder each month. The proportional distribution of deferred deliveries among months has varied somewhat from year to year under the influence of contemporary price tendencies. Since 1928-29 there has been a marked trend toward longer postponement of such deliveries as have been delayed until after January.

"On the basis of these and other tendencies, the course of marketings during 1936-37 may be predicted with considerable confidence. The '25 percent point' in deliveries was reached four days earlier than predicted; the '50 percent point,' one day earlier. It remains to be seen how well predictions for deliveries later in the season will be fulfilled."

Wheat - Export Problem - Pacific Northwest

Mallon, Alfred E. Pacific Northwest wheat export problem. Modern Miller 63(48): 18. Nov. 28, 1936. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

"Alfred E. Mallon, vice-president Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., in charge of export sales speaking before the National Foreign Trade Convention in Chicago, Nov. 20, on the Pacific Northwest wheat export problem reviewed the grain situation in the Pacific Northwest, the past efforts to relieve the existing situation and advanced the conclusion that the agriculture question of the United States is primarily an export problem!"

Mr. Mallon's talk is presented in full.

Also in Northwest. Miller 188(6):493. Nov. 25, 1936.

Wheat - Milling in Bond - France

Milling of wheat in bond again permitted in France. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(22):658-660. Nov. 30, 1936. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

"Based on a report by Assistant Agricultural Attaché L.D. Mallory, Paris."

"A modified system of milling wheat in bond was established in France by a decree of October 29, 1936. This replaces the milling-in-bond regime existing under the old temporary-admission system which was abolished by the law of August 15, 1936... The gist of the new system is contained in the first article of the decree of October 29, 1936."

The first article of the decree is quoted.

Wheat - Processing - United States

Kendrick, M. Slade. The processing tax on wheat. Amer. Econ. Rev. 26(4): 621-636. December 1936. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"This tax illustrates the other side of the doctrine that 'the power to tax is the power to destroy.' The processing of wheat was taxed 30 cents a bushel, or 51 percent of the value of this grain at the time of the initial levy of the tax, not to cripple the industry of growing wheat but to aid it. This tax was on the whole collected efficiently, despite the difficulties that arose in its administration. Moreover, as measured by the ratio of the tax liability for processing wheat, to the number of bushels processed, the effectiveness of the administration of this tax was improved considerably by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the second year of its levy. A large revenue was realized in both years. The economic effects of the processing tax on wheat were: a shifting forward of the burden of the tax; a small decline in the consumption of wheat; and possibly some contribution to economic recovery through the redistribution of credit resources brought about by the tax." - p.621.

The incidence of the tax, pp.628-632.

Wool

Wendzel, Julius T. The mill demand for wool and inter-textile competition.

Rev. Econ. Statis. 18(4):172-182. November 1936. (Published at Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

"The present paper throws some light on the factors underlying that drastic decline in wool consumption by United States mills which took place during the post-war period, and which, in spite of the heartening recovery in 1935, still causes considerable concern among members of the wool industry. A study of the structure of that industry, together with historical observation, permitted us to form the hypothesis that the decline in wool consumption was considerably influenced by relative prices and that, therefore, the decline was to a considerable extent in the nature of a price-induced displacement of wool by silk and rayon. This hypothesis was supported by both total and partial relationships found in correlation studies covering the years 1922-34.

"The elasticity of the line of relationship between wool consumption and wool prices was found to range well below unity but so sufficiently above zero as to suggest the possibility of an appreciable influence of wool prices on wool consumption.

"Unfortunately our study gives no adequate basis for anticipating the level of wool consumption in the future."

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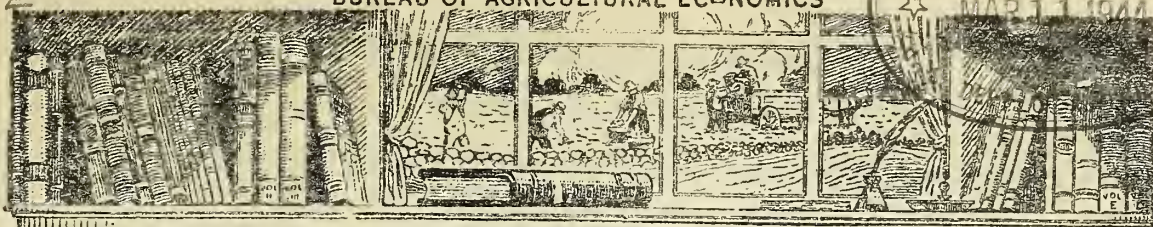
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to the welfare of the States than the
proper management of lands.

George Washington

Vol. 11

February 1937

No. 2

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews.....	99-106
Murray, A.T.: Recent economic changes in New Zealand, by W.B. Sutch.....	99
Murray, A.T.: Agricultural organization in New Zealand; a survey of land utilization, farm organization, finance and marketing, by Horace Belshaw, D.O. Williams, F.B. Stephens, E. J. Fawcett, and H. R. Rodwell.....	101
Murray, A.T.: Recovery measures in New Zealand; a comparison with the New Deal in the United States, by Horace Belshaw....	102
Shepherd, Geoffrey: Agricultural prices..... First edition, by F. L. Thomsen.....	103
Hannay, Annie M.: La politique française du blé depuis la guerre, by Robert Groisne; and Le problème du blé en France, by Maurice Touzet.....	104
 Descriptive Notes and Abstracts.....	 107-129
Farley, Miriam S. Agricultural adjustment under the new deal..	107
Commission internationale de l'embellissement de la vie rurale. Bulletin..... No. 12.....	110
U. S. President's committee on crop insurance. Report and recommendations.....	112
Winakor, Arthur H. Capacity to pay current debts.....	114
Löwe, Adolf. Economics and sociology.....	117
Englehorn, Alfred J. Land classification as a basis for land appraisal and equalization of tax assessments... Nevada township, Story county, Iowa.....	122
Tax research foundation. 1936 supplement to tax systems of the world... Sixth edition 1935 supplement.....	127
 Bibliographies.....	 129-130
New Periodical.....	130
Selected List of Recent Reviews.....	130-135
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character.....	136-140
State Publications.....	141-145
Periodical Articles.....	146-180
Notes.....	180-184

Agricultural Economics Literature is prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is issued monthly except in July and August.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Sutch, W. B. Recent economic changes in New Zealand. Introduction by Hon. Walter Nash. 164pp. (Auckland, Christchurch etc. N. Z.) Institute of Pacific relations, New Zealand council, 1936. 280.1993 Su8

This book is largely an account of the experience of government participation in commodity marketing in New Zealand. To a considerable extent, the present volume is a sequel to Dr. Sutch's "Price Fixing in New Zealand" published in 1932 while he was a member of the faculty of Columbia University.

New Zealand has long been noted for its advanced social legislation. "Recent Economic Changes in New Zealand" is concerned with another phase of government activity in which New Zealand takes an advance position. The Dominion has recently embarked upon a policy of guaranteeing prices for some farm commodities. At present this policy is confined to dairy products. One of the valuable aspects of the book is that the author indicates the economic problems of New Zealand in relation to the present experiment and the government experience with commodity marketing since the War.

Dr. Sutch sketches the New Zealand economy in his opening chapters with a view to emphasizing the vulnerable position of the economy with respect to fluctuations in world prices. In general, the Dominion is mainly dependent upon specialized pastoral production. There is one principal market: the United Kingdom. To an extraordinary degree the country is dependent upon exports of butter, cheese, lamb, mutton and wool. In fact, New Zealand has the highest per capita export trade in the world.

The decline in world agricultural prices with the onset of the depression was disastrous to the Dominion's major industries. New Zealand farmers were suddenly confronted with falling farm prices while the cost of production declined slowly. Moreover, the United Kingdom had become the dumping ground for world agricultural surpluses and, at the same time, had begun increasing trade barriers for the protection of domestic agriculture.

"Since New Zealand was so largely dependent on the export market, the main depression problem was to bridge the gap between farm costs and farm prices. Consequently, government measures were chiefly aimed at reducing the cost of production. Special laws were passed reducing all rents and interest by 20 percent; government employees' salaries were cut from 15 to 25 percent; the Arbitration Court made a general order reducing all wage awards by 10 percent; a virtual moratorium was placed on farm debts; and freight rates of the government-owned railroads were reduced.

This description of the New Zealand economy and the depression measures leads into what appears to be Dr. Sutch's principal thesis. That is, the present policy of guaranteed prices has come about through an

evolutionary process of public opinion which has developed along with the growth of government aid in marketing. During and for a short time after, the World War, most of New Zealand's export products were commandeered by the Government, which controlled transportation and distribution. Coincident with the return to private marketing, the post-war period of price declines set in. The good prices received in the days of the war-time controls and the experience of the post-war depression were an incentive to farmers to demand the unification and supervision of the marketing of their products. Parliament passed the Meat Export Control Act in the 1921-22 session which set up a control board for the meat industry. From 1922 onward the control board movement spread to other farm products: Dairy products, fruit, wheat and flour, poultry, and tobacco. With the exception of the dairy products board which for a time assumed absolute control, the power of the boards was confined to an agency capacity with respect to the sale, preparation, storage, and shipment of the product. At the time, it was regarded that the chief purpose of the boards was to protect the farmer from unreasonable charges for the handling and marketing of his products.

The government assumed new responsibilities in marketing as an outcome of the Ottawa Agreement in 1932. While, in general, New Zealand was able to obtain valuable tariff preferences in the British market, exports of meat were restricted by import quotas. Consequently, the New Zealand government became involved in the problem of regulating the flow of supplies to the United Kingdom.

The chapter on guaranteed prices for dairy products contains a brief description of the scheme with some observations by the author as to its probable operation. Dr. Sutch points out the advanced social viewpoint as expressed by the preamble to the Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936, which states as part of its purpose "... to ensure to producers an adequate remuneration for services rendered to the community."

Under the terms of this act all the butter and cheese for export after August 1, 1936, becomes the property of the government. The farmer is paid in full at a fixed price for butter and cheese as soon as his product is placed on board the export steamer. The produce is sold on behalf of the government by the Primary Products Department which is created by the Act. Dr. Sutch discusses some of the problems which the new policy of guaranteed prices engenders. The general principle involved in the Act is that if the amount realized by the government in selling the produce does not equal the amount paid the farmers, the loss will be offset by surpluses realized in future years. For this reason a Dairy Industry Account is set up. Any short time deficiencies may be carried in this account as an overdraft. Dr. Sutch feels that any serious deficiency could be met by increased taxation, a long term loan from the public, or remain as an overdraft to be carried by the Reserve Bank. He also suggests that a deficiency could be balanced by the possible surplus from other products subsequently brought under the act. - A. T. Murray,
Junior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Belshaw, Horace, Williams, D. O., Stephens, F. B., Fawcett, E. J., and Rodwell, H. R. Agricultural organization in New Zealand; a survey of land utilization, farm organization, finance and marketing... Published for the New Zealand institute of Pacific relations. 818pp. Melbourne, London(etc.) Melbourne university press in association with Oxford university press 1936. (Institute of Pacific relations. International research series) 281.1993 B41

This large volume is a symposium by twenty-eight contributors which deals in a comprehensive way with New Zealand agriculture. The book is mainly valuable as a reference. The thirty-six chapters are organized into four sections. Part I, the Introduction, is concerned with the more general aspects of New Zealand agriculture; Part II deals with the factors affecting land utilization; Part III contains ten chapters on farming technique; and Part IV is a survey of processing and marketing.

As a consequence of the scope, size, and the large number of contributors involved, the organization of the material presents a tremendous editorial problem. It is this factor which detracts from the readability of the book. Many chapters are repetitious with respect to other chapters. Partly, this situation arises out of the fact that a number of the contributors in developing their subject draw upon background material which has been utilized in other chapters. While this method indicates the relationships and the proper perspective for the particular subject, it suggests that a different organization of the material would have eliminated much of this difficulty.

The book affords a wealth of source material over a wide range of agricultural subjects. In the field of agricultural economics a number of chapters discuss in detail such subjects as land tenure, taxation, agricultural credit, cooperation, agricultural labor, markets and price movements for the various important commodities, government policy, and agricultural relief.

One of the interesting aspects of the book is the method of approach which analyzes a wide variety of subjects in terms of land utilization. The joint editor, D. O. Williams, places considerable emphasis on influence of the government measures in settling the country and financing purchase of the land. Broadly speaking, since the nineties, government policy has centered around the promotion of denser settlement of the country by encouraging smaller holdings. One of the major obstacles toward this end has been the fact that a large part of the best land had tended to gravitate into large estates. In order to counteract this influence, graduated land taxes were imposed and a program of land repurchase and subdivision for resale instituted.

The repurchased land, together with other public lands, was sold to settlers and farmers on extremely generous terms. The general tendency has been to make them even more so. By 1920, a 5 percent deposit with the balance spread over 19 years had become typical. Parliament in the 1921-22 session passed the so-called "hardship clause." This Act provided for five years grace when "owing to a decrease in the price of stock or produce, or to general financial stringency, payments of unpaid installments would be a cause of undue hardship." Subsequent acts in 1924 and 1926 went still further in spreading payments over 34 1/2 years and reducing the down payment to 3 percent of the purchase price.

While government policy has been consciously directed toward farmer ownership of the land, there has been a remarkable growth of government leases. Probably for the Dominion as a whole the farm land under lease from the government exceeds that which is privately owned. Although this condition prevails more frequently in certain types of farming, particularly in connection with sheep raising, it extends fairly generally to all types. Government leases have come under the same ameliorating influence as repurchased land and the general tendency has been to revise the rents downward and even postpone them under certain conditions. The popularity of the government lease has been increasing in spite of government inducements to purchase the land.

Much of the chapters on processing and marketing is given over to a detailed exposition of these topics for each of the major commodities. For example, the chapter on "Marketing of Meat" discusses such matters as the internal and external markets, the major, minor, and subsidiary meat products, distribution channel for local consumption, preparation of export meats, transportation problems, the frozen beef trade, methods of sale, and general supply trends. About the same method is followed in the chapters relating to farming technique. An exhaustive case study is made for each of the major farming enterprises. - A. T. Murray, Junior, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Belshaw, Horace. Recovery measures in New Zealand; a comparison with the New Deal in the United States. 6lpp. Wellington, New Zealand institute of Pacific relations, 1936. (New Zealand institute of Pacific relations. New Zealand papers no. 2) 280.1993 B41

This booklet is a brief description of the government measures in New Zealand during the depression and a comparison with the New Deal in the United States. One of the outstanding merits of this study is that it provides a well rounded and summarized description of the New Zealand economy as a whole. In this respect it has a definite advantage over the two books reviewed above.

With the aid of a few tables Belshaw indicates the main economic characteristics of the Dominion. He shows that the New Zealand economy is mainly based on grassland farming. Before the depression the value of farm production was about 54 percent of the national income and 65 percent of the value of all production. In addition, many nonfarming industries, trades and professions are directly dependent on agriculture. The development of the country has resulted in heavy private and public indebtedness, which tends to increase the rigidity of the costs of production. The Dominion relies to an unusual degree on the overseas trade. Because of this high degree of dependence on the export market, the world depression was transmitted into New Zealand by the heavy fall in export prices.

Belshaw points out that, in the main, recovery measures in New Zealand centered around measures designed to decrease the farmer's costs and thereby reduce the disparity between export prices. These operations included wage reductions, statutory reductions in interest rates, mortgage moratoriums, the compulsory writing down of excessive liabilities of farm mortgages, and the depreciation of the exchange rate on London.

The author indicates some striking contrasts between the recovery measures of New Zealand and the United States. For example, there was no expansion of public works expenditure to provide employment in the Dominion. On the contrary, it was contracted, largely because it was believed that borrowing for public works would hinder the government's policy of cost reductions. There was a smaller admixture of social legislation in the New Zealand program, partly because of the intense absorption of the government in reducing price disparities as a means to recovery, and partly because more had already been done than in the United States.

In his section on agricultural measures, Belshaw discusses some of the distinctions in the interpretation of the concept of "parity price" in the two countries. In the United States part of the objective was to restore the purchasing power of individual agricultural commodities to the level existing in a previous period. In New Zealand the emphasis was placed on a general index covering all farm prices for the purpose of comparison with indexes which were regarded as roughly measuring changes in farm costs. The restoration of any particular relationship between prices and costs was never explicitly advocated. Rather, the fact of disparity was accepted, and measures were taken to reduce it and to relieve farmers for whom the gap was still too great by a reduction in mortgage principal. For the rest, the final margin of adjustment necessary would be made by the individual efforts of farmers through improved cultural methods, by increases in production, and, it was hoped, by some rise in world prices. - A. T. Murray, Junior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Thomsen, F. L. Agricultural prices... First edition. 471pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1936. 284.3 T38
Contains bibliographies.

The scope and purpose of this book is clearly set forth in the following quotations from the preface:

"During the past decade much progress has been made in price analysis. There has resulted a large amount of information about prices, which is to be found scattered among hundreds of articles in scientific journals, mimeographed circulars, outlook releases, and printed bulletins. To many students and to others interested in the study of agricultural prices, such a collection is largely unavailable and incomprehensible without sifting and synthesis... This volume represents an attempt to fill this obvious need for a textbook in agricultural prices by assembling, in a form suitable for instruction, the most usable of these scattered materials...

"... The book is not a commentary on the present economic situation of agriculture or of the individual commodities included in the last seven chapters, but a collection of principles designed to prepare the student for making such evaluations in the light of changing supply and demand conditions..."

The author has done his job well. He has brought together contributions from dozens of different sources, winnowed out the irrelevant

material and thrown the whole together into a usable text.

The first twenty-four chapters deal with principles of price determination (or "discovery") and methods of price analysis and forecasting. The remaining seven chapters each deal with a specific agricultural commodity. The treatment is realistic throughout, the discussion generally being based upon actual market price, quantity and other pertinent data taken from established statistical sources.

The discussion within each chapter hangs together admirably, although the organization of the chapters (that is, of the book as a whole) seems to the reviewer rather rambling. As the reader finishes one chapter and begins the next, in several cases he feels that he is passing into unexpectedly different territory without much explanation of the reasons, or even without much reason, for entering that piece of territory at that particular time. But there is no harm done. The field is new, and no doubt the author wrestled long and hard at the job of organization, and has done a creditable job with refractory material.

The only part of the field that the reviewer feels is neglected in the book is that of imperfect competition. The importance of this element in price determination is enormous. It could have permeated the whole book and been given several chapters of specific discussion as well. But imperfect competition is a controversial subject, and opinions differ as to its value. The author's reasons for leaving it out are probably just as good as the reviewer's for wishing it were in. - Geoffrey Shepherd, Associate Professor Department of Economics and Sociology, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Groisne, Robert. *La politique française du blé depuis la guerre.* 203pp. Paris, Librairie technique et économique, 1936. 281.359 G89
Bibliography, pp. [199]-200.

Touzet, Maurice. *Le problème du blé en France, et sa solution législative actuelle avec le commentaire des décrets-lois du 30 octobre 1935.* 217pp. Bordeaux, Impr. R. Samie, 1936. 281.359 T64

Two books dealing with the wheat problem in France and the measures to solve it adopted by the French Government have recently been received by the library. The story is the same but the approach is different.

In Groisne's book conditions on the French wheat market before and after the world war are briefly contrasted, and the latter are shown to be such as to call for increased production and restricted consumption in order to reduce imports to a minimum. To increase production measures of direct encouragement to the producer included improved methods of cultivation, selection of seed, mechanization, use of fertilizers,

electrification of the country district, drainage and irrigation, restripping of separate parcels of land, provision of labor, agricultural training and cooperation. Other less direct measures were concerned with insuring to the producer a remunerative price for his wheat.

But, inasmuch as efforts to raise the level of production could not produce immediate results, recourse was also had to reduction of wheat consumption to be brought about by prohibition of importation, a restriction of the uses of wheat and the use of substitutes in the manufacture of flour. Other factors contributed to reduce the consumption of wheat. They were improved living standards, the weekly closing of bakeries, and the poor quality of the bread. The author finds that the policy followed in France from August 1, 1921 to 1929 produced tangible results and that on the whole the end justified the means for the time being. But he also points out that the policy was short-sighted, and that the State lacked information on the condition of the market, that its policy was unstable and poorly organized, and that it showed itself too sensitive to public opinion. Hence there was no preparation for the consequences of overproduction and the change on the world market.

The events of the period from July 1929 to July 1932 are discussed under the headings of stoppage of importation, search for new markets, and organization of the domestic market. The author believes that the policy of the French Government with regard to the crisis of 1929 was not only a failure, but that it constituted a mortgage on the future.

The intervention of nature with abundant harvests in 1933 and 1934, the disastrous fall of wheat prices, and the intervention of the Government with the fixing of a minimum price, and the final return to a free market are discussed. After attempting what the author calls one of the most extensive experiments in directed economy ever made in France, the Government had to recognize its powerlessness before the economic laws.

Touzet gives a brief survey of the causes of the world wheat crisis to support his thesis that, while the crisis in France was not a direct consequence of world conditions, the fall of French wheat prices was determined by the fall of prices on the world market. Three main reasons are suggested to explain the fall of the price of wheat in Chicago from 140 cents a bushel in 1928 to 52 cents in 1932, following relatively small increases in production. They are, that in countries that have attained the present stage of civilization, consumption does not vary from one year to another in accordance with prices, that since 1925 there has been a slight but continuous overproduction apparently due to permanent causes, and that world wheat prices are not determined by the sale of the total world wheat crop, but depend solely on the sales made by the exporting to the importing countries. It is shown that there is no relation between the price of wheat and the consumption of bread in civilized countries, and that the price of bread does not vary in a parallel line with the price of wheat. Hence it would seem that an increase in demand is not likely to play a major role in the solution of the world wheat problem. Nor does there seem to be much hope as far as supply is concerned in view of the failure of restriction of production in the main wheat-pro-

ducing countries. The author concludes that the French farmer cannot count on an improvement in world prices to bring about an increase in domestic wheat prices. And that, he feels, justifies the efforts of the French Government since 1929 to maintain French prices at a level above that of world prices, though he proposes to show that these measures were often ill-advised and uneconomical, and that they have been largely responsible for the crisis they were meant to avert.

He points to decreased consumption as one of the main causes of the wheat crisis in France. Prices could have been maintained with the help of the tariff even in the face of the falling world market had domestic consumption not fallen below production. Two reasons are adduced for this, namely, a higher standard of living among the consumers and a post-war deterioration in the quality of French bread. The latter is shown to be due in large measure to Government regulation of the composition of flour. Since 1929 the bread has improved, but it is still far below the standard of pre-war bread.

A second cause of the wheat crisis in France is found in overproduction. Up to 1929 encouragement of production is shown to have been logical. But after the crash of world prices domestic overproduction became a serious menace to French wheat prices. A law of December 1, 1929 authorized the Minister of Agriculture to fix a minimum amount of domestic wheat to be used by millers and to oblige millers who imported wheat to re-export within three months an equal quantity of flour. Instead of using this authority in moderation the Government neglected to restrict production and raised wheat prices to absurd proportions.

Nature, by producing the large harvests of 1933 and 1934, set at naught the attempt to overrule the law of supply and demand. The minimum price laws were faced by hurdles impossible to cross and had many unfortunate economic and social consequences. A change of policy was inaugurated and carried on by the Flandin and Laval Governments. A law of December 24, 1934 provided for restriction of acreage and abolition of the minimum price. Other measures were adopted for the improvement of the wheat market. At the end of July 1935 French wheat was at its lowest price in a century. Then suddenly the price went up and rose from 50 francs to the neighborhood of 80 francs at the beginning of September. A decree-law of October 30, 1935 provides for the evaluation of the harvest and the determination of the amounts to be reabsorbed or imported in years of excess production or of deficiency and measures for effecting this. The consequences of this legislation are discussed. Limitation of production seems to the author the best way to avoid a return of the recent grain crisis. But no workable method has been found of doing this. He therefore suggests that protection be extended also to other grains, to fruits and vegetables, and to livestock. The second part of the book is an analysis of wheat legislation, and an appendix contains the principal laws on the organization and defence of the wheat market in force on January 1, 1936. -
Annie M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Bureau of
Agricultural Economics

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Adjustment

Farley, Miriam S. Agricultural adjustment under the new deal. 50pp. New York, American council, Institute of Pacific relations, 1936. (American council papers, no. 3. American council, Institute of Pacific relations) 280.9 In782A no.3

Prepared for the sixth International conference of the Institute of Pacific relations... Yosemite, California, August 15 to 29, 1936.

Bibliography, p. 40.

"The program of agricultural adjustment carried out under the New Deal shattered American precedent both in its scope and in its methods. Whether considered as an agent of recovery from depression, an experiment in national planning, or a study in agricultural economics, the AAA is of both national and international significance."

"Uncertainties make it impossible at the present time to appraise the permanent value of the first large-scale experiment in national regulation of agriculture ever undertaken in the United States. Among the questions which the future holds are these: (1) will any substantial improvement be seen in either domestic or foreign markets for American agricultural produce; (2) if not, will technical measures, such as preservation of soil fertility and regional shifts to assure more efficient utilization of the land, be sufficient to solve the fundamental economic problems arising from maladjustments in price, supply and demand; (3) if not, will public opinion support a thoroughgoing policy of planned production control; (4) will such a policy be possible without continued use of government subsidies; (5) will any effective policy of this kind necessitate constitutional changes; (6) to the extent that a policy of planning and rationalization is adopted, what provision will be made for the labor thus displaced; (7) will the trend toward rationalization and mechanization tend to promote large-scale, 'factory' farms, and to intensify class distinctions and labor problems in agriculture?"

"On the answers to these questions depends, perhaps, the possibility of grafting the principle of planned economy upon the traditional structure of American agriculture. The answers will be conditioned in large part by future developments in the fields of national prosperity, both agricultural and general, of the balance of political parties and forces, and of war and peace." - Foreword and closing paragraphs.

Agricultural Associations

Guide international des associations agricoles adhérentes à la C.I.P.A. vol. II. Amérique - Asie - Australie (avec un appendice au vol. I et des notes) 146pp. Rome, Imprimerie de la Chambre des députés, 1936. 225 G94

At head of title: Institut international d'agriculture. Commission internationale permanente des associations agricoles (C.I.P.A.)

This is a guide to the agricultural associations in North and

South America, Asia, Oceania, Europe and the Union of South Africa which are members of the Permanent International Commission of Agricultural Associations. The information listed includes the address of the association, its form of organization, its main aims, and its method of administration. Official and private societies are listed, some of them composed of individual members, some of collective members, and some of both.

Agricultural Credit - China

Yu, Peo. Associations de crédit mutuel rural et associations similaires en Chine (Ts'ing-houei). Ouvrage honoré d'une subvention de l'Institut des hautes études chinoises de l'Université de Paris. 157pp. Paris, Domat-Montchrestien, 1936. 284.2 Y9

Bibliography, pp. [143]-148.

This is a study of China's prevailing form of mutual agricultural credit dispensed by the Ts'ing-houei. According to the author it is based on friendship. Anyone in need of credit can initiate a Ts'ing-houei. For example, should he need a hundred dollars, he would appeal to possibly ten of his friends. The first year he would receive from his ten associates a sum of one hundred dollars which he would return in a given time by annual payments, beginning the second year. The next year the second associate would pay no dues and would receive the sum of one hundred dollars, the amount of the subscriptions of the other members of the society. All the members would continue to pay their subscriptions until each had received the same sum. The author describes the aims of this system of credit and the types of persons who can profit by it. He distinguishes three main types of societies and discusses their functions.

Agricultural Credit - France

Grégy, Maurice. Le crédit agricole en France. 51pp. Paris, Vigot Frères, 1935. 284.2 G86

Thèse - École libre des sciences politiques, Paris.

Bibliography, p. [51]

An account of the history and development of agricultural credit in France, including its original organization, the sources of credit including the Crédit Foncier, the Bank of France, and the mutual credit banks, the types of loans, long-term, intermediate, and short-term, loans to individuals and to societies, and the resources that are available to supply the credit.

Rouveroux, Pierre. Crédit & banques au service des agriculteurs; renseignements pratiques. Préfaces de L. Tardy...Henry Girard...186pp. Paris, Librairie agricole et horticole de la Maison rustique [1936] 284.2 R76

This is a compendium of practical information for the use of the farmer in need of credit. It suggests the various circumstances under which the farmer may need to have recourse to credit, the guarantees that he can offer, the different operations that precede the obtaining of funds, and the accredited loan associations to which he can apply.

Agricultural Prices - Central Europe

Abel, Wilhelm. Agrarkrisen und agrarkonjunktur in Mitteleuropa vom 13. bis zum 19. Jahrhundert. 179pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1935. 281.17 Ab3
Bibliographical foot-notes.

A study of long-term price fluctuations of agricultural products and especially of grain in France, Germany, Northern Italy, and England from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century shows a striking resemblance between the price and wages movements and the development of agriculture and the increase in population. The survey traces an upswing in the thirteenth and at the beginning of the fourteenth century; decline and stagnation from the middle of the fourteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century; upswing in the sixteenth century and in Western Europe in the first half of the seventeenth century; decline and stagnation up to the beginning of the eighteenth century in Germany and to the middle of the eighteenth century in the rest of Central Europe, and upswing from the middle of the eighteenth century to the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

An appendix gives tables showing prices of wheat and rye in some countries of Central Europe from 1201 to 1910 in ten-year averages; wages in England from 1261 to 1890 in ten-year averages; and wheat and rye prices in Europe and America annually from 1801 to 1830. - Annie M. Hannay.

Agriculture - Bulgaria

Sofia. Institut po zemledelska ikonomiia. Types of farming in Lovetch county, by Professor Jan S. Mollov and Clayton E. Whipple. 55pp. Sofia, Pechatnitsa P. K. Ovcharov, 1935. 281.177 So2T

Text and added title in Bulgarian; summary in English.

At head of title: Trudove na Instituta po zemledelska ikonomiia pri Agronomo-lesovudskiia fakultet na Universiteta...

"Types of farming in Lovetch County' is the result of a study connected with the demonstration program in agricultural education and extension developed in Lovetch County as a result of a cooperative arrangement between the ministry of national economy and Near East Foundation." Lovetch County was selected as typical of agricultural conditions and climate and as being representative of different types of farming. Tables show that "41% of the total land is cultivable of which no less than 95% is planted to crops, chiefly the cereal grains. A knowledge of land utilization and of the numbers of domestic animals over a period of years can also be learned from these tables."

Three agricultural regions are distinguished and described. - Annie M. Hannay.

Annuaire International de Législation Agricole - 1935

International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, XXVème année - 1935. 925pp. Rome, 1936. 30.5 In82

In the foreword to this volume of international agricultural legislation passed in 1935 attention is called to the predominance of legislation dealing with the movement and sale of agricultural products, and to legislation on agricultural credit, agrarian reform, and agricultural contracts. The main topics covered are agricultural and commercial statistics, trade in agricultural products, fertilizers, and livestock, financial and tariff legislation, crop and livestock production, agricultural organization and education, plant diseases and pests, cooperation, insurance, and agricultural credit, landed property and land settlement, the relation between capital and labor in agriculture, and rural hygiene. - Annie M. Hannay.

Banking and Business - American Negroes

Harris, Abram Lincoln. The negro as capitalist; a study of banking and business among American negroes. 205pp. Philadelphia, The American academy of political and social science, 1936. (Monographs of the American academy of political and social science... no. 2) 284 H242

"[The author] presents in his monograph the first study of the Negro's struggle to gain economic status and social respectability by erecting within the larger framework of capitalism a small world of Negro business enterprise. From the standpoint of capital invested the most important business in which the Negro engages is banking. Negro banks in the United States have had a stormy history. From two in 1899 their number rose to thirty-five in 1924, but the depression took its toll and at present there are only twelve in operation. [The author] investigates all these banks, analyzing their financial structure and the character of their administration, the causes of their failure and the qualitative and quantitative character of their business. His discussion will interest the banker and business man as well as the student of race relations and the thoughtful general reader."

Commission Internationale de l'Embellissement de la Vie Rurale - 1935

Commission internationale de l'embellissement de la vie rurale. Bulletin... no. 12. Vme Congrès international pour l'embellissement de la vie rurale tenu a Diekirch du 20 au 23 juillet 1935 et a Bruxelles du 24 au 31 juillet 1935. Rapports. 344pp. Louvain, Secrétariat général [1935] 281.29 C73

The program of the Congress included papers on the distribution of small rural properties after the War by private initiative or by State intervention; remedies for the rural exodus and unemployment; and the importance of popular art and domestic handicrafts for the advancement of rural life.

Section I, Contents: Consideraciones sobre mejoras y embellecimiento de la vida rural, by Manuel Pena Echevert. -pp. 3-6; The increase in

small land holdings in the United States, by [M] L. Wilson. -pp. 7-15; Rapport sur la diffusion de la petite propriété rurale en France après la guerre, by André Cramois. -pp. 16-17. (In France a recent survey has shown that of more than 4 million farms 2 million are less than 5 hectares in extent, while only 400,000 exceed 50 hectares. Hence post-war state aid to small farmers has consisted for the most part in the provision of credit for the acquisition or improvement of small family farms); L'accroissement du nombre des petites propriétés rurales en Hongrie après la guerre, by Charles Schandl. -pp. 18-20. (Hungary's post-war agrarian reform is shown to have largely consisted in the acquisition of land for distribution to small settlers, the construction of rural houses, and the leasing of land.); La formazione postbellica di piccola proprietà coltivatrice in Italia, by G. Lorenzoni. -pp. 21-32. (An account of the post-war establishment of small family farms in Italy); Luxembourg. Diffusion de la petite propriété rurale après la guerre par l'intervention de l'État, report, presented by the Fédération des Associations Agricoles du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. -pp. 33-35. (A table shows the subdivision of landed property in Luxembourg and the prevalence of small farms. Measures are outlined for the improvement of agricultural conditions.); Three articles on the agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia by Antonín Pavel are L'étendue et les premières suites de la réforme foncière en Tchécoslovaquie, pp. 36-37; Les résultats économiques et sociaux de la réforme foncière en Tchécoslovaquie, pp. 38-39; and D'autres possibilités de procéder à la colonisation intérieure en Tchécoslovaquie; Tchécoslovaquie. Extension de la petite propriété paysanne après la guerre, grâce à l'intervention de l'État: réforme foncière, colonisation intérieure, leurs résultats économiques et sociaux, by Jean Pinc. -pp. 41-42; La colonisation en Tchécoslovaquie, by Antonín Prokeš. -pp. 43-45; Les résultats économiques et sociaux de la réforme foncière, by Antonín Prokeš. -pp. 46-50; Tchécoslovaquie. Diffusion de la petite propriété rurale après la guerre, by Stevan Z. Ivanic. -pp. 51-54.

Section II on the rural exodus and unemployment contains short articles with suggested solutions by Messrs. Winter and Cariers of Luxembourg, Maarten Claes, L. Cools, S. F. Cortvriendt, Louis de Grelle, Marie Dinon, Em. Geerkens, Albert Gillet, Josse Goris, Firmin Graftiau, C. Gryson, K. Hambrouck, G. Hayen, Fl. Hoylaerts, L. Hubin, Rémi Jurdant, Mr. Lambilliotte, E. H. Pieck, L. Poncin, Jean Ryffranck, Jules Soyeur, René Van Haesendonck, Raymond Sultus, L. Van Impe, and E. Van Ormelingen of Belgium; Aurelio Carnicer, Fernando Martin-Sanchez Julia, Jose Mallart, and José Sanchez Anido of Spain; Charles P. Loomis of the United States; Messrs. Vastine and Patier of France, France Angelini of Italy; Karel Galla and Anna Mrskosova of Czechoslovakia; and Stevan Z. Ivanic of Yugoslavia.

Section III deals with rural arts and handicrafts, with articles by Ernest Laur, Jr., Goetschalckx; Maria Concepcion Alfaya y Lopez and Maria Paz Alfaya y Lopez, W. H. Stacy, Theodose V. Melas, Enrico Beretta, Boulka Yossifovitch-Jouyovitch, Václav Macha, Jan Malik, Joseph Picha, Jan Brandejs, and Antonín Prokeš. - Annie M. Hannay.

Cooperation - Belgium

Schertz, Erwin Friedrich. Das landwirtschaftliche genossenschaftswesen in Belgien. 259pp. Berlin. Spaeth & Linde, 1936. 280.29 F85 no. 11 (Frankfurt am Main. Universität. Institut für Genossenschaftswesen. Veröffentlichungen. Heft 11)

Bibliography, pp. [249]-259.

This is a study of agricultural cooperation in Belgium, its origin, development, essential characteristics, and functions, against a background of natural conditions and legislative operations.

Cotton Futures Market

Braun, Herbert. Das baumwolltermingeschäft. Eine untersuchung der risikoausschaltung durch termingeschäfte im handel mit nordamerikanischer baumwolle unter besonderer berücksichtigung der deutschen baumwollverarbeitenden industrie und des fertigwarenhandels. 224pp. Stuttgart, C. E. Poeschel, 1936. 280.372 B732

Bibliography, pp. 139-140.

A study of the elimination of risk in cotton future trading by hedging and on-call operations with special reference to the finishing and manufacturing industries in Germany.

Crop Insurance

U. S. President's committee on crop insurance. Report and recommendations. 46pp., processed. Washington, D. C., December 1936. 173.2 C87

"Resolutions adopted on December 3, 1936 by representatives of wheat producers," pp. 45-46.

In its letter of transmittal to the President, the Committee, which was composed of Wayne C. Taylor, A. G. Black, Ernest G. Draper, H. R. Tolley and Henry A. Wallace, chairman, states:

"The report consists of a discussion of the economic and social background for crop insurance, an examination of questions of public policy involved, a plan of crop insurance recommended by this committee, and a condensed statement of the committee's recommendations. In addition, an appendix is attached containing statistical data developed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and certain other reference material."

The recommendations of the Committee which appear on pp. 23-25 are as follows:

1. That a plan of crop insurance for wheat be recommended to Congress for consideration at an early date so that it may be put into effect on the 1938 crop.
2. That administration of any crop insurance program be a function of the Department of Agriculture, coordinated and integrated with the other programs and functions of that Department.
3. That in view of the public interest in crop insurance, including a greater degree of stability of supplies and income, and reducing prospective special measures of relief to distressed areas, the costs of storage should be borne by the Government, together with all over-

head costs of administration. Adequate funds should be made available to the administering agency to meet requirements for: A. Overhead administrative expenses. B. The purchase and handling of commodities necessary to initiate the program. C. Reserves adequate to meet extraordinary needs such as might arise out of a series of low yields during the early years of operation of the program. 4. That any proposed legislation provide for: A. Insurance of crop yields only without insurance of price. B. Employing the farmer's own average yield, as determined from a representative base period, as the basis of insurance coverage. C. Insurance of only a designated percentage of the producer's average yield. D. Determination of premiums on the basis of individual and regional loss experience. E. Payment of premiums and indemnities in kind or cash equivalent. F. Holding insurance reserves in the form of the stored commodity for which the insurance is written. G. Writing of insurance, adjustment of losses, and general local administration through local committees or boards of directors. 5. That the premiums charged the insured be such as actuarial studies and accumulated experience indicate are necessary to cover crop losses for a period of years. 6. That the administering organization be authorized to require a minimum amount of participation in the crop insurance program from counties or regions before the insurance will be sold therein. 7. That storage of wheat reserves for insurance purposes shall be made in Federally bonded warehouses or State-licensed warehouses that satisfactorily meet requirements or in other ways that will adequately protect the interests of the Government and the farmers insured. 8. That crop insurance research be continued by the Department of Agriculture in order to facilitate administration of any crop insurance program that may be instituted."

An explanation as to wherein the plan proposed differs from other governmental stabilization attempts that have had limited success or were outright failures may be found on pp. 20-21.

"First, the influence toward greater stability of supply and price which the proposed insurance plan would tend to exercise is incidental to the plan itself and not a primary objective.

"Second, under this plan no governmental agency would be in the market buying or selling the commodity for price-control purposes whereas stabilization operations have had this as their central feature. In the proposed program, the crop insurance agency would buy commodities only at a rate and to a total amount that would equal the payment of premiums in cash by farmers. Such purchases would be made at the prevailing market price and not at an attempted pegged price. Moreover, the insurance agency would not control the sale of the wheat acquired as premium payments. The sale would take place at the independent choice of the individual farmer upon settlement of his losses. For example, a farmer who in a year of loss may be entitled to receive 500 bushels of grain to cover his losses, would be at liberty to order the sale of that amount after loss adjustment.

"Third, the crop insurance agency under the proposed plan would not operate so as to invite arbitrary pressure to buy and sell at

selected times because the rate of acquisition of the commodity would be dependent wholly upon the acreage covered by crop insurance contracts and the premium rate specified in the insurance policy. Moreover, the sale of the commodity would take place, as indicated above, at the choice of individual participating farmers, at a rate which likewise would be governed largely by the degree and extent of crop losses incurred by producers."

Statistical tables presented in the Appendix includes Net Federal expenditures for agricultural relief during the 10-year period ending June 30, 1936; data from 75 sample farms in Frederick County, Maryland, showing the insurance coverage for each farm in bushels of wheat per acre, the annual premium plan, and premium for all seeded acres under plan to require payment of 25 percent of production in excess of average expectation, and tentative county figures for the average annual loss per acre (in bushels) to insure the wheat crop up to specified percentages of the average yield on the insured farm.

Crop Reporting - China

China. Ministry of industry. National agricultural research bureau. Dept. of agricultural economics. Special publication no. 13. Crop reporting in China 1934. 80pp. Nanking, China, The National agricultural research bureau, Ministry of industry [1936] 22.5 C445S no.13
Text in Chinese and English.

"In 1933, the National Agricultural Research Bureau took up the work of crop reporting for China and, in addition to publishing the monthly Crop Reports, issued an annual report, Crop Reporting in China 1933, which presented the data collected up to and through that year. Because of the great popularity throughout the world of Crop Reporting in China 1933, it was considered worthwhile to compile a similar summary for 1934, making readily accessible to agricultural economists and other readers the data collected up to and through the year 1934.

"In order to make possible a comparative study both of the crops that have been produced and of the economic changes that have taken place in rural China up to and through the year, 1934, data are herewith presented under eleven categories, namely, crops, livestock, famine studies, farm population, farm land, food consumption, tenancy, land values, taxation, rural finance, and farm prices." - Introduction.

In most cases the figures given are for the years 1931-1934 inclusive.

Debts, Current - Capacity to Pay

Winakor, Arthur H. Capacity to pay current debts. 54pp. Urbana, University of Illinois, 1936. (Illinois. University. College of commerce and business administration. Bureau of business research. Bulletin no. 53) 280.9 I16 No. 53

"University of Illinois bulletin, vol. XXXIV, October 6, 1936, no. 11."

"In some respects the data used and views expressed in this study are related to those presented in a previous bulletin of the Bureau,

Maintenance of Working Capital of Industrial Corporations by Conversion of Fixed Assets, published as No. 49. A reading of this prior study will prove helpful to a full understanding of the present investigation.

"The purpose of this study is to consider some of the usual methods of measuring current debt-paying capacity. In addition, certain other factors, seldom if at all adequately recognized and treated, will be brought into the picture. These pertain largely to the ability of enterprises to make outlays of funds for properties in advance of their complete utilization and to their ability to delay outlays at other times while diverting such funds to debt payment or other purposes.

"Attention is also given to the size of business units as having a bearing upon the problems of working capital, debt-paying power, depreciation and depletion, and the like.

"Considerable emphasis has been given to the phrase 'capacity to pay.' This is used in the sense of embracing not only ability to pay, as ordinarily expressed, but also the possession of resources of a potential nature, as well as those already developed and employed. In a sense the study deals with paying power, both developed and latent.

"Although the data have been heavily influenced by depression conditions, the facts and principles are entirely applicable to normal conditions of operation. In fact, the study is much more concerned with capacity to pay current debts in the normal course of business than under cyclical fluctuations, or the like." -Preface

Economic Conditions - French Indochina

Grandel, Auguste. Le développement économique de l'Indochine Française. Preface de m. le professeur Moye. 244pp. [Saigon, Impr. C. Ardin, 1936] 280.186 G76

Originally issued as a thesis. - cf. Introd.

Bibliography, p. [244]

A study of the economic development of French Indochina and its importance to the mother country.

Economic Conditions - Germany

Reichs-kredit-gesellschaft, aktiengesellschaft, Berlin. Deutschlands wirtschaftliche entwicklung im ersten halbjahr, 1936. 79pp. [Berlin, 1936] 280.9 R27D

Agriculture is one of the topics, included in a survey of Germany's economic development during the first half year of 1936. Others are production and consumption goods industries, labor, income, and consumption, credit, world trade, and prices. The progress of the agricultural production campaign is noted and a table shows increasing consumption of artificial fertilizer. Livestock numbers are slightly reduced because of limited opportunities for importing fodder. Sales profits have increased.

Economic Tracts - Reprints

- Barbon, Nicholas. Nicholas Barbon on a discourse of trade, 1690. 43pp.
[Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1934] (A reprint of economic tracts, ed. by J. H. Hollander) 286 B232
Copyrighted 1903; 2d impression, reprinted by the planograph method, December, 1934. - p. [2]
With reproduction of original title page: A discourse of trade. By N. B. M. D. London, Printed by T. Milbourn for the author, 1690.
- Berkeley, George, bp. of Cloyne. George Berkeley on several queries proposed to the public 1735-37. 116pp. [Baltimore, The John Hopkins press, 1910] (A Reprint of economic tracts, ed. by J. H. Hollander) 280 B45
Originally issued in 3 pts.
With reproductions of original title pages: The querist, containing several queries proposed to the consideration of the public. Dublin, Printed by R. Reilly, 1735-37.
On cover: The Querist.
- McCulloch, John Ramsay. Letters of John Ramsay McCulloch to David Ricardo, 1818-1823. 44pp. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1931. (A reprint of economic tracts, ed. by J. H. Hollander) 280 M134
Bibliographical foot notes.
- Massie, Joseph. Joseph Massie on the natural rate of interest, 1750. 57pp.
[Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1912] (A Reprint of economic tracts, ed. by J. H. Hollander) 284 M389
With reproduction of original title page: An essay on the governing causes of the natural rate of interest... London, Printed for W. Owen, 1750.
On cover: The Natural Rate of Interest.
- Mill, John Stuart. John Stuart Mill on the measure of value, 1822. 24pp.
Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1936. (A reprint of economic tracts: ed. by J. H. Hollander) 280 M612
On cover: Two letters on the measure of value, by John Stuart Mill.
- North, Sir Dudley. Sir Dudley North on discourses upon trade, 1691. 37pp.
[Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1934] (A reprint of economic tracts, ed. by J. H. Hollander) 286 N81
Copyrighted 1907; 2d impression, reprinted by planograph method, December, 1934 - p. [2]
With reproduction of original title page: Discourses upon Trade. London, Printed for T. Basset, 1691.
- Fauquier, Francis. Francis Fauquier on an essay on ways and means, 1756. 40pp. [Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1915] (A Reprint of economic tracts, ed. by J. H. Hollander) 284.5 F27
With reproduction of original title page: An essay on ways and means for raising money for the support of the present war, without increasing the public debts... by F. F. London, Printed for M. Cooper, 1756.
On cover: An essay on ways and means.

West, Sir Edward. Sir Edward West on the application of capital to land, 1815. 54pp. [Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1934] (A reprint of economic tracts, ed. by J. H. Hollander) 281 W52

Copyrighted 1903; second impression, reprinted by the planograph method, December, 1934 - p. [2]

With reproduction of original title page: Essay on the application of capital to land... by a fellow of University college, Oxford. London, Printed for T. Underwood, 1815.

Vanderlint, Jacob. Jacob Vanderlint on Money answers all things, 1734. 164pp. [Baltimore, The Lord Baltimore press, 1914] (A reprint of economic tracts, ed. by J. H. Hollander) 284 V283

With reproduction of original title page: Money answers all things: or, An essay to make money sufficiently plentiful amongst all ranks of people. London, Printed for T. Cox, 1734.

On cover: Money answers all things.

Economics and Sociology

Löwe, Adolf. Economics and sociology; a plea for co-operation in the social sciences... With a foreword by Morris Ginsberg. 156pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1935] 280 I95

Reviewed by Dan Throop Smith in Harvard Business Review, v. 15, no. 1, Autumn number 1936, p. 133, as follows:

"The plea for coöperation in the social sciences by Dr. Adolf Löwe, as expressed in Economics and Sociology, perhaps points the way to improved analysis on which more intelligent future action can be taken. Those who have stopped short of a demand for a complete change in the economic structure have fairly well agreed on the critical importance of new enterprise and investment. Dr. Löwe's views are particularly pertinent here. The realistic economic theory of a dynamic world must have more accurate sociological conceptions than that of the economic man. Economists are becoming increasingly aware that individual action is motivated by a variety of forces, and much of our recent prognosis has failed because of the impossibility of predicting specific human action in response to a given set of circumstances. Whatever the sociologist or social psychologist has to offer explaining action in economic affairs will be most welcome. The more aware we become that man is responsive to many forces, the more realistic our analysis will become."

Farm Profits - England

Cambridge. University. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch. Farmers' bulletin no. 4 (2nd ed.) Farm profits and some profitable farms. 11pp. [Cambridge, Eng., June 1936] 281.9 C14F

"The purpose of this Bulletin is primarily to interest those farmers who have been co-operating in one way or another in the research activities of the Farm Economics Branch. Its contents summarise briefly the results of an investigation into the changes which are occurring in the economic and financial organisation of farms in the Eastern Counties. In addition it

describes the organisation of a number of profitable farms, not with the intention of making invidious comparisons, or of minimising the difficulty of reconciling theory and practice, but because such descriptions are generally of more interest to the practical farmer than any amount of statistics and theorising. A criticism of these descriptions of profitable farms may be that they are too brief; that they do not divulge all the interesting and relevant points of environment, equipment, organisation, names of varieties of crops and breeds of livestock, specifications of rations and fertilisers, etc. But the object of this Bulletin is to illustrate underlying principles, and too much detail would confuse the real issues. Further, certain information must be omitted or masked in order to preserve the anonymity of the farms concerned." - Introductory Statement.

Fats and Oils

François, Marie Thérèse. Rôle de l'Empire Français dans la production et l'industrie de matières premières oléagineuses. Préface de m.le professeur Em. Perrot. 136pp. Paris, Association colonies-sciences 1935. 307 F843

Bibliography, p. 136.

A survey of the world movement of fats and oils of vegetable and animal origin during the last decade is followed by a study of the part played by France and her colonies, in particular French West Africa, in the production of fats and oils for use in industry. Graphs and tables show the evolution of prices, trade between France and her possessions and with foreign countries.

Food Consumption - Farm Families - Tennessee

Allred, Charles Ernest, and Powell, J. C. Purchase and sale of meats and starchy foods by Tennessee farm families. A preliminary report. 34pp., mimeogr. [Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1936. ([U. S. Works progress administration. Cooperative plan of rural research] Report no. 23) 173.2 W89Co no.23)

Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Department, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee.

Bibliography, pp. 30-32.

"This is the fourth of a series of studies on consumption of foods in rural Tennessee. The previous reports dealt with regional differences in the consumption of meats, dairy products, eggs, and vegetative foods. The objectives of this study are to ascertain, and present in graphic form, the regional differences in the amounts of these foods purchased and sold by Tennessee farmers, and the causes of these differences." - Introduction.

Food Industry

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Marketing research division. Trade association section. The food industry including a list of selected trade associations. Prepared by the Marketing research division. (Trade association section) and the Foodstuffs division. 69pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] Oct. 1936. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic

commerce. Market research series no. 10.3) 157.54 M34 no.10.3

"This booklet is the second of a series on the industrial groups of the country. Each contains a directory of trade associations of national and interstate scope, a summary of the general background and recent trends in the industry, and a guide to Governmental and nongovernmental sources of information pertaining especially to each field.

"The food industry comprises the Nation's largest group from the standpoint of number of primary producers, processors, and distributors. More than 6,000,000 farmers and 75,000 fishermen furnish the products, except for a comparatively small amount of imports. These products are processed by more than 40,000 manufacturing establishments and distributed every day of the year through more than 45,000 wholesale establishments and approximately 500,000 retailers of food products." - Foreword.

Food Products - Retail Trade - Switzerland

Switzerland. Volkswirtschafts-departement. Commission d'étude des prix. Publication no. 13. Le commerce de detail des produits alimentaires en Suisse (troisieme fascicule) 113pp. Berne, 1936. 284.39 Sw6
22^{me} supplement de La Vie Economique; revue mensuelle publiée par le Departement federal de l'economie publique.

This is the third part of a general report on the retail trade in food products in Switzerland. It contains an account of the organization, aims, and operations of four typical Swiss consumption cooperatives.

Foreign Trade

National foreign trade council. "Foreign trade week". Address at world trade meetings. National foreign trade council, inc., National foreign trade association. 56pp. New York, 1936. 286 N212F

Partial contents: Significance of foreign trade, by Henry F. Grady; Solution of tax problems, by Harper Sibley; What foreign trade means, by Thomas J. Watson; Need for exchange of resources, by Fred I. Kent; Our need for foreign trade, by Cordell Hull; Foreign trade and our national interests, by Winthrop W. Aldrich; New England's interest in Foreign trade, by Eugene P. Thomas; Two-way trade and the Americas, by James S. Carson.

Witherow, Grace A. Foreign trade of the United States, calendar year 1935. 176pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. (U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade promotion series - no. 166) 157.54 T67

"The bulletin is arranged in three main sections. The first part covers total United States exports to and imports from the world; the second part shows the distribution of exports and imports by economic classes and commodities, while the third part presents the geographic distribution. Supplementary parts of the first section show the relation of exports to domestic production of movable goods, the share of the United States in total world trade, and the total trade of continental United States with the world, together with an explanation of the geographic basis of United States foreign trade statistics." - Foreword.

Highway Administration and Finance

Cornell university. College of agriculture. Dept. of agricultural economics and farm management. The development of highway administration and finance in New York. Prepared by W. M. Curtiss. Department of agricultural economics and farm management, New York State college of agriculture, Cornell university. 88pp., mimeogr. Ithaca, N.Y., 1936. 288 C812D

"In terms of expenditures the construction and maintenance of highways constitutes the most important function of rural counties and towns in New York. For the average of rural towns in New York considerably more than one-half of the town taxes are for highway purposes. In 1930 approximately 63 per cent of the expenditures of a number of rural counties were for highway purposes.

"From the standpoint of use, highways are of increasing significance. It is certain that the maximum use of highways by automobiles and trucks has not yet been approached. Farmers are increasingly dependent upon all-weather roads for the transportation of farm products and for participation in educational and social activities. Approximately half of the farmers in New York still live on unimproved roads. Farmers estimate that the construction of a hard road increases the value of a farm on a dirt road by about 50 percent. It is probable that inter-city transportation by truck and automobile will continue to increase. It seems probable that the movement toward more rural residential developments for city workers will continue. An increased use of secondary roads as well as of state highways is to be expected.

"There is every indication that from the standpoint of expenditures and use the construction and maintenance of highways will continue to be one of the most important governmental functions. The significance of this factor both to people in rural and in urban areas justifies a careful consideration of the development of the present system of highway administration and finance."

Institute of Public Affairs - Athens, Georgia

Institute of public affairs, University of Georgia. Proceedings... tenth annual session, Athens, Georgia, 1935-36 ... 2 v. Athens, Ga., 1936. (Bulletin of the University of Georgia, v. 36, no. 10 b, July, 1936; v. 37, no. 2, October, 1936) 280.9 In76

Part I. World and National Problems. 190pp.

Partial contents: Isolation and nationalism, by James T. Shotwell; Principles of farm community organization, by Franz Oppenheimer; Farm communities in eastern Prussia, by Franz Oppenheimer; The nation and the world, by George Soule.

Part II. State and Local problems: Public health. 76pp.

International Commission of Agriculture

Rieul Paisant, Marcel. La Commission internationale d'agriculture et son rôle dans l'économie européenne. 127pp. Amiens, 1936. 281.17 R44

Thèse - Univ. de Paris.

Bibliography, p. [122]

This is the story of the organization of the International Commission of Agriculture in Paris in 1889 and of its subsequent reunions down to 1936. The work that has been sponsored and accomplished by succeeding conferences is described. It includes market reorganization, tariff reform, land utilization and settlement, improvement of labor conditions, professional organization and agricultural cooperation.

International Organizations - Public Administration

A Directory of international organizations in the field of public administration, 1936. 174pp. Brussels, Belgium, Joint committee on planning and cooperation [1936] 225 D672 1936

Pub. by Joint Committee on Planning and Cooperation of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences and the International Union of Local Authorities, of which Louis Brownlow is President.

"This Directory of international organisations working in the general field of public administration or in fields that impinge upon and affect public administration has been compiled primarily for the use of the organisations themselves, of public officials, of students of public administration, of libraries, and of other agencies of investigation and research, as an index to sources of information on administrative affairs."- Preface.

The Land

U. S. Resettlement administration. First annual report. [1936] Washington [D.C.] 1936. 173pp. illus. 195 An7

An unusually interesting report well organized and beautifully illustrated. It "covers the period April 30, 1935-June 30, 1936. During these fourteen months a four-phase program was developed. The first phase involved the taking out of crop production of millions of acres of sub-marginal and substandard land and converting it to economic uses. The second had to do with providing adequate homes and good farm land for those families whose acreage had been thus taken over, and for certain groups of tenant farmers. The third concerned the re-establishment of the credit of needy farmers living on relatively satisfactory farm land. The fourth involved the building of communities near urban areas for the benefit of low-income city workers and suburban farmers." N.Y. Times, December 30, 1936.

Land Classification

Englehorn, Alfred J. Land classification as a basis for land appraisal and equalization of tax assessments. Report on the land classification study in Nevada township, Story county, Iowa. 25pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., Dec. 1936. (U. S. Resettlement administration. Land utilization division. Land use planning section. Land use planning publication no.8) 1 95 L23 no.8

This paper "describes a method of land classification which was undertaken primarily to provide a basis for making more equitable appraisals of farm land for loans, and for tax assessment. Undertaken to serve a specific purpose, it differs materially from types of land classification undertaken to serve other purposes.

"The usefulness of the procedure in serving its stated purposes depends upon the validity of certain assumptions, namely that equitable tax assessment should bear a close relationship to the earning power of the land under average management, and that the productivity of land, as measured by its output per acre in feed units is, within an area where inputs are approximately equal, a fairly good index of land values and earning capacity.

"The statement that this procedure was devised to meet conditions in Iowa leads to the inference that the conditions in Iowa, which require land classification, are primarily those of land appraisal and tax assessment." - Foreword.

Land Economics

Geiger, George Raymond. The theory of the land question. 237pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1936. 282 G272

The author points out in his preface that, as indicated in the title, the primary interest of this book is in a theoretical analysis. He states also that "there is no claim here to originality. The land question has a long and noble tradition behind it, and there is practically no argument discussed in these pages that has not appeared in some form before. Nevertheless, the problem of land control is felt to be portentous enough to demand constant exposition, particularly when, as at present, that problem is almost studiously neglected." He presents the subject in the following chapters: The meaning of the land question, Land value; Land and capital; Historical aspects of the land question; Socialization of land through taxation [taxation of land value]; Epilogue.

Land Settlement

Hickes, E.W. Empire settlement. 162pp. London, Unicorn press [1935] 282.2 H52

"The author is convinced that it is very important to speed up the development of the British Dominions with the aid of migrants from Great Britain. This, he says, will not take place unless schemes are carefully worked out and an organisation set up for the purpose. He

proposes a plan for the settlement of British migrants on farms under expert supervision, and a simultaneous establishment of subsidiary industries as a corollary to agricultural development." - Internatl. Labour Rev. 36 (2): 285. August 1936.

International housing association. Umsiedlung. Subsistence homesteads. Colonisation interieure. Internationaler wohnungskongress. International housing congress. Congrés international de l'habitation, Praha, 1935. Internationaler verband für wohnungswesen. International housing association. Association internationale de l'habitation, Frankfurt a. Main. 112pp. [Praha, Dyrnkova tiskarna K. Reyl, 1936?] 282.2 In83

Slip pasted on title page; Verlag Julius Hoffmann Stuttgart.

German, English, French.

"This publication contains reports from various countries which have undertaken or are about to undertake in one form or another the settlement of certain classes of the population on the land." The reports are preceded by a questionnaire, and plans and drawings of houses and settlements are reproduced.

Contents: Denmark, by Kobenhavns Almindelige Boligselskab S.m.b.A.

"As a great part of the population is engaged in agricultural work either on a large or a small scale and land can be had without difficulty, unemployment has not rendered it necessary to take measures either private or public for the transportation of unemployed workers from the towns to the country. As early as the end of last century it was made legally possible for agricultural labourers to acquire land easily and cheaply; and the law of 11.IV.1933 enables also those with small incomes to purchase plots of land (1500 to 3000 m²) with dwelling houses suitable for gardens and poultry, thus enabling the owner to earn something in his spare time. However this law has hitherto not been made much use of."

Germany. Subsistence homesteads, by Friedrich Schmidt. The author distinguishes between "farmstead-settlements" and "subsistence homesteads" and outlines the fundamental principles governing the latter. These include the legal bases, methods for development of settlements, organization and a description of the settlement; Full-time colonies, by Carl Ch. Lörcher. The author discusses "the peasant farm." He enumerates the laws on which it is based: The land settlement law of August 11, 1919 which provided for State support and State promotion; the regeneration of German peasantry law of July 14, 1933 which made land settlement a State affair; the inheritance law of Sept. 29, 1933; and the law of January 4, 1935 which dealt with the redemption and redistribution of mortgages on property acquired for colonization purposes, and discusses briefly the promotion of the peasant settlement, its organization, and the choice of the settler.

England and Wales, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Contains a summary of the provisions of Section II of the Agricultural Land Utilisation Act of 1931 and a brief reference to the work of the Society of Friends.

Latvia, by the Society of Architects of Latvia. Contains a brief account of the results of agrarian reform. "The movement of the population to provincial towns is due largely to the reorganisation and increase of seasonal employment on the land. The obligation to build on allotments of land is conditional ... any organised arrangements of dwelling colonies on the outskirts of towns is only occasionally possible... The development of towns in Lettland, which proceeds automatically in the form of a semi-rural system of building, and conditions generally make it possible to dispense with any systematic transplantation and re-settlement on the lines adopted in West European industrial countries."

Holland, by A. F. Kamp. A comprehensive account of the work of reclamation and settlement of the Zuyder Zee. The first polder, the Wieringermeer Polder, has an area of 20,000 hectares, of which 17,500 hectares will be used for crops and pasture. Fourteen housing centres are planned. By January 1, 1935 two villages were completed. A third village was started in the late autumn of 1934. Details of organization, price of land, social organization, etc. are given.

Norway, by Eystein Gjelsvik. Deals with "short-time workers' settlements" and "self-supporting settlements." The basic legislation for the former provides for the establishment of subsistence homesteads for the unemployed; the erection of new small farms; and the cultivation of unused agricultural land. The financing of these schemes, the organization of the settlement and the qualifications of the settler are outlined. "Future settlements must ... promote systematic decentralization of building activity by the foundation of self-supporting agricultural colonies on heretofore uncultivated land." Self-supporting settlements are discussed along the same lines.

Austria, by Ludwig Neumann. The author discusses the "town boundary settlement," an example of which is Leopoldan in the municipality of Vienna. He describes its organization, the form of ownership of the settlement plot, and the selection of settlers and stresses the fact that "it is absolutely necessary for the economic security of the settler to have an additional income from short-time or occasional work."

Poland, by the Institute for Social Questions in cooperation with the Polish Society for Housing Reform.

Reasons are given to show that "of three different systems of settlement, viz. 1. full-time land settlement, 2. half-time suburban settlement and 3. semi-rural settlement with transplantation of unemployed, only the latter is possible or, for general economic reasons, desirable." Examples are given of these three types of settlement.

Scotland, by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. Discusses short-time workers' settlements and full-time workers' settlements, and the work of the Department of Agriculture in connection with their creation and development.

Switzerland, by the Schweizerische Vereinigung für Innenkolonisation und industrielle Landwirtschaft.

"There is no possibility of carrying out any settlement schemes on a large scale... There are hundreds of tracts of waste land, most of them very small, to be developed and used for colonies; those favourably

situated with regard to communications, as cottage settlements for factory workers, who may then cultivate a patch of land in their spare time, and those further from towns as agricultural settlements." A land register (Kolonisationskataster) is in preparation.

Czechoslovakia, by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft des Städtebauinstituts der Masaryk-Akademie der Arbeit. "Up to the present time (1934) measures for the transplantation and re-housing of the population in Czecho-Slovakia have only been executed to a small extent... In order to make the present situation clear we shall deal briefly with the migration of the rural population to the towns in consequence of industrial development and with the land reform movement and the effects of the economic crisis... The colonisation work carried through in connection with land reform has been comparatively small... Proposals that have been made on the lines of German suburban housing colonies have been opposed" for good reasons. "The most practical solution is the so-called spare-time colony with allotments of 1000 to 2000 sq. metres in the serviceable form of expandable units."

United States, by Coleman Woodbury. -- Annie M. Hannay.

Plan for a New Social Order - France

La Rénovation sociale. Plan de mobilisation économique pour un ordre social nouveau. 46pp. Paris, Editions O.E.T. [1935?] 280.174 R29

At head of title: Centre d'étude et d'action, La Renovation sociale fondé le 10 juin 1934.

This is a proposed plan of economic mobilization to bring about a new social order in France. It calls for the division of France into economic regions administered by an Office directed by a regional council responsible in turn to a Superior Economic Council. A Ministry of National Economy would take the place of eight existing ministries and would coordinate their work. There would be a monetary reform. Credit would be organized, saving encouraged, investment controlled, production and distribution organized, normal prices established, quality guaranteed, and measures adopted to relieve unemployment by a rational distribution of the population, reforestation, suppression of child labor, and pensions for workers over 60.-- Annie M. Hannay.

Siam - Rural Economic Survey

Andrews, James M. Siam. 2nd. rural economic survey, 1934-1935. 396pp. [Bangkok, The Bangkok times press, 1935] 281.186 An2

"The survey was performed under the joint auspices of the Siamese government and Harvard University." - Preface

"The first rural economic survey was performed in 1931 under the auspices of the Siamese government and the International Council of Missions, and under the direction of Professor Carle C. Zimmerman." - Footnote, p.[1]

This survey falls into three general groups of material - economic, medical and anthropometric. The economic section consists of "detailed accounts of the incomes, expenditures, and inventories of over 1700 rural Siamese households in 40 villages of the agricultural districts of Siam."

Soya Bean

Gray, George Douglas. All about the soya bean in agriculture, industry and commerce... with an introductory chapter by James L. North. 140pp. London, J. Bale, sons & Danielsson, ltd., 1936. 60.3 G79

Bibliography, pp. 136-137

Partial contents: The soya bean as food; soya bean oil; soya bean trade; The soya bean in agriculture.

Suburban Settlement - Austria

Mahr, Alexander. Nebenberufssiedlung; wirtschaftliche grundlagen und finanzierung. 88pp. Wien-Leipzig, Reinhold-Verlag. 1935.

(Schriftenreihe des "Blauen Adler" Nr. 2)

The author discusses the problem of suburban or subsistence settlement in its relation to the problem of unemployment. He shows that it is impossible for the State to bear the whole financial burden of establishing part-time workers on the land, and he suggests a method of financing such a scheme by means of private funds as a profitable investment. The success of such an undertaking is shown to be dependent on two main premises: economy in establishment and operation of the scheme and the assurance of a part-time job for the settler, so that he may be able to assume his share of the financial obligations. This part-time work he proposes to provide by an ingenious system of voluntary curtailment by industry of the hours of full-time workers. In case the settler should lose his job through no fault of his own the State would take over his financial obligations in connection with his subsistence homestead.

Tariff

Larkin, John Day. The President's control of the tariff. 207pp. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1936. (Harvard political studies, pub. under the direction of the Department of government in Harvard university) 285 L32

Bibliography, pp. 195-201.

Reviewed by John P. Comer in the American Political Science Review, v. 30, no. 5, Oct. 1936, pp. 984-985.

Pigou, Arthur Cecil. Protective and preferential import duties. 117pp. London, 1935. (Series of reprints of scarce works on political economy, no.2. Reprinted by London school of economics and political science) 285 P62

With reproduction of original title page: Protective & preferential import duties, by A. C. Pigou. London, Macmillan and co., limited; New York, The Macmillan company, 1906.

Reviewed by P. W. Bidwell in American Economic Review, v. 26, no. 3, pp. 555-556, September 1936, as follows:

"In reprinting Professor Pigou's brilliant essay, the London School of Economics has earned the gratitude of all serious students of tariff problems. This little volume, which had its origin in the discussion of Joseph Chamberlain's scheme of imperial preferences, combines the driving

force of a polemic with the restraint of a scholarly treatise. The analysis of the effect of protective duties on the total national income (National dividend) and on its distribution among the factors of production and among economic classes is deductive reasoning in the best classical tradition; but the author, like the best of the classicists, understands thoroughly the economic conditions in which his theory is applicable.

"He skilfully utilizes the scanty statistical material of a generation ago in demolishing protectionist arguments. His conclusions, consequently, take on the color not of logical abstractions, but of common-sense judgments.

"In 1906 Professor Pigou was on the winning side. The electorate rejected Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and Professor Pigou and his fellow economists triumphed. A quarter of a century later England abandoned free trade and entered upon a scheme of colonial preferences. Professor Pigou, however, is still 'unreconstructed,' although perhaps somewhat more willing to admit the temporary and special use of restrictions on foreign trade (see his Economics in Practice, 1935).

Taxation

Tax research foundation. 1936 supplement to tax systems of the world; a year book of legislative and statistical information including all the states of the United States. Sixth edition 1936 supplement. 23pp. Chicago, Commerce clearing house, inc., Loose leaf service division of the Corporation trust company, 1936. Folio 284.59 T192 suppl.. 1936

Prepared under the direction of the New York State Tax Commission, Mark Graves, President, John J. Merrill, and John P. Hennessey.

This supplement "includes not only complete State Charts for those states where new laws since the publication of the Sixth Edition have materially affected their tax systems, but also detailed data in concise Note form summarizing tax changes of less important character in other States."

Textile Industry - Hours of Work

International labor conference. 20th, Geneva, 1936. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry. Item VII on the agenda. 173pp. Geneva, International labour office, 1936. (Report VII) 283 In82R 1936

At head of title: International Labour Conference. Twentieth session, Geneva, 1936.

This Report consists of two parts:

"Part 1 contains an account of existing regulations for the limitation of hours of work in the textile industry, and an examination of the problems arising in connection with the drafting of international regulations. It concludes with a list of points on which the Office suggests that Governments might be consulted should the Conference decide to follow the usual procedure.

"This part of the Report deals only with the regulations special to the textile industry, but a summary of the laws and regulations governing hours of work in several countries applicable to industry as a whole and not merely to the textile industry is given as an appendix. In making

this distinction the Office is continuing the practice following in preparing the grey-blue reports on hours of work submitted to the Nineteenth Session of the Conference.

"The national laws and regulations analysed are, in the first place, those of the principal countries producing industrial textile goods; that is to say, those shown by recent statistics as having more than fifty thousand workers employed in the industry. These are: Austria, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, the United States of America, and the U.S.S.R.

"In addition to these countries, several others for which adequate data were available have also been included, namely: Australia, Estonia, Hungary, Mexico, New Zealand, Rumania, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

"Part II of the Report contains a commentary on the proposed Draft Convention suggested by the Office for consideration by the Conference should the latter decide to take a final decision on the question before it." - Introduction.

Wages - U. S.

National industrial conference board. Wages, hours, and employment in the United States, 1914-1936, by M. Ada Beney, Conference board research staff. 197pp. New York city, National industrial conference board, inc. [c1936] (Studies no. 229) 283 N2157a 1936

Agricultural implement manufacturing payroll data and wage rates of farm labor are given. The latter "have been reproduced from those published by the United States Department of Agriculture in Crops and Markets..."

Wine

International monetary and economic conference, London, 1933. La question du vin à la Conférence monétaire et économique de Londres. Compte rendu des travaux de la conférence par m. Léon Douarhe. 86pp. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1933. 390.1 M742

Office international du vin. Procès-verbaux et compte rendu des débats [18th session] June 30, 1936. 84pp. Alençon, Impr. Alençonnaise, 1936. 390.9 Of2

World Trade - 1935

League of nations. Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1936. II. A. 14. Review of world trade 1935. 85pp. Geneva, 1936. 280.9 L47P

"This year's edition of the Review of World Trade contains a general synopsis of world trade during 1935 and a comparison of the figures for that year with those for the immediately preceding years. As in the last edition, special attention has been paid to the effects of recent currency developments and to the current tendency to develop reciprocal trade at the expense of multilateral trade." - Preface.

Zoning - Rural

Walker, Herman, Jr. Some considerations in support of the constitutionality of rural zoning as a police power measure. 48pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., Dec. 1936. (U. S. Resettlement administration. Land utilization division. Land use planning section. Land-use planning publication no. 11) 1 95 L23 no.11

Bibliography, pp. 47-48.

"The character of this study should not be misunderstood. It represents a search through the judgments of American courts for doctrines which can be used in support of reasonable rural zoning ordinances enacted in pursuance of well thought out rural zoning enabling legislation." - Foreword

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"Prepared by Helen Baker, Librarian, Industrial Relations Section." - p.5

- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Library.
A few references on the exemption of homesteads from taxation. 5pp.,
typewritten. [Washington, D.C.] November 7, 1936.
May be borrowed for copying.

NEW PERIODICAL

- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign
agriculture; a review of foreign farm policy, production and trade
[monthly] v.1, no.1, January 1937. Washington, D.C. Mimeogr.
1.9 Ec7For

The introductory statement reads as follows:

"This is the first number of 'Foreign Agriculture', a monthly
review issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It will include
primarily the kind of material that has been embodied in the feature
articles formerly appearing in 'Foreign Crops and Markets.' The field
that will be covered by these articles will, in general, fall within
three broad classifications - (1) foreign government policies relating
to agriculture, (2) foreign agricultural production, and (3) inter-
national trade in agricultural products.

"The articles appearing in 'Foreign Agriculture' will consist
largely of the results of special research or investigation conducted
by the Washington staff or foreign field offices of the Bureau of Agri-
cultural Economics and other Bureaus of the Department of Agriculture,
and adaptations from outstanding reports from American Consular offices.
In addition, each issue will include a number of brief notes on out-
standing developments in the foreign agricultural economic field.

"'Foreign Crops and Markets' will be continued on a weekly basis but
in abbreviated form. It will contain primarily current information
on foreign production and foreign trade in agricultural products of
significance to American agriculture.

"The longer commodity review material that has formerly appeared
in 'Foreign Crops and Markets' will henceforth be included in the
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- The report of the Crop insurance committee to the President. An address... broadcast during the National farm and home hour by the National broadcasting company and affiliated stations, from Washington... Dec. 24, 1936. 4pp. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.134]
- The Rural resettlement administration of the Department of agriculture. Radio talk... over the Farm & home hour... January 12, 1937. 7pp. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.135]

Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)**

- Agricultural income from production in 1936. 6pp. December 19, 1936.
1.9 Ec752Agl
- Agricultural outlook charts 1937. Feed crops corn - oats - barley - hay, total livestock. 26pp. November 1936. 1.9 Ec70co
- Agricultural outlook charts 1937. Flax, soybeans, peanuts, and cottonseed. 19pp. November 1936. 1.9 Ec70fl
- Agricultural outlook charts 1937. Rice, dry beans, and broomcorn. 11pp. November 1936. 1.9 Ec70ri
- Agricultural outlook charts 1937. Sheep, lambs, and wool. 21pp. November 1936. 1.9 Ec70lc
- Amendment no. 1 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 127. Amendment to regulations for warehousemen storing grain under the United States warehouse act. 4pp. December 17, 1936. 1 M34S

Symbol used after each entry is call number assigned to the publication by the Department Library.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

- Apples yields, prices, returns per acre, and trend in plantings of important varieties grown in selected districts of the East (Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware) by W. H. Youngman... R. P. Matteson... C. J. Blair, Jr... and J. A. P. Saunders. 55pp. December 1936. (In cooperation with U. S. Farm Credit Administration and Baltimore Land Bank) 1.9 Ec7App
- Average prices received by farmers for 1936 crops, with comparisons. 16pp. December 28, 1936. 1.9 Ec71Avp
- British agricultural policy - some selected lessons, by L. A. Wheeler. 7pp. [1937?] 1.9 Ec753B
- Address, twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Chicago, Ill., December 29, 1936.
- Cost of operating farm motor trucks on grain farms (northern Great Plains and Pacific northwest, 1935) by R. S. Washburn. 15pp. December 1936. 1.9 Ec762Cm
- Cost of production of beets, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, egg-plant, lettuce, okra, peppers, radishes, spinach, squashes, and turnips, compiled from official sources by H. W. Hawthorne. 58pp. January 1937. 1.9 Ec762Cpb
- Bibliography, p. 58.
- Crop insurance, by Roy M. Green. 4pp. [1937] 1.9 Ec78Cr
- Address, Institute of Rural Economics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., January 4, 1937.
- Marketing western New York peaches; summary of 1936 season, by V. H. Nicholson and A. L. Thomas. 7pp. January 1937. (Issued in cooperation with New York State department of agriculture and markets) 1.9 Ec74LL
- Milk and cream consumption in cities and villages for 1935 and earlier years. 2pp. January 19, 1937. 1.9 Ec724Mc
- Milk: estimated quantities utilized annually in manufactured dairy products, 1929-1935. 1p. December 1936. 1.9 Ec724Mil
- Probable effects of soil conservation programs on the livestock industry, by A. G. Black. 5pp. [1937?] 1.9 Ec7Prob
- Address, annual meeting of the American Farm Economics Association, Chicago, December 29, 1936.
- Proceedings of Conference on statistical methods of sampling agricultural data. 82pp. 1936. (In cooperation with the Department of agricultural economics, The Department of mathematics and the Statistical laboratory of Iowa State college) 1.9 Ec7Conf.
- "Conference held July 14-17, 1936, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa."
- The following addresses were made by members of the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics: Sample census of American agriculture. The type of data required and the need for an annual sample census, by J. A. Becker. - Statistical problems of an annual sample census of American agriculture, by C. F. Sarle. - A sample farm census in Alabama, by H. H. Schutz. - Rural carrier acreage survey in Ohio, by C. F. Sarle. - Assessors' and rural-carrier acreage data in Iowa, by Leslie M. Carl. - Summarization of experience of Division of crop and livestock estimates with individual farm data, by J. A. Becker. - Sample census of American agriculture, by Walter H. Ebling. - Sample census of American agriculture, by M. M. Justin. - Wisconsin's experience with assessors' enumerations, by Walter H. Ebling. - Kansas assessors' enumerations, by Hubert

- L. Collins. - Indiana assessors' enumeration, by M. M. Justin. - Objective measurements in crop and livestock estimation, by J. A. Becker. - Problems arising in connection with taking an annual sample census of American agriculture, by C. F. Sarie.
- Relationships among watermelon prices, freight rates, production, and marketings, by Gustave Burmeister... and Thor Hultgren. 33pp., 10 charts. December 1936. 1.9 Ec752Rw
- A review of the 1936 Arizona fall lettuce season, by A. E. Prugh. 6pp. (Issued in cooperation with Arizona Fruit and vegetable standardization service) 1.9 Ec741L
- Special report on cotton bale weights. 2pp. January 12, 1937. 1.9 Ec7Sr
- Statistical report of the deciduous fruit export season, 1935-36. By A. C. Edwards. 24pp. December 1936 (FSA-450) 1.9 Ec752F
- Statistics relating to international trade in cotton and linters 1921-1935, by Caroline G. Gries... assisted by Anna T. Turner. 89pp. December 1936. (F.S.-67) 1.9 Ec752
- Statistics relating to the apple industry 1936. Prepared for the use of Outlook workers. 39pp. December 1936. 1.9 Ec7Stap

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)*

- The December 1 pig report... by C. L. Harlan. December 23, 1936. 2pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra
- Farm business facts. An interview between Morse Salisbury... and Lauren L. Soth. December 22, 1936. 4pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra
- Farm business facts. An interview between Morse Salisbury... and Roy F. Hendrickson. December 29, 1936. 5pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration*

- Agricultural conservation: a national farm policy. 8pp. December 30, 1936. (G-62) 1.4 Ad4Ge no. 62
- Better-balanced farming. 4pp. January 4, 1937. (Regional information series, NCR Leaflet no. 101) 1.42 N75N
- Flue-cured tobacco, questions and answers. 8pp. January 1937. (G-63) 1.4 Ad4Ge no. 63.
- (General sirup quota regulations, series 1, no. 2) Exemption of certain types of sirups and sugar mixtures. 1p. December 4, 1936. (G. Sirup Q. R. Series 1, No. 2) 1.4 Su3Ges
- (General sirup quota regulations, series 2, no. 1) 1937 quotas for sirups and sugar mixtures. 2pp. (G. Sirup Q. R. Series 2, No. 1) 1.4 Su3Ges
- (General sugar quota regulations, series 3, revision 2, supplement 2) Adjustment in allotments of the quotas for foreign countries other than Cuba for the calendar year 1936. 1p. December 5, 1936. (G.S.Q.R. Series 3, no. 5) 1.4 Su3G

* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

- (General sugar quota regulations, series 3, revision 2, supplement 3) Adjust-
ment in quotas for the calendar year 1936. 2pp. December 22, 1936.
(G.S.Q.R. Series 3, no. 6) 1.4 Su3G
- (General sugar quota regulations, series 3, revision 2, supplement 4) Adjust-
ment in quotas for the calendar year 1936. 2pp. December 22, 1936.
(G.S.Q.R. Series 3, no. 7) 1.4 Su3G
- (General sugar quota regulations, series 4, no. 1) Sugar consumption require-
ments and quotas for the calendar year 1937. 5pp. December 12, 1936.
(G.S.Q.R. Series 4, no. 1) 1.4 Su3G
- 1936 agricultural conservation program - western region. Bulletin no. 5 -
supplement (a) Instructions for inspecting range-building practices, prepa-
ration and execution of form WR-18 - report of performance - and form WR -
19 - application for payment. 6pp. December 12, 1936. 1.42 W52B
- The 1937 agricultural conservation program in the northeastern states... by
A. W. Manchester... December 15, 1936. 3pp. 1.42 N76R
- (Puerto Rico sugar order no. 4, revision 2, supplement 2) Allotment of addi-
tional quota to Puerto Rico. 2pp. December 22, 1936. (P.R.S.O. no. 4,
Revision 2, Supplement 2) 1.4 Su3P

Addresses (Mimeographed)*

- The agricultural conservation program and extension work. Address by H. R.
Tolley... before the Extension work sub-section, fiftieth annual conven-
tion of the Association of land grant colleges and universities, at
Houston, Texas, November 16, 1936. 12pp., [1937?]
1.94 Ad472T [no.17]
- Commodity surplus diversion operations; operating procedure and problems under
section 32. A paper prepared by J. W. Tapp... and F. R. Wilcox... and
delivered before the American farm economic association at Chicago...
December 30, 1936. 23pp. [1937] 1.94 Ad47Com
- The consumer looks at competition... [by] D. E. Montgomery. 11pp. [1936]
1.94 Ad422C1
Address before American Marketing Society, Atlantic City, New Jersey,
November 27, 1936.
- Economic implications of the agricultural conservation program of the Agricul-
tural adjustment administration. An address by F. F. Elliott... before
the American farm economic association at its annual meeting in Chicago,
Illinois... December 28, 1936. 23pp. 1.94 Ad472E
- Is farm chemurgy a panacea? Revised and edited discussion by Alfred D. Stedman..
at the "Plant to prosper" meeting of farmers at Memphis, Tennessee, December
16, 1936, commenting upon an address there by Mr. Carl B. Fritsche, manag-
ing director of the Farm chemurgic council. 11pp. [1936?] 1.94 Ad4Is

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information.

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)*

- The 1937 agricultural conservation program in the east central states...
by W. G. Finn... December 21, 1936. 2pp. 1.42 Ea7R
- The 1937 agricultural conservation program in the north central states...
by Claude Wickard... December 23, 1936. 3pp. 1.42 N75R
- The 1937 agricultural conservation program in the western states. By C. C.
Conser. December 17, 1936. 2pp. 1.42 W52R
- Progress of the agricultural conservation program... by Alfred D. Stedman...
December 22, 1936. 2pp. 1.94 Ad4R

Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)**

- Extension as a profession, by C. B. Smith. 9pp. December 1936. (Issued
by U. S. Department of agriculture. Extension service. Division of
cooperative extension. Extension service circular 252)
Given at Southern Extension Conference, Houston, Texas, November 13,
1936.
- Objectives of federal regulation of the commodity exchanges. Remarks of J. M.
Mehl... Commodity exchange administration... at annual meeting of American
farm economic association, Chicago, Illinois, December 28-30, 1936.
8pp., [1937?] 1.9 C73A (Issued by U. S. Dept. of agriculture.
Commodity exchange administration)
- Past and present theory regarding future trading, by G. Wright Hoffman. 14pp.,
[1937?] 1.9 C73P (Issued by U. S. Department of agriculture.
Commodity exchange administration)
Paper read at a session of the American Farm Economic Association at
Chicago, Illinois, December 28, 1936.

U. S. RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION***

- Schickels, Rainer, and Himmel, J. P. Problems of land tenure in relation to
land-use adjustments. 47pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. Dec. 1936
(U. S. Resettlement administration. Land utilization division. Land use
planning section. Land use planning publication no. 9) 1.95 L23 no.9
Issued in cooperation with Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Walker, Herman, jr. Problems and suggestions in the drafting of rural zon-
ing enabling legislation. 67pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., Dec. 1936.
(U. S. Resettlement administration. Land utilization division. Land use
planning section. Land use planning publication no. 10) 1.95 L23 no.10
Bibliography, pp. 66-67.

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture. Office of Information,
Radio Service.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the issuing office.

***Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Resettlement
Administration, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arkansas

Arkansas. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-eighth annual report, fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 337, 73pp. Fayetteville. 1936.
Rural economics and sociology, pp. 65-70.

California

California. Department of agriculture. Sixteenth annual report...for the period ending December 31, 1935. Calif. Dept. Agr. Bull. 24(4): 354-549. Sacramento. October-December 1935.

Includes reports of Bureau of Field Crops; Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization; Division of Market Enforcement; Market News Service; Division of Markets; Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection; Division of Weights and Measures.

Schneider, J. B. Comparative importance and geographical distribution of canning fruits and vegetables in the United States. [26]pp., mimeogr. Berkeley, Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. 1936.
Pp. 3-26 consist of statistical tables and charts. Most of the data are from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Colorado

Colorado. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-ninth annual report fiscal year 1935/1936. 44pp. Fort Collins. 1936.
Rural Economics and Sociology Section, pp. 20-23.

Idaho

Hobson, Karl. 1937 agricultural outlook for Idaho. Idaho Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 56, 22pp. Boise. 1936.

Illinois

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station. Agricultural outlook for Illinois 1937. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 464, 32pp. Urbana. Dec. 1, 1936.

Iowa

Hamilton, Carl. The 1937 Iowa farm outlook. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 231, 32pp. Ames. 1936.

Iowa. Department of agriculture. Thirty-sixth annual yearbook of agriculture, 1935. 440pp. Des Moines. 1936.
Partial contents: Dairy and Food Division, pp. 35-82; Warehouse Division, pp. 99-105; Affiliated societies, pp. 119-180; Iowa Emergency Relief Administration, pp. 189-197; Rural rehabilitation in Iowa, pp.

197-200; Iowa Corn-Hog Program, pp. 201-219; Farm organizations, pp. 220-248; Agricultural Economic Conditions in Iowa, 1935, by T. W. Schultz, pp. 249-285; Agricultural Economics Extension, pp. 293-296; Rural sociology, pp. 306-307; Iowa Weather and Crop Bureau, pp. 342-420; Statistical tables of Iowa's principal farm crops, pp. 421-452.

Kentucky

Oyler, Merton. Community and neighborhood grouping in Knott county. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 366, pp. 123-156. Lexington. 1936.

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Saville, R. J., and Dugas, A. L. Some characteristics of cultivable land in the sugar cane area of Louisiana. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 230, 47pp. Baton Rouge. 1936.

"A presentation of the statistical material obtained largely by interview with owners and operators of 6,672 tracts of land and brief interpretations of the data and methods used."

Includes folded map of the Louisiana sugar cane area.

Maine

Merchant, C. H. Agricultural census of Maine by towns in 1935. 149pp. Augusta, Maine. Dept. Agr. [1936]

Same as Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 382, (Noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, November, 1936) but has no map attached.

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Hauver, W. E., DeVault, S. H., and Hamilton, A. B. An economic study of 99 poultry farms in Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 397, 35pp. College Park. July 1936.

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Michigan. Department of agriculture. Seventh biennial report for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1935, and June 30, 1936. 148pp. Lansing. 1936.

Division of Agricultural Statistics, pp. 20-22; Bureau of Foods and Standards and Marketing, pp. 61-77; Bureau of Dairying, pp. 80-89; Livestock imported and exported by counties, cattle and hogs bought through Detroit stockyards, pp. 98-102.

Motts, G. N. The production-consumption balance of agricultural products in Michigan. Part III. Field crops. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bull. 278, 30pp. East Lansing. December 1936.

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Lamphere, W. H. The Montana agricultural outlook for 1937. Mont. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 78, 8pp. Bozeman. 1936.

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Montana. State board of equalization. Seventh biennial report... for the period July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1936. 149pp. Helena. 1936.

Includes number and value of livestock and taxes on farm property and land by counties.

Murdock, H. E. Volumes and weights of stacked hay. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 327, 22pp. Bozeman. September 1936.

Saunderson, M. H. A study of the trends of Montana livestock numbers, prices, and profits. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 329, 20pp. Bozeman. November 1936.

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Connor, Mabel, and Wood, Tholla. Farm business summary of forty-nine farms in Nevada for 1935. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News Bull., v. 10, no. 3, 8pp., mimeogr. Reno. 1936.

Headley, F. B. Determining the tonnage of hay in long stacks and round stacks. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 143, 14pp. Reno. September 1936.

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New England research council on marketing and food supply, Marketing committee. Agricultural research and extension publications of New England which relate to marketing. 12pp., mimeogr. Durham, N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. 1936.

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New Hampshire. University, Extension service. The farm pocketbook, v. 3, no. 11, 2pp. Durham. November 1936.

Partial contents: Broiler industry moves southward; high ratio of livestock to tillage important; N. H. Lumber Co-op. has 200 members.

New Jersey

New Jersey Department of agriculture, Bureau of plant industry. Average retail prices of food articles in New Jersey during August 1936, July, 1936 and August, 1935, v. 1, no. 1, 2pp., mimeogr. Trenton. Sept. 23, 1936.

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Partial contents: Prices, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, pp. 2386-2387, 2393-2394; Factors affecting the cost of horse labor, by Philip Henderson, p. 2395; Relation of total capital per farm to capitalized labor returns per worker, by A. B. Lewis, pp. 2396-2397; Changes in the seasonal variation of milk prices and milk production, by M. S. Parsons, pp. 2398-2400; Place of delivery for western New York potatoes, by P. J. Findlen, p. 2401; Enrollments in Cornell farm study courses, by P. J. Findlen, pp. 2402-2404; Labor incomes on cost-account farms, by Paul Williamson, pp. 2404-2405; Cooperative farm fire insurance and the price level, by Arthur Peterson, pp. 2405-2407; Freezers used by wholesale ice cream manufacturers in New York state, by R. L. Gillett and D. H. Foster, p. 2408.

New York (Cornell) State college of agriculture, Extension service. The New York state 1937 agricultural outlook. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 362, 20pp. Ithaca. 1936.

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- Folse, C. L., and Lively, C. E. The trend of rural relief in ten Ohio counties, June 1 to December 1, 1935. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bull. 96, 22pp. Columbus, 1936.
In cooperation with Works Progress Administration.
- Ohio. State university. College of agriculture, Extension service. The agricultural outlook for 1937. Ohio Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Timely Econ. Inform. for Ohio Farmers, no.107, 32pp. Columbus. November 1936.
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In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Contains preliminary county estimates for 1935 and revised figures for previous years.
- Wallace, B. A. Ohio farmer-owned elevators: their financial operations of 1935-36. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta., Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bull. 95, 18pp. Columbus. 1936.
In cooperation with the Ohio Agricultural Extension Service.

Oklahoma

- Ballinger, R. A., and Soxman, R. C. Some economic problems of cotton gins in Oklahoma. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 231, 76pp. Stillwater. 1936.
"Individual gin plant data have been secured from the records of the State Corporation Commission for 1924 and 1926 to 1932, inclusive."

South Dakota

- South Dakota. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension service. South Dakota agricultural outlook for 1937. S. Dak. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. Letter 139, 40pp. Brookings. 1937.

Virginia

- Virginia. Polytechnic institute. Virginia farm economics, no.37. Blacksburg. December 1936.
Partial contents: Business conditions, by H. N. Young, pp. 571-572, 576-578; Some effects of currency devaluation, by H. N. Young, pp. 578-580; Costs of production on Virginia farms, pp. 581-585; Cost of producing bright tobacco, by F. L. Underwood, pp. 586-588.

Wisconsin

- Heisman, M. J., and others. A system of accounts for cooperative associations. Wis. Dept. Agr. and Markets Bull. 174, 59pp. Madison. 1936.

Wyoming

- Willis, A. W. The Wyoming agricultural situation for 1937. 20pp., mimeogr. Laramie, Wyo. Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. 1936?

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Agrarian Economy - United States

Schmidt, Louis Bernard. Whither agrarian economy in the United States. Social Forces 15(2):196-205. December 1936. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"The purpose of this paper is to direct attention to the several forms of farm ownership and operation in the United States and to consider the dominant objective of a sound agrarian economy without which we cannot have a sound nation." - p.196.

"The family farm constitutes the dominant objective of a sound philosophy of agriculture." - p.201.

Agrarian Reform - Mexico

[Cárdenas, President of Mexico]. Social policy in Mexico. Indus. and Labour Inform. 60(8):291-292. Nov. 23, 1936. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

In the annual presidential report read before Congress on September 1, 1936 attention is called to the progress of the agrarian reform. "In June 1936, 877 engineers and 320 officials were engaged in the task of applying the provisions of the Agrarian Code of 1934; 3,876 claims on behalf of the landless rural populations had been studied and acted upon, but there were still 30,154 pending adjudication. During the year 3.2 million hectares of arable land and pasture had been conveyed to 206,065 peasants, organised into communal village groups...

"Irrigation as a concomitant of land reform had also been undertaken and various irrigation systems were either in full operation or nearing completion. The value of crops within the areas comprised by nine large irrigation systems had amounted to 32 million pesos."

Agricultural Bookkeeping

Goucher, T. B. Farm production costs. Estate Mag. 36(10):755-756. October 1936. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

Shows the advantages to the farmer of an adequate system of bookkeeping.

Agricultural Economics - Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland. Times Trade & Engineering (n.s.) 40(873):i-xxxii. November 1936. (Published by The Times Publishing Co., Ltd. London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Partial contents: Linen industry research, by T. H. Gibson, - p.xvi; Rope industry, by John Petrie. - p.xvi; The world's flax and hemp and British exports of linen (map).-p.xvii; Growth of bacon and pig industries. Government's plans for further increase, by G. Scott Robertson. - p.xxii; The bogs of Northern Ireland, a picturesque and utilitarian

asset.-p.xxii; Control of milk industry. Successful marketing scheme, by Sir Basil Brooke.-p.xxiv; Eggs and poultry. Production and marketing.-p.xxiv; and Tobacco industry, by J. G. Michaels.-p.xxvii.

Agricultural Indebtedness

Freund, Rudolf. National statistics on farmers' indebtedness: the United States census and a new Swedish inquiry. (A contribution to the problem of comparable international statistics of agricultural indebtedness). Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 27(10): [311E]-331E. October 1936. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

"Summary. I. Statistical Surveys of Farmers' Property. Two different points of view. Data obtained by the 'sample method' and by the census type of investigation.- II. Methodological Principles for the Collection of Data. Statistics of indebtedness in the United States census of 1930. The narrow delimitation of the field of investigation. The Swedish survey of indebtedness in 1933. Extension of the field of investigation: Kind of indebtedness and classes of debtors investigated.- III. Utilisation and Presentation of the Data. The relative importance of indebtedness. The 'spread' or dispersion of indebtedness. Indebtedness according to the size of farms. Summary." -p.311.

Agricultural Policy - Germany

Germany. Unemployment. Agriculture. Statist 128(3067): 761,762. Dec. 5, 1936. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"At the annual peasants' meeting held at Goslar, Herr Backe, Secretary of State to the Minister for Agriculture, explained in a speech the task allotted to agriculture in the Four-Year Plan, which, he argued, consisted in providing, as far as possible, full domestic production of Germany's food requirements, 20 percent of which had still to be imported in 1935. Besides drainage and further improvement of waste land, extensive transformation of pasture-land into arable land was intended over a wide area, as agricultural production of fodder seemed to be more economic than the use of pasture... Propaganda and financial assistance would promote more extensive use of artificial manure. Construction of silos for preserving green fodder would be favoured by appropriate measures. The use of grain for distilling purposes has been forbidden, while that of potatoes is to be gradually reduced. The cultivation of oleaginous crops, especially rape-seed, would be extended. The farmers would be compelled to comply with central planning without regard to their individual interest. Increased use of machinery on small farms would be promoted by lowering the rates for electrical power."

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Senex. Trend of agricultural thinking. Countryman 14(2): 635,637,639,641. January - March 1937. (Published at Idbury, Kingham, Oxfordshire, Eng.)

Four suggested policies are briefly reviewed. They are concentration on the production of the so-called health foods, protection and stimulation of primary foods as a measure of national defense, closer land settlement, and the preservation and stabilization of the present organization of farming.

"It is this fourth policy that comes nearest to that which the State seems to have adopted."

Agricultural Relief

Fackler, Clarence W. What of the farmer? Canner 83(26): 12. Dec. 5, 1936. (Published at 140 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

One of the minor wonders of the world to the writer is "the abiding faith of farmers in politicians as a means of raising their level of living permanently..."

"What the farmer needs to do is to open his eyes. Either he must make his production costs so low that no other country can afford to resist buying from him, or he must reduce his investment in any one crop, and by diversifying his interests obtain his income from local markets as much as from world markets.

"Until the farmers' costs are thus lowered, it is useless to try to increase domestic demand, to introduce new crops, or to encourage more tenants to buy farms. Even the extension of more credit at lower rates cannot be defended in the case of any industry which does not strive to become more competent."

Agricultural Relief - China

Chiang Kai-Shek. China claims the right of self-determination. People's Tribune (n.s.) 15(2): 75-79. Oct. 16, (1936). (Published at 299 Szechuen Road and 103 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.)

"This message of General Chiang Kai-Shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, to the English-reading public, both in China and abroad, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic, was released through the International Publicity Department of the Central Publicity Council on the eve of the 'Double Tenth.'"

Following are excerpts from the message:

"The first point to which I call the attention of all foreign friends is that China today is no longer the disunited country of past years..."

"The second point I wish to emphasize is that against great odds China is forging ahead in the execution of her programme of national reconstruction..."

"To lighten the burden of the farmers, who constitute 80 percent of China's population, the Government promulgated in 1934 mandates, first pledging itself never to increase the surtax on farmlands and then abrogating burdensome taxes and obnoxious levies already in existence. More than 5,000 such taxes have been abrogated, amounting to some \$50,000,000 a year.

"In recent years the National Government has applied huge sums of money to water conservancy in general and to the repair and building of dykes and dams in particular. A total of \$35,350,000 was spent in 1935 on conservancy projects alone. If this work continues one may expect that much of the damage resulting from drought and famine may be avoided.

"Co-operative enterprises have been promoted, the total number reaching 26,224, of which 12,517 were established in 1935 alone. In view of their growing importance, the Ministry of Industries has added to its departments a new one of co-operatives. It also has very recently established an Agricultural Credit Bureau, with an authorized capital of \$6,000,000, to be subscribed equally by the Government and the public. Its purpose is to utilize the combined strength of the people and the Government for the extension of credit to farmers and the distribution of farm produce."

Agricultural Relief - Southern States

Brandt, Karl. Potentialities of agricultural reform in the South. pp.[434]-458. Reprinted from Social Research, v.3, no.4, November 1936.

The term South in this article means only the ten cotton belt states. The writer points out the general poverty of this predominantly rural area and discusses cotton culture, soil depletion, climate, labor and the possibilities of improvement in the situation. The only satisfactory solution for the problem of social security for the farmer in the South is thought to lie in "the transformation of the majority of the sharecroppers into an advanced type of cash tenants, or more preferably into owners, and of the majority of small tenants into owners." Since the problem cannot be solved in a wholesale manner, the starting of experimental laboratories in the various regions is suggested. "Independent non-profit corporations financed and supervised by the federal government with the participation of state governments should buy plantations or groups of cotton farms operated by sharecroppers. Individual farms or reclaimed waste lands should be laid out, of a size that promises to support a family and to carry in addition a sufficient produce for marketing... Every farm should carry an amortizing mortgage on long term, not less than 20 years... The corporation leases the farms to former sharecroppers, with the condition that the rent amortize also the mortgage and that the tenant have the option to buy the farm after a certain number of years of approval. To eliminate the opportunity for land speculation the corporation reserves the right to buy the farm back, even after the sale to the tenant." This plan of experimental laboratories which the writer outlines is said to be similar to the plans pursued in the Pine Mountain Valley Community, Inc., the Dyers Rural Community, Inc., etc.

Agricultural Research

W.P.A. survey studies employment factors. Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Rev. 44(2104): 7-8, 32. November 1936. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Sub-heading: "This description of W.P.A. research work has been officially prepared in Washington. The scope of this project, or perhaps, group of projects, is extremely wide. The development of co-operative projects with other Government agencies is particularly significant."

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics "is collaborating in the study of changes in production methods in agriculture and their effect on the number of workers required and the volume of production. The work is being carried on along the following lines:

"1. Field surveys of farm practices in selected crop areas such as the northern dairy States, corn belt, cotton belt, small grain belt, eastern and far western fruit and vegetable areas. 2. A survey and compilation of available statistics to provide a background for and broaden the scope of analysis of the field surveys. 3. Surveys of the history of technological developments as they affect employment and production on the farm, covering crop production, animal husbandry, and horticulture."

Agriculture - Wales

Howson, T. A. Agriculture in the land of Cymry. Farm products in need of publicity. Times Trade & Engineering (n.s.) 40(874): XXIX. December 1936. (Published by The Times Publishing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

In this summary of Welsh agriculture the author deals briefly with grazing, tenure, soil fertility, sheep farming, agricultural education, and the Welsh farmer, and suggests the need of advertisement and propaganda to call attention to the agricultural resources of the country and to encourage their development. "Wales is essentially a region of small and relatively small holdings which employ comparatively little labour and ... 86 percent. of the land is under permanent grass, nearly 45 percent. of which is rough grazing, much of it lying at a considerable height above sea level."

Agriculture, Capitalization of - Great Britain

Cozens, A. D. The financing of farming. How is more capital to be made available for the land? Country Life 80(2081): 608. Dec. 5, 1936. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Strand, London, W.C.2, Eng.)

The writer's concluding paragraph follows:

"It is reasonably certain that, on the whole, farming in this country is under-capitalised, and can never become really prosperous again until this fault is remedied. Moreover, the capital in the industry cannot, in existing circumstances, be used to the greatest advantage. What remedies can be suggested? The whole subject is most complex and needs much space to be dealt with adequately; but one may suggest that some form of cooperation, either through societies or by some means of joint stock companies owning the farms or actually working them, seems to be the only method of attracting more capital. The capital which is available would be made more useful if credit were

taken in a less haphazard way, if more informative accounts were producible, and some method of storing crops in independent warehouses were evolved."

Agriculture, Future of

Crutchfield, J. S. Farming will take its place in the sun. Sphere 18(6): 17-18. December 1936. (Published at the Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

Agriculture, Planned

Drescher, Leo. Landwirtschaftliche planung als merkmal neuer agrarpolitik. Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reiche 60(1): 33-48. February 1936. (Published by Duncker & Humblot, München and Leipzig, Germany.)

The author discusses the essential characteristics of a planned agriculture in which production, distribution and consumption of agricultural products are directly influenced in order to maintain the price level. He points out that there are limits to economic planning which must find the golden mean between the old principle of laissez faire and communism, leaving a certain leeway to private initiative.

Agriculture, Planned - Research Program

Brannen, C. O. Research program in relation to economic planning for agriculture. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 17(3): [281]-289. December 1936. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Stuart A. MacCorkle, Secty.-Treasurer, University Station, Austin, Tex.)

Business - Annual Reviews

Annual review and a look ahead. Barron's, v.17, no.1, Jan. 4, 1937. 44pp. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: Sharp recovery in leading textile lines. Revival in cottons most pronounced - wool consumption continues large-rayon use at high, by Richard B. Cole, p. 20; Economic clouds over Britain, by D. Graham Hutton, p.23; Recovery achieved by packers, by J. T. Milliken, Jr., p.26; A year in commodities, p.35; chart showing record of business and finance, 1875-1936, prepared under direction of Warren M. Persons, pp.38-39.

Canning Industry

Campbell, Carlos. The relation of statistics to canners' sales, including a timely statement as to the current market position of canned corn. The Canner 84(2): [9]-10,16. Dec. 19, 1936. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

"From an address before the Ohio Canners Association at Columbus, O., Dec. 9, 1936."

Campbell, Carlos. The statistical position of canned vegetables. Canning Trade 59(20): 12,14,16. Dec. 21, 1936. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)
Corn and tomatoes are the commodities discussed.

Cattle Industry - United States

Cattle production centers. Historical account of the development and changes in the cattle industry of The United States that have occurred in the past three centuries. Hoard's Dairyman 81(24): 640, 650. Dec. 25, 1936. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

Census of Distribution - Great Britain

A census of distribution. Planning, no. 85, pp. 1-15. Nov. 3, 1936. (Published by Political and Economic Planning, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

This issue of Planning "attempts to summarise some of the types of material which a census of distribution might yield and to discuss the difficulties and opportunities arising." Tables illustrating census of distribution results, from the U.S. Census of Distribution, are given on pp.13-15.

Collectivization - U.S.S.R.

Volin, L. Recent developments in Soviet agriculture. Foreign Agriculture. A Review of Foreign Farm Policy Production, and Trade 1(1): 3-28, mimeogr. January 1937. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

The author summarizes his paper as follows:- "Prior to 1929-30, small peasant farming predominated in Russian agricultural economy. Since that year, however, a strong and consistent effort has been made by the Soviet Government to collectivize agriculture and to increase the volume of agricultural production. In the spring of 1936 more than 18,000,000 peasant households, or 89 percent of the total, were combined in less than 250,000 collective farms. Along with the collective farms, which are theoretically a type of producers' cooperatives, there were organized state farms completely owned and operated by the Government. In 1928 collective and state farms together accounted for about 3 percent of the acreage, while the remaining 97 percent was in individual holdings. In 1935, collective and state farms comprised over 90 percent of the acreage. This transition was not accomplished without a serious crisis, resulting in a decreased production of crops and a heavy reduction of livestock numbers. Since 1933, however, with some concessions granted to the individualistic tendencies of the collectivized peasantry, Soviet agriculture has shown definite signs of recovery." Tables show crop area by types of farms in the Soviet Union, 1928-1935; grains: area for harvest, production, and Government procurements in the Soviet Union, 1913 and 1928-1935; specified technical crops: area, yield, and production in the Soviet Union,

1913 and 1928-1935; livestock: number in the Soviet Union, 1916 and 1922-1936; tractors and combines: number on farms in the Soviet Union, and new tractors supplied, 1928-1936; and specified cereals and flour: exports from the Soviet Union 1904/5 to 1935/36.

Cooperation

Cooperative Journal, v.10, no.6, pp.153-176. November-December 1936. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: The economic significance of cooperative farm supply purchasing, by Joseph G. Knapp [based on an address before the Wisconsin Farmers Get-Together Conference, Oct. 21, 1936] pp. 153-157; Giving voice to the cooperative, by James H. White, based on a talk before the Colorado Cooperative Institute] pp.159-161; The ebb of cooperative tobacco marketing in Wisconsin, by Henry E. Larzelere, pp.165-166; Index to volume X, pp.175-176.

Cooperation - Denmark

Gross, Champlin W. Danish cooperation. Hoard's Dairyman 81(24): 638. Dec. 25, 1936. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

Two Wisconsin students visit Denmark and observe Danish cooperation. Their observations are given under three headings: History of Cooperation in Denmark; Modern Cooperation in Denmark; and Starting a Cooperative.

Cooperation, Consumers

Operations of consumers' cooperative retail societies in 1935. Monthly Labor Rev. 43(5): 1187-1191. November 1936. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

Cooperative Purchasing

Knapp, Joseph G. Improving farm efficiency through co-operative purchasing. pp.301-313.

"Reprinted for private circulation from the Journal of Business of the University of Chicago, vol. IX, no.4, October, 1936."

Subtopics: Extent of co-operative farm-supply buying; general characteristics of farm-supply associations; expansion of co-operative purchasing associations due to accomplishments; co-operative purchasing an extension of private enterprise; co-operative purchasing beneficial to industry in general; the future of cooperative farm-supply buying; broad social benefits from co-operation.

Cost of Living - Ecuador

Cost of living of urban and rural workers in Ecuador. Monthly Labor Rev. 43(5): 1339-1341. November 1936. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

"Data are from Contribución al Estudio de las Realidades Entre las Clases Obreras y Campesinas, by Dr. Pablo Arturo Suarez, Quito, Tip. L. I. Fernandez, 1934." Two tables are given which show average distribution of monthly expenditures of urban workers in Ecuador for food, housing, clothing, and other items; and quantity of individual food consumed in Ecuador of urban and agricultural workers in Ecuador.

Cotton

Windel, Dudley. Overproduction, U. S. danger. Amer. Cotton Grower 2(6): 10-11. January 1937. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

"Mr. Windel, the author of this article, is an English journalist and observer of world cotton affairs. He is expressing his opinion and giving advice to American farmers in the light of the world cotton situation as he sees it." - The Editor.

The writer states that this article "is a sincere and impartial attempt to explain the present situation of American cotton in the world market so that ... [the grower] will be able to form a better opinion on the best policy for southern agriculture in future years."

Cotton - Brazil

[Nyhus, Paul O.] Cotton production in the State of São Paulo, Brazil. Foreign Agriculture. A Review of Foreign Farm Policy, Production, and Trade 1(1): 29-42, mimeogr. January 1937. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

"Adapted from a report by Paul O. Nyhus, Agricultural Attaché in Buenos Aires, Argentina, based on a trip through São Paulo in July-August 1936, in company with American Vice Consul W. E. Flournoy, Jr."

"The rapid expansion of cotton production in the State of São Paulo is probably the outstanding development in Brazilian agriculture during the last 5 years. Average production in São Paulo was only 46,000 bales annually in the period 1927-28 to 1931-32, equivalent to 9.2 percent of the total average for Brazil of 501,000 bales. By 1935-36 production in São Paulo reached a peak of 784,000 bales (second estimate), or 45.6 percent of the national 1,718,000-bale crop. Returns from cotton in recent years have been relatively greater than the returns from the other crops usually grown in São Paulo. Expansion in cotton acreage has been largely on new land, of which there is an abundance, but in some sections cotton has replaced other crops...

"The new areas planted to cotton since 1932 may be divided into four groups according to former use or condition. In order of importance these seem to be (a) timber land and brushland, (b) pasture land, (c) land formerly used for corn, rice, beans, and other crops, and (d) land from which coffee trees have been removed or on which cotton is planted between the rows of coffee trees."

The main sources of the labor supply for cotton growing are listed and discussed. In a section on land tenancy, rents, and wages, it is stated that "in view of the prevailing system of large landholdings, cotton growing in São Paulo is being carried on largely by cash or share tenants. The number of small owner-operated farms is increasing and some cotton is grown by day laborers, but the acreage of cotton

grown by owners of the land is probably not more than 10 to 15 percent of the total cotton area. Japanese tenants prefer to cash rent, and more land is rented on this basis than on a share basis... Very frequently tenants are required to clear the land by a 3-year cash-rent contract... Possibly one-third of the cotton acreage is being rented and operated on a share basis. A 50-50 basis seems to be the most common arrangement, with the landowners supplying only the cleared land... On some tracts of land the number of tenants is so large that the properties are administered as small colonies by the landowners."

Some factors that influence cotton expansion are indicated.

Cotton - Cooperation

Andrews, Stanley. The coop way in Louisiana. Amer. Cotton Grower 2(7): 6-7. Dec. 1, 1936. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)
Brief account of the Louisiana Cotton Cooperative Association.

Andrews, Stanley. In a cotton empire. Amer. Cotton Grower 2(6): 8-9. January 1937. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)
An article describing the operations and benefits of the Mid-South Cotton Growers' Association.

Cotton - Ginnings - United States

[Commerce and finance] Cotton ginnings forecast. Com. and Finance 25(25): 896-897. Dec. 12, 1936. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)
An estimate of the final ginning outturn of the 1936 crop is given and the method of estimating is explained. Comparisons of this journal's previous estimates with those of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are given.

Cotton - Marketing - Rhodesia

Hesse, T. G. Cotton marketing. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 33(8): 565-577. August 1936. (Published in Salisbury, Rhodesia)
The author discusses futures markets (especially Liverpool), the futures contract hedging, spot transactions, basis, local market (in Rhodesia), and valuation of cotton.

Cotton - Mechanical Harvesting

La cosecha mecanica del algodón. Boletín Informativo no. 18, pp. 11-18, illus., mimeogr. October 1936. (Published by Ministerio de Agricultura, Junta Nacional del Algodón, Venezuela 833, Buenos Aires, Argentina)
The mechanical harvesting of cotton.

A new cotton picker. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 15(57): 50-51. October 1936. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, Eng.)
"As nearly as can be determined, the first attempt to develop a mechanical cotton picker was made in Memphis in 1850. Since that time

some 820 patents have been taken out at the United States Patent Office for all kinds of cotton pickers... A short time ago the press gave extensive publicity to what was termed a 'new mechanical cotton picker', i.e., the New Rust Cotton Picker, but the reader is referred to page 97 of the October, 1934, issue of the International Cotton Bulletin, where a note on this same cotton picker will be found." The recent test of the Rust brothers' picker is briefly described.

Cotton - Rhodesia

The Cotton Research and Industry Act (no. 38, 1936). Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 33(8): 523-524. August 1936. (Published in Salisbury, Rhodesia.)

"The Act establishes a Board to be known as the 'Cotton Research and Industry Board' to supervise research work on cotton and on insect pests and diseases affecting cotton and other matters connected therewith, and to assist in the development of the cotton industry in the Colony...

"It is intended that the Board co-ordinate cotton research and the affairs of the cotton industry generally without, however, involving the Government in any measure savouring of control or monopoly of the industry. Native cotton growing will be fostered in co-operation with the Native Affairs Department and the Board will arrange for cash purchase of native produced cotton, or of any other cotton tendered to it. For the present the Bindura Ginnery will be operated only, and the Board will act as ginners and sellers for cotton growers and generally promote the interest of the industry."

Cotton - Sudan

Benson, Barbara. Cotton growing in the Sudan. Over 100,000 men, together with their wives and families, migrate annually into the Sudan for the cotton picking season. Textile Recorder 54(645): 24-25, illus. Dec. 6, 1936. (Published at Old Colony House, Manchester, 2, Eng.)

Cotton - United States

National association of manufacturers, Committee on agricultural cooperation. Cotton in America. Natl. Assoc. Manfrs. Com. Agr. Coop. Bull. 12, 4pp., illus., table. New York. 1936.

"This bulletin is one of a series prepared ... for the information of industrialists. The facts it contains are part of the general study and should not be used as a basis for conclusions until the entire study is completed."

Cotton situation and a brief sketch of cotton production in the United States.

Cotton as Bank Collateral

B., R. H. Cotton as bank collateral. Acceptance Bull. 18(2): 2,6. February 1936. (Published by American Acceptance Council, New York,

N.Y.)

Scheme for the orderly marketing of cotton held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Cotton Prices - Factors Affecting

Factores que determinan el precio del algodón. Boletín Informativo no. 18, pp. 1-10, charts, mimeogr. October 1936. (Published by Ministerio de Agricultura, Junta Nacional del Algodón, Venezuela 833, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Factors that determine the price of cotton.

Cotton Prices, Guaranteed - Yugoslavia

Guaranteed price for cotton. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 8(4): 11. January 1937. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

Brief article on the law, which became effective recently, guaranteeing a fixed price for all cotton produced in Yugoslavia.

Dairy Products - Price Fixing - New Zealand

Sangster, R. L. Dairy produce control. New Zealand experiment with fixed prices. Empire Producer, no. 239, pp. 185-186. October 1936. (Published by British Empire Producers' Organisation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Outlines the price-fixing plan of the Labour Government in New Zealand, based on the Primary Products Marketing Law of 1936.

Dairy Relief Measures - Netherlands

Result of dairy relief measures in Netherlands. Foreign Agriculture. A. Review of Foreign Farm Policy, Production, and Trade 1(1): 48, mimeogr. January 1937. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

Dairying - Argentina

Nyhus, Paul O. Dairying in Argentina. Hoard's Dairyman 81(15): 393, 407. Aug. 10, 1936; 82(1): 4. Jan. 10, 1937. (Published in Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

Dairy farms and dairy practices are described in the first part of the article; marketing conditions in the second.

Distressed Areas - Wales

Roberts, Harry. Some impressions of a "special area." New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 12(302): 884, 885. Dec. 5, 1936. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, London, W.C.1, Eng.)

Impressions are first given of the work of "the celebrated Maes-Yr-Haf Educational Settlement" in Wales. With limited means at

its disposal, this Settlement has "performed miracles of ambulance work in the beautiful but desecrated valley." After discussing the poverty in these depressed areas where a large percentage of the population is unemployed, the question "Why don't these people leave this played out area from which the available wealth has been gleaned?" is raised and considered.

In conclusion suggestions are made to relieve conditions in these distressed areas.

Economic Annalist

Economic Annalist, v.6, no.6, pp.81-96. December 1936. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

Partial contents: Charge account records of purchases of cheese by 92 families in the cities of Oshawa and Montreal, by W.C. Hopper, pp. 89-90; Financial results of two years' farm operations in New Brunswick, by Ian S. McArthur, pp.90-92.

Economic Calculus in a Planned Economy

Durbin, E.F.M. Economic calculus in a planned economy. Econ. Jour. 46(184): 676-690. December 1936. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 4 Portugal St., London, W.C.2, Eng. May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., New York, N.Y.)

The purpose of this article as stated in the first paragraph is "to demonstrate that there are no theoretical or logical difficulties in the use of an accurate pricing system in a Planned Economy. I accept Mr. Lerner's view that there is no reason to abandon the search for an economic or utilitarian calculus in an industrial system controlled by a central authority. I further concede the argument advanced by Professor Robbins and Professor Hayek that the solution of a system of simultaneous equations by the Central Authority is not a practicable procedure. To this extent I must disagree with the thesis of Mr. Dickinson's original article in this controversy. I am, however, wholly in agreement with him that planned economies differ in no way from laissez-faire systems that renders them less suited to evolve the problems of economic calculus. The object of this article is to suggest an alternative system to that advanced by him - one that I believe to be more practicable - and so to refute the arguments advanced by Professors Mises, Halm and Hayek in Collectivist Economic Planning."

Economic Problems - Hungary

Custos. Hungary's new economic start. Hungarian Quart. 1(1):56-71. Spring 1936. (Published by the Rolls House Publishing Co. Ltd., 2, Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4, Eng.)

A survey of the background of the economic, political and social life of Hungary is given to emphasize the difficulties in the way of complete economic recovery. "The chief problem is to provide employment to create an adequate economic and social balance between the various

strata of the population and to increase the national income and the standard of living. This central problem raises an important side issue: namely, the distribution of landed property. There are at the present moment two bills before the Hungarian Parliament, one of which deals with measures for land settlement and for facilitating the formation of small holdings and leaseholds, while the other envisages the partial and gradual release of entailed properties...

"Amongst other agricultural problems, serious attention must be paid to the question of the management of water supplies which are intended to remedy the lack or uneven distribution of the rainfall. Another problem is that of forestry and the afforestation of the Alföld - the great Hungarian plain - which at present suffers from a lack of timber. Other questions connected with agriculture are inter-rural communications, the marketing of products, and the settlement of debts incurred by agriculture in more prosperous times."

Economic Recovery - United States

Wolman, Leo. The recovery in wages and employment. Natl. Bur. Econ. Research. Bull. 63, pp. 1-12. Dec. 21, 1936. (Published at 1819 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Family Life Cycle - North Carolina Tenants

Loomis, Charles P., and Hamilton, C. Horace. Family life cycle analysis. Social Forces 15(2):225-231. December 1936. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

This is a "note on the comparison of the life cycle of families by the cross-section as compared with the historical method as illustrated by Negro tenant and cropper families in Halifax County, North Carolina."

Farm Credit Administration

Emmerich, Herbert. Distinguishing administrative aspects of the Farm credit administration. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 30(6):1117-1133. December 1936. (Published by the American Political Science Association, 205 Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Farming Trains - Canada

Burlumi, Constantine. Where the agricultural university goes by train. Home Farmer 3(12):26. December 1936. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Millbank, S.W.1, London, Eng.)

Tells how "Better farming trains" are shortly to be run in the five provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, so that farmers who may live 200 or 300 miles from a town may acquire knowledge of the latest methods of "crop rotation, fertilising, or of scientific sheep and cattle breeding."

Fats and oils - Germany

German fats and oils program. Foreign Agriculture. A Review of Foreign Farm Policy, Production, and Trade 1(1):48-49, mimeogr. January 1937. (Issued by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

German efforts to promote domestic production of fats and oils under the second four-year plan inaugurated in September 1936 are noted.

Flour Milling - United States and Great Britain

Lockwood, J.F. Differences in American and British milling. Southwest. Miller 15(45):40-41. Jan. 5, 1937. (Published at 860-869 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.)

Address of a director of Henry Simon, Ltd., Manchester, England at a meeting of British millers in which he compared production methods and equipment.

Food Supply - British India

India's food problem. Economist 125(4870):627-628. Dec. 26, 1936. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

The purpose of this article as stated by the writer is as follows:

"In this article we propose to estimate the volume of British India's food supply, analyse its dietetic content, and compare the resulting food values available, per head and per day, with the quantities laid down as desirable minima in the Report of the British Medical Association's Sub-Committee on Nutrition. Our inquiries are based on the year 1931-32."

Food Supply - Great Britain

Can Britain feed herself? Economist 125(4867):457,458. Dec. 5, 1936. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"The appointment of Mr. H.L. French as director of a new Food (Defense Plans) Department forcibly directs national attention to the problem of food supplies in time of war. One of the acknowledged objectives of the Government's agricultural policy has been to lessen Britain's dependence upon imported foodstuffs. What progress has been made since 1931?"

The progress that has been made since 1931 in regard to various food items is the subject of this discussion. A table is given in which is shown "side by side, the total imports of various foodstuffs and estimates of home production, based, in many instances, on the invaluable publications of the Imperial Economic Committee."

Frozen Foods

Haslacher, A.B. "Wet process" solves problems in packing and transporting frozen foods. Food Industries 8(9):438-439. Sept. 1936. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Geography and the Relief Problem - Texas and Oklahoma

Burrill, Meredith F. Geography and the relief problem in Texas and Oklahoma. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 17(3):294-302. December 1936. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Stuart A. MacCorkle, Secty-Treas., University Station, Austin, Tex.)

This article is concerned with three critical land utilization problems bearing upon economic security and relief subject to geographic analysis. These problems are: "the agricultural occupation of sub-marginal land, which will not return an adequate living as now farmed; the decline of agricultural land under use, which has stranded many farmers after their resources have been exhausted in a losing fight; and the prejudicing of agriculture by actual or potential oil development through physical damage to the land and the imposition of tax burdens which agriculture cannot carry."

Grain - Cyclical Movement

Waltemath, Kuno. Die Kornflut der gegenwart eine vorübergehende erscheinung? Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reiche 60(3):47-62. June 1936. (Published by Duncker & Humblot, München and Leipzig, Germany.)

"The thesis of a cyclical movement of cereal crop yields, owing to alternating periods of predominantly wet and predominantly dry periods, is demonstrated for the period since 1800. The author concludes that the present abundance of cereal products will be very short-lived, not only because the cycle of favorable weather conditions is approaching its end, but also because of an exhaustion of agricultural land in the U.S.A., Argentine, and Australia." - Econ. Jour. 46(183):573. September 1936.

Housing, Rural - England

Townroe, B.S. Rural housing. Country Life 80(2082):635, 636. Dec. 12, 1936. (Published at 20 Tavistock St. Strand, London, W.C.2, Eng.)

"During the past few weeks some deplorable instances have been given in our pages of fine old cottages destroyed by order of local authorities. Giving the Ministry of Health's officers, and the District Councils' architects, the benefit of the doubt, these cottages may have been more insanitary and unsound, according to the Housing Act, than appeared from the photographs. But why was not the Housing (Rural Workers) Act invoked, the working of which is the subject of ...[this] article? The reasons may be two: the Local Authority may in each case have been unprepared to bring it into effect; or the owner have had other intentions for the cottages than to let them at an agricultural rent. There is a regrettable, and growing, tendency for speculators to buy up old cottages property and, if a handsome profit can be made by selling it for a week-end cottage, to circumvent the Rent Restriction Act and evict the cottager. Such speculators, naturally, will not apply for the Government subsidy, with its condition as to rent. Consequently, if they will not recondition the property themselves, the Local Authority has no alternative but to condemn the structure as unfit for habitation." - Ed.

Income, National, and Manufacturing Industry - U.S.

Slaughter, John A. Estimated contribution of manufacturing industry to the national income. *Annalist* 49(1251):36. Jan. 8, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

"This article is based on a comprehensive survey of incomes in the various States that is being made by the National Industrial Conference Board."

Income, Redistribution - United States

Martin, Robert F. Redistribution of income. *Conf. Bd. Bull.* 10(15):125-128. Dec. 17, 1936. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

This is an examination of the theories and assumptions underlying the efforts of the Federal Government to redistribute income and of the prospects for success and probable results of these programs. The agricultural, the industrial, and the fiscal program are considered.

The writer concludes with the following statement:

"Consideration of these programs shows that they rest on the theory that overproduction and underconsumption are the primary causes of depressions. It is from this fundamental notion that most of the current efforts to divert income from its ordinary channels in prosperity and depression derive their inspiration, although it has never been demonstrated that overproduction and underconsumption are the causes rather than symptoms of the depression disease."

Insurance, Crop

Nelson, A. F. National crop insurance discussed with Sec. Wallace. *Farmers' Elevator Guide* 31(12):33-34, 15. Dec. 5, 1936. (Published at 327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

A report of the conference held in Washington, Nov. 6, to which warehousemen were invited to discuss with Secretary Wallace and his Crop Insurance Committee, "matters pertaining to storage of grain in connection with the contemplated legislation on crop insurance."

Wilder, S.W. Crop insurance. *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* 77(11):463. Dec. 9, 1936. (Published at 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

From an address before the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Association at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Insurance, Crop and Livestock - Bulgaria

Cannon, Cavendish W. Crop and livestock insurance in Bulgaria. *Foreign Agriculture. A Review of Foreign Farm Policy, Production, and Trade* 1(1): 49. mimeogr. January 1937. (Issued by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

Insurance is said to be available in Bulgaria to all farmers for "practically all cereal, fodder, fruit, vegetable, fiber, tobacco, and nut crops... Special insurance is also provided for livestock... administered through special cooperative insurance associations."

Labor - California

Commonwealth Club of California. A farm labor disputes board? Commonwealth 12(51, pt.2):221-255. Dec. 22, 1936. (Published in San Francisco, Calif.)

This is a condensed record of a dinner meeting of the Section on Agriculture of the Commonwealth Club of California.

Contents: Record of hearings in preparing this report, p.222; American mediation experience and California farm labor, by Paul Taylor, pp.223-227; Agriculture's lessons from California's farm strikes, by R.L. Adams, pp.227-230; Report of chairman of Agriculture section, pp.231-234; Recommendations of Agriculture section, p.234; Minority report urging the "railroad's plan" for agriculture, by George E. Bodle, pp.235-238; A farm laborer's viewpoint, by Robert Meegan, pp.238-243; Discussion from the floor, pp.244-251; What California farmers think about a permanent farm labor disputes board, pp.251-254; A suggested California agricultural labor relations act as proposed by the minority report. pp.254-255.

Labor - Denmark

Employment in Danish agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 60(10):394. Dec. 7, 1936. (Published by International Labour Office. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

A table shows the number of agricultural workers in Denmark and the class of work performed in 1934, 1935, and 1936.

Labor - Sweden

Agriculture. Hours and wages in Sweden. Indus. and Labour Inform. 60(9): 342-343. Nov. 30, 1936. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"On 1 November 1936 the first legislation regulating hours of work in Swedish agriculture came into operation, and on the same date revised collective agreements were brought into force providing for higher wages and shorter working hours." Examples are given.

Land As a Credit Index

Land as a credit index. Banking 26(6 sec.2):8. December 1936. (Published by the American Bankers Association, New York, N.Y.)

"Soil erosion is such an important subject in most of the states that the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association has adopted it as a national project. We believe that conditions are right for an aggressive campaign. This furnishes another opportunity for bankers to team with other agencies on a project delayed entirely too long.

"Credit is sound when based on normal land values determined by earning power. It can well be made contingent on the top six to eight inches of soil being adequately protected from erosion. These represent the farmer's productive capital. Excess credit on poor land tends to prolong the use of that which is sub-marginal - Dan H. Otis, Director, Agricultural Commission, A.B.A., before the Nebraska Bankers Association."

Land Distribution - Panama

[Flexer, Fayette J.] Panama proposes distribution of land to poor farmers. Foreign Agriculture. A Review of Foreign Farm Policy, Production, and Trade 1(1): 50, mimeogr. January 1937. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

Outlines the provisions of an agrarian measure introduced in the National Assembly of Panama on November 6, 1936 which proposes an issue of 50-year land bonds to cover the expropriation or purchase of uncultivated land for free distribution to poor farmers.

Land Policy - United States

Winter, Charles E. Administration land policy estops settlement of west. Wyo. Stockman-Farmer 42(11): 2. November 1936. (Published in Cheyenne, Wyo.)

The writer charges that the present administration "has repealed all land laws whereby any citizen could acquire by entry or purchase any government land. And this is done when the government still owns and controls untaxable, over 55 percent on the average of the area of the 11 western public land states. Not only that, but the Taylor grazing act, which carries deceptive provisions whereby a land owner in the livestock business might lease or purchase a small limited isolated tract, which for three years this administration has arbitrarily refused to administer, every livestock land owner is not only controlled and regulated absolutely by orders from Washington, but is required to submit himself to such orders as to the grazing on his privately owned land.

"Now we reach the climax of these arbitrary policies in the dispossession of hundreds of homesteaders, who, in good faith, prior to the Taylor grazing act and prior to executive order, made lawful entries, many of whom have established homes and spent much money in improvement."

Land Settlement - Germany

Carell, Erich. Bäuerliche Siedlung und Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten der deutschen Industrie. Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reich 60(5): 69-91. October 1936. (Published by Duncker & Humblot, München and Leipzig, Germany.)

The author refutes a number of objections to the extension of land settlement on the ground that it is detrimental to industry. He shows on the contrary that it can be of great benefit to industry, and that it is of economically productive benefit to the whole country.

Land Settlement - Manchuria

S., J. R. Another ambitious plan to colonize Manchuria. Far East. Survey 6(1): 12-13. Jan. 6, 1936. (Published by American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52d St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the progress of Japanese attempts to colonize Manchuria, beginning with the first major attempt in 1914-18 and culminating with the Overseas Ministry's present plan for the settlement of one million Japanese families in Manchuria over a twenty-year period. "Since 1933, about 1,800 Japanese have been settled in 'collective' farm colonies, in addition to which there are a number of 'free' settlers mostly from certain religious sects." Major difficulties of settlement are pointed out and the writer thinks that it is doubtful if the latest scheme will succeed any more than the previous plans.

Land Settlement - New South Wales

The closer settlement problem. Pastoral Rev. 46(10): 1057. Oct. 16, 1936. (Published at 122-138 King-street, Melbourne.)

Editorial. "The problem of initiating and carrying out a successful closer settlement scheme must inevitably involve the New South Wales Government in a good deal of hard thinking. With regard to the first consideration, that of obtaining the necessary land, encouragement of voluntary private subdivision is the best method, but it can only have appreciable results if the land is exempted from all legislation of a restrictive nature with respect to titles and payment, moratorium legislation for instance. The securing of the land, however, is only one, and perhaps the least important, aspect of the scheme. There are many other essentials to success, and many of these have been propounded and submitted to the Government by the leading primary producers' organisations of the State. The Closer Settlement Committee of the Graziers' Association has pointed out that the first essential of successful closer settlement is the reduction of costs, that there should be a general extension of share farming, and a development of pasture improvement on the share system for fat lamb raising purposes."

Land Settlement - Pacific Northwest

Selby, H. E. Guiding new settlers from drought areas. Land Policy Circ. October 1936, pp. 17-20, mimeogr. (Published by the Division of Land Utilization, Land Use Planning Section, Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.)

Radio talk on Western Farm and Home Hour, Portland, Oregon, Sept. 4, 1936.

This is a summary of a survey made by the Resettlement Administration of the movement of new settlers from the drought areas of the Middle West to the Pacific Northwest, together with figures and estimates relating to the movement known as the "New Oregon Trail Migration," and information on what is being done to guide these settlers.

Land Settlement - Palestine

Conditions in Palestine. Jewish settlement in 1935. Indus. and Labour Inform. 60(10): 392. Dec. 7, 1936. (Published by International

Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"During 1935 Jewish land purchases totalled 79,205 dunams at a cost of \$1,700,000. Of this area, 17,317 dunams were acquired by the Jewish National Fund."

Land Tenure and Farm Tenancy

Borsodi, Ralph. Land tenure. Amer. Rev. 7(5): 556-563. October 1936. (Published at 231 W. 58th St., New York, N. Y.)

Criticizes the present system of land tenure in the United States because it has encouraged land speculation, and discusses "what sort of system of land tenure would furnish the population of the nation an opportunity to acquire homesteads and prevent their losing them." The single-tax theory is considered inadequate and the writer states that "A better expedient might be the gradual substitution of leasehold for freehold ownership - the gradual establishment of a system of land tenure in which the present absolute title to land was acquired by either (1) local authorities, or (2) land co-operatives, or (3) land authorities somewhat similar to the public authorities which have been established to operate bridges, tunnels, and other public utilities." The second type of trustee-agency is the one which the writer considers the most desirable.

[Richardson, T. C.] Tenancy and one-crop system retard prosperity of the south. Cotton Trade Jour. 16(52): 4. Dec. 26, 1936. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

Address before members of the agricultural club, Dallas, Texas, Monday, December 21, 1936.

Share croppers in the South. Univ. Va. News Letter 13(5): [1]. Dec. 1, 1936. (Published in Charlottesville, Va.)

"To discuss the more direct and measureable implications of this [farm tenancy] problem in relation to Virginia and, further, in relation to the South, is the purpose of this article. However, it may profit us to review briefly the situation in the whole country."

Wallace, Henry A. Tenancy - - - a tough nut to crack. Wallaces' Farmer 62(1): 3, 18. Jan. 2, 1937. (Published at Des Moines, Ia.)

"Secretary of Agriculture outlines [tenancy] problem to the President's Committee."

Work, Monroe N. Racial factors and economic forces in land tenure in the South. Social Forces 15 (2): 205-215. December 1936. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

Presented at the meeting of the Southern Sociological Society in Atlanta, Georgia, April 17-18, 1936.

The term "South" as used in this article means the thirteen states, extending from Virginia and West Virginia to Texas, but excluding Oklahoma which is omitted because it was not admitted to statehood until 1907 and the article covers the period 1860 - 1935.

Land Utilization

[Salter, R. M.] An agronomist looks at land use. Fertilizer Rev. 11(5): 6-7, 12. November-December 1936. (Published at 616 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

"Summary of the presidential address given by R. M. Salter at the recent annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy."

Following are extracts from the summary: "The greatest strength and, I submit, also the greatest weakness of the land use movement lies in the fact that it is premised on planning. Strength, in that land use planning implies collective thinking on problems that are not really dissectible; the integration of viewpoints - agronomy, animal husbandry, engineering, farm management, forestry, economics, sociology, etc.; a balanced interpretation of pertinent facts; a basis for co-ordinated action. Potential weakness, in that land use planning in its broader aspects assumes that it is within the power of the human intellect to evaluate and interpret all of the complex forces which affect the use of land and life on the land, and further, that someone possesses enough prophetic vision to project these valuations and interpretations into the future.

"There are even some who look to improved land use for the solution of the entire farm problem. They cannot escape disappointment. Proper land use, although an important step, is not a panacea for the ills that beset American agriculture. It cannot overcome the disparity of agriculture resulting from the comparatively elastic demand for the products of industry or from industry's advantage in tariff protection. It cannot reduce the exorbitant costs of distribution which today consume two-thirds of what the consumer pays for agricultural products. It cannot recover the wealth that has been drained from the country to the city by inheritance or by the movement of farm-reared youth off the land. It cannot alter the fact that there are double the number of farmers and probably twice as much land as needed to supply present demand for agricultural products. In itself, it can do little to fulfill the crying need for greater outlets for the products of the land. Most of these problems transcend the scope of land use. They lie rather in the field of political economy."

The writer continues by listing the four steps through which land planning may be expected to proceed - if he interprets aright present thought on land planning - and points out difficulties in such a procedure. His concluding remarks are devoted to an approach of the problem from a different angle.

Land Utilization - China

T'ang Chi-Yu. New aspects of the land problem. People's Tribune (n.s.) 15(3): 163-170. Nov. 1, 1936. (Published by the China United Press, 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai)

"Translated from 'The Industrial Monthly,' vol. no.4."

The following is quoted from the first paragraph of the article:

"Facts and figures obtained by careful survey, to show areas of land cultivable but not yet cultivated, are urgently required to determine the policy of a more equal distribution of the population

and better utilization of the soil. In the latter part of 1934 a committee was appointed and work started to secure the necessary figures, but so far only Kiangsu Province has been completely surveyed, and index figures worked out of uncultivated and cultivated land. Surveys in other provinces have been started, but none is complete in every detail. The following study is based on such material as is obtainable, and where official data were missing, the estimates of qualified experts were used. The index figures represent the area percentages of the particular locality for which the figures were worked out. The index of cultivated land represents the percentage of total area actually under cultivation, while the index for cultivable land represents the percentage of land that could be, but is not, cultivated."

Land Utilization - Saskatchewan

Spence, C. C. Land utilization in southwest central Saskatchewan. Econ. Annalist 6(6): 84-88. December 1936. (Published by Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

Gives a summary of results obtained by an economic survey made in 1935 in certain rural municipalities of southwest central Saskatchewan "to determine an economic classification of the land based on the physical and financial evidence of progress made by the settlers in the use of the land... The present use of the land and the changes which have taken place since settlement are described in this article." The use of land by municipalities, and the use of land classified by topography and soil are illustrated by tables.

Leases, Farm

Beeler, M. N. Safe tenantry. Capper's Farmer 47(12): 7. December 1936. (Published in Topeka, Kans.)

Describes the advantages of the 50-50 long-term agreement to both the owner and the operator. Tells of two farms in McDonough County, Illinois which have been operated under such a lease for nine years.

Machinery, Sugar Beet

Mervine, E. M., and McBirney, S. W. New developments in sugar beet machinery. Agr. Engin. 17(11): 467-470. November 1936. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

Paper presented before the Power and Machinery Division at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Estes Park, Colo., June 1936.

Meat - International Trade

International trade in meat. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internat'l. Rev. Agr.] 27(10): 331E-336E. October 1936. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

"Summary.- International trade in live animals.- International trade in beef and veal, in mutton and lamb, and in pigmeat.- The

European importing countries.- The United Kingdom the largest importer of meat.- The decline of international trade in meat in recent years.- Changes in the consumption of meat.- Fall in consumption due to general economic crisis, rather than to restriction of imports.- Increase of home production in importing countries.- Prospects in the International meat market." -p.331E

A table on p.334E shows consumption of meat for a number of countries, annually 1925-1934.

Milk-Marketing - Great Britain

The marketing of milk products. Home Farmer 3(12): 24,25. December 1936. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Millbank, S.W.1, London, Eng.)

"The public inquiry appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary of State for Scotland into objections submitted to them against the scheme which has been lodged for regulating in Great Britain certain milk products, i.e., butter, cheese, condensed milk, cream and dried milk, opened on November 30th."

In this article the writer reviews the inquiry into the objections against the proposed scheme.

Milk and the public. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 12(302): 882-884. Dec. 5, 1936. (Published at 10, Great Turnstile, London, W.C.1, Eng.)

Attention is called to the importance of milk in the diet, and of the need of making it cheap enough so that it will be available to the general body of consumers. "Yet," states the writer, "ever since the Milk Marketing Scheme was set up, the State has been actually abetting the producers in making milk artificially dear. The scheme was expressly designed to improve the bargaining position of the producers, or in other words to enable them to sell their milk at a higher price. It did nothing at all to counteract this tendency by reorganising the methods of distribution, or reducing the distributors' margin. On the contrary, it created a situation in which the producers, organized in a powerful price-fixing monopoly under the aegis of the State, were bound to join hands with the distributors in fleecing the public."

The writer continues by discussing the Report "just issued" by the Milk Reorganisation Commission, and points out some of the amendments proposed to the Marketing Act. "Foremost among these is the proposal that the power to fix milk prices should be taken away from the monopolists of the Milk Marketing Board, and vested in an independent Commission responsible to Parliament for its stewardship. Hardly less important is the proposal that, if the State wishes to subsidise un-economic production of manufactured milk products, it should do so out of its own pocket, and not at the milk consumers' expense - though it is unhappily suggested that part of the cost should be met by means of a levy on imported milk products, and thus transferred to another group of consumable commodities."

The Milk marketing report. Statist 128(3067): 756,757,758. Dec. 5, 1936. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

A discussion of the report of the Milk Reorganisation Commission, which was appointed in February 1935.

Organising the milk market. Economist 125(4867): 458,459. Dec. 5, 1936.
(Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"In the last three years, almost unbeknown to the man in the street, a vast experiment in the control of a complicated and individualistic market has been in progress. Over 160,000 dairy farmers have been marketing their milk through the agency of four Milk Marketing Boards, one for England and Wales, one for the greater part of Scotland, one for the Aberdeen district, and one for the North of Scotland. These Boards are easily the most important that have been set up under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Acts - the most important either to the farmer or to the community - and the policy embodied in those Acts must stand or fall, in large measure, by the success or failure of the milk schemes...

"The Reorganisation Commission, which was appointed last year to examine the progress of the Milk Marketing schemes and has just reported, was therefore asked to determine not merely whether the schemes have fulfilled the hopes of their original sponsors, but also whether they meet the somewhat wider requirements for a system of organising the milk market which would correspond to the awakened public conscience on the vital necessity of proper nutrition."

A review follows by the Commission's Report, and of recommendations made by the Commission.

Reorganisation Commission report. Home Farmer 3(12): 6-8. December 1936.
(Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Millbank, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Under the heading "Notes and Comments" some of the recommendations of the Commission set up in February 1935 to inquire into the operations of the Milk Marketing Schemes in Great Britain are discussed. The report issued by the Commission is said to be "revolutionary in many respects."

The writer says that there "has been no hurried declaration of official Board [Milk Marketing] policy; and rightly so. In considering the merit of each operative suggestion the Board must relate it to the major proposal that producers be deprived of their existing rights to negotiate and prescribe prices and to determine major policy. Those rights, according to the Reorganisation Commission, should be vested in an independent authority to be known as the Permanent Milk Commission. The Report proposes that the appointments to such a Commission should be made by the Minister of Agriculture, the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Home Secretary, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister of Health."

Extracts from the report are given.

Milk Control Act - New Hampshire

Milk control act - constitutionality. U. S. Law Week 4(16): 411. Dec. 15, 1936. (Published by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington, D. C.)

"Milk Control Act of New Hampshire is unconstitutional by reason of delegation to Milk Control Board of legislative power."

A digest-summary of the opinion is given.

Milk from Soybeans

Slawson, H. H. Baby's milk from beans. Hoard's Dairyman 81(24):631,649. Dec. 25, 1936. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

An article in which the writer tells of the virtue of milk made from the soybean, and of its extensive use in China.

An editorial on this article appears on p.636, which holds that some of the statements made in the article are considered "extravagant" by the editors.

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry

National Grange Monthly 33(12):1-32. December 1936. (Published in Springfield, Mass.)

The Convention Number, 1936.

The 70th annual convention of the National Grange was held in Columbus, Ohio, November 11-19. The "outstanding" action taken at the convention is briefly set forth on page one. Other features are: The annual address of National Master Louis J. Taber; address by Wheeler McMillen (in which he "outlined the agricultural situation of America as he sees it at the present time"); the year's Grange progress as told by State Masters; and reports or reviews of reports of officers and committees.

New Deal - United States

Beckerath, Herbert von. Die Vereinigten Staaten und der "New Deal". Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reiche 60(3):19-45. June 1936; (4):1-26. August 1936. (Published by Duncker & Humblot, München and Leipzig, Germany.)

Peas - Grading

Wallis, E. P. Pea grading work in 1936. Canning Trade 59(22):7-8. Jan. 4, 1937. (Published at 20 South Gay St., Baltimore, Md.)

Address before the Tri-State Packers Association Fall Meeting, Philadelphia, December 3, 1936.

Pigs and Bacon Marketing - Great Britain

Bacon supplies. Statist 128(3070):874-875. Dec. 26, 1936. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

This article is concerned with the situation in the Pigs and Bacon Marketing Schemes and the failure of farmers to support the 1937 contract. Achievements of the schemes are related. "The marketing schemes appear, therefore, to have achieved much for the producers without operating greatly to the detriment of the consumer."

Planning

Plan Age, v.2, no.9, pp.1-28. December 1936. (Published by National Economic and Social Planning Association, 1721 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Contents: Democracy and national policy, by Lewis L. Lorwin, pp.1-4; The place of administration in government, by Charles A. Beard, pp.5-10; A national economic council for the United States, by Theodore J. Kreps, pp.11-16; American proposals for central planning, by George B. Galloway, pp.17-23; A bill for the establishment of a National Resources Board, introduced by Rep. Maury Maverick, pp.24-25.

Planning, Federal-State Relations

Pate, James E. Federal-state relations in planning. *Social Forces* 15(2): 187-195. December 1936. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"The facts used in preparation of this paper are based largely upon the following reports: National Resources Board, Dec. 1, 1934; National Resources Board, 'State Planning' - June 1935; National Resources Committee, 'Regional Factors in National Planning,' Dec. 1935; Virginia State Planning Board's Reports, vols.I-III,VI."

Plantation Agriculture

Fay, C. R. Plantation economy. *Econ. Jour.* 46(184):620-644. December 1936. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 4 Portugal St., London, W.C.2, Eng. May be obtained from The Macmillan Company, New York, N. Y.)

Presidential address before Section F of the British Association, Blackpool, 1936.

In eight parts as follows: 1. The nature of plantation agriculture; 2. The history of indigo; 3. Tea as a commodity; 4. The tea factory; 5. The tea plantation; 6. Optimum size and the agency system; 7. Labour conditions; 8. Tea control.

Population - Great Britain

Money, Sir Leo Chiozza. Renew or die! *Nineteenth Cent.* 120:668-683. December 1936. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W.C.2, Eng.)

In an article on the decreasing population of Great Britain the author suggests an attack on the waste and misuse of land held out of cultivation.

Potatoes - China

Potatoes for rice-bowls. *People's Tribune* (n.s.) 15(2):103-108. (Oct. 16, 1936). (Published at 299 Szechuen Road and 103 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China)

The writer considers the suggestion that as a contribution to the solution of China's food problem, a wider cultivation of potatoes be officially encouraged. "The National Agricultural Research Bureau has accepted 'in principle' the suggestion made by Mr. Li Po-Han that extensive cultivation of potatoes would be one means of solving the food problem of this country, and the Ministry of Industry has instructed the provincial and municipal authorities to encourage their production."

While the writer is not "altogether satisfied" that potato-growing will solve the food problem in China, it does offer in his opinion, an opportunity to put co-operative farming to a practical test in China.

Price - Effect on Marketings

Bean, Louis H. Effect of prices on annual marketings. Agr. Situation 20(11): 6-9. November 1936. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Specific examples of the relationship between prices and marketings are given for potatoes, apples, sweet potatoes, and peaches. Accompanied by a chart showing relation between prices received by producers and sales of potatoes in selected areas, 1924-1929.

Price Discrimination Legislation

[Gaskill, N. B.] Analysis of Robinson-Patman law. Textile Bull. 50(25): 7,31. Aug. 20, 1936. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

George, Edwin B. Discounts under the Robinson-Patman Act. Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Rev. 44(2105): 2-7. December 1936. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Gunnarson, A. B. Manufacturers' problems under the Robinson-Patman act. Textile Bull. 51(8): 4,12. Oct. 22, 1936. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

"Address before Annual Convention of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers."

Price Forecasting

Pettee, E. W. The three approaches to the problem of price prediction. III. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 9(4, pt.1): 347-367. October 1936. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"This is the last of a series of three articles. The first explained the general procedure followed in rating the predictions and attempted to evaluate the longer-term forecasts. The second attempted to appraise the forecasts made within six or seven months of each of the seven turning-points in the wholesale price indexes which occurred between 1920 and 1929 inclusive. The present instalment examines the assumptions underlying the predictions as judged from the reasons offered by the services in support of the conclusions presented in the market letters. Inasmuch as the articles are in the nature of a summary of a much larger and more detailed study, it has seemed best not to consume the limited space by giving complete references to the scores of predictions evaluated." -footnote p.347.

Rate of Interest and Marginal Efficiency of Capital

Ellsworth, P. T. Mr. Keynes on the rate of interest and the marginal efficiency of capital. Jour. Polit. Econ. 44(6): 767-790. December

1936. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

The writer states in the introductory paragraph of this article that:

"This paper is in no sense a review of Mr. Keynes's most recent volume, but is concerned exclusively with certain important theoretical aspects of two of the leading concepts in this book, the rate of interest and the marginal efficiency of capital. It is proposed to criticize Mr. Keynes's treatment of these topics with respect to (1) his complete rejection of the classical theory of interest, (2) the effects of changes in the rate of interest, (3) the relation between stock exchanges and the marginal efficiency of capital, and (4) the relationship between capital accumulation and the marginal efficiency of capital. Before proceeding to state these criticisms, however, it is essential to review briefly the meaning attached by Mr. Keynes to the rate of interest and the marginal efficiency of capital and to outline the rôle played by these factors in his general theory of employment."

Raw Materials

Giornale degli Economisti e Rivista di Statistica, anno 51, n.11, November 1936. (Published at Via del Tritone, 66, Rome, Italy.)

Contains a number of papers on raw materials presented to a conference held in Milan, October 15-17, 1936, organized by the Institute for the Study of International Politics. They are: Il problema della distribuzione delle materie prime dall'aspetto politico internazionale, by Giorgio Mortara.-pp.745-758. (A discussion of the distribution of raw materials from the point of view of international policy); Materie prime e indipendenza economica, by Libero Lenti.-pp.759-767. (Raw materials and economic independence); La distribuzione internazionale delle materie prime coloniali, by Giovanni Demaria.-pp.768-787. (The international distribution of colonial raw materials); L'Impero ed il problema italiano delle materie prime, by Gino Borgatta.-pp.788-822. (A discussion of Italy's problem in connection with raw materials and colonies).

Reclamation

Freudenthal, L. E. Reclamation - - - racket or resource? Nation's Agr. 12(2): 8-9,12,14. December 1936. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

"Taming rebellious western waters and harnessing their strength for the good of man proved a gigantic task but one which has resulted in great benefits to western farmers. L. E. Freudenthal, chairman of the Institute of Irrigation Agriculture and president of the New Mexico Farm Bureau, details some of these benefits."

Reorganization of the Government

Byrd, Harry Flood. Efficiency and economy in government the aim. Manfrs. Record 105(12): 26,64. December 1936. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

After calling attention to the cost of Federal Government, Senator Byrd describes the broad objectives of the special Senate committee commissioned to investigate operations of the government.

[Byrd, Harry Flood] Pruning and spraying; an interview with Harry Flood Byrd, United States senator, by Raymond G. Carroll. Sat. Evening Post 209(27): 24, 50-51. Jun. 2, 1937. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Resettlement - Indiana

Alexander, Will W. Resettlement in Indiana. Federal agency seeks to help farmers and conserve land resources. Ind. Farmer's Guide 92(25): 636, 657. Dec. 5, 1936. (Published in Huntington, Ind.)

Tells of the land-use and rehabilitation program of the Resettlement Administration in Indiana, mentioning the Bean Blossom Land Development Project in Brown County, the Versailles project in Ripley County, and the Winamac project on the Tippecanoe River.

Resettlement - Mountain States

De Boer, S. R. Resettlement in the mountain states. Planners' Jour. 2(6): 155-156. November-December 1936. (Published by American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Describes the conditions in the sandstorm area of the West, tells of the causes of it and the Government's work in removing the settlers from parts of this section to better lands, discusses water problems on irrigated lands of the area, and points out the suitability of the mountain states for resettlement projects. Warns against too much centralization in resettlement work and suggests that it be undertaken "steadily, continuously, and without undue haste or lack of study."

Rubber

Johnston, Clifford C. Quick action needed to prevent another boom and collapse in crude rubber. Annalist 48(1249): 883-884. Dec. 25, 1936. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Rural Life and the New Deal

Landis, Paul H. The new deal and rural life. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 1(4): 592-603. August 1936. (Published by the American Sociological Society, H. A. Phelps, managing editor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

The observations made in this article are based on personal experiences and observations of the author. They are concerned with the effect of the New Deal on phases of rural life. Subtopics are: Agricultural Adjustment Act, rural relief, rural social case work, rural research, conservation, changes in attitudes toward politics and government, conclusion.

Silk - Japan

Recent raw silk measures. Oriental Econ. 3(11): 694-696. November 1936. (Published at 2 Sancho-me Hongokuchō, Tokyo, Japan)

"This article consists of the outline of a lecture given by Mr. Sekiya Ino, director of the Raw Silk Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Department, at the Economic Club, the Oriental Economist Building, September 18, and comments thereon by the Raw Silk Editor of the Oriental Economist."

Southern States

Cox, A. B. Significant economic and social problems of the rural south and the relation of these to southern progress. *Acco Press* 14(12): 4-8, illus. December 1936. (Published in Houston, Tex.)

Address before directors of the General Education Board and Trustees, Rockefeller Foundation, Ithaca, N. Y., October 30, 1936.

"The major problems of the South and Southwest are loss of income and employment due to loss of cotton markets primarily."

Subsistence Homesteads

Melvin, Bruce L. Emergency and permanent legislation with special reference to the history of subsistence homesteads. *Amer. Sociol. Rev.* 1(4): 622-631. August 1936. (Published by the American Sociological Society, H. A. Phelps, managing editor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

The first and last paragraphs of this article follow:

"Most laws are the result of social processes; that is, they are crystallized group expressions of what many people want or think they want. When the group resorts to the legal media to accomplish its end, frequently other laws - perhaps they are legalized traditions and customs - interfere, making the desired accomplishments impossible. This article is written to give an example of a socio-legal process which might be paralleled many times. Since the article has been written with this particular approach, the story of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, which affords the illustrative material, is carried only to its disbanding in June, 1935, with no attention being given to the subsequent history of particular projects under the Resettlement Administration. The concluding part of the discussion intentionally points out what is needed since by so doing the thwarting of a desired program is the better illustrated, though on the surface the last five paragraphs may seem to contribute little to the socio-legal process that is the heart of the paper...

"There is a place for the promotion of subsistence homesteads; the movement conforms to the trends of the times. The movement did not fail; it was never tried. Confusion in writing the law defeated it. The careful writing and passage of a law giving authority to an agency to co-operate with decentralized housing authorities would bring back one of the soundest efforts made under the New Deal."

Sugar

Wilhelm, Donald. Sugar - why not raise our own? *Country Home* 61(1): 11-12. January 1937. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

In this discussion of the question of raising our own sugar the writer points out that sugar in some form could be produced in every

state of the Union. He also calls attention to what growing most of our own sugar would mean in the way of increased buying power, employment, and new uses for acreage now yielding surplus crops. In conclusion he asks "Why shouldn't we grow our own - or a good deal more of it?"

Sugar - Near and Far East

Mikusch, Gustav. The new sugar map of Asia. Facts about Sugar 31(12): 457-458. December 1936. (Published at 56 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses briefly the development of the sugar industry in Turkey, Iran, British India, China, Japan, and Java.

Taxation

Heer, Clarence. Taxation as an instrument of social control. Amer. Jour. Sociol 42(4): 484-492. January 1937. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"Since all taxes inevitably produce social and economic changes, the question at issue is not whether taxation should be used as an instrument of social control but how it may be used more intelligently to achieve consciously sought social objectives. The greatest present obstacle to the intelligent use of taxation as an instrument of social control is our lack of knowledge concerning the incidence and economic effects of taxes. Even in the light of our present knowledge, however, it is apparent that certain of our tax policies operate to defeat objectives which we are trying to achieve through public spending. It is also apparent that the intelligent use of taxation as an instrument of social control will be facilitated if we rid ourselves of taxes whose incidence and effects are uncertain and transfer their burden to the personal income tax." -Abstract, p.484.

Textile Industry - São Paulo

Caldeira, Branca Da Cunha. The São Paulo textile industry. Brazil 8(98): 12-13, 16-22, 24. December 1936. (Published by the American Brazilian Association, Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.)

"From 'Geographia' - translated by M. Trindade."

Attention is called to the number of textile industrial establishments in the city of São Paulo, and to the fact that this industrial aspect is "entirely new. The provincial city that was the capital some forty years ago would not lead one to foresee this great industrial expansion of today. What circumstances made possible this change? What factors predominated in the surging of an industry-conscious people, the 'agricultural tendency' of which, inherited from the Portuguese colonizers, had always found in the earth's fertility a factor which would make such tendency ever more outstanding and definite? With the start of coffee growing in São Paulo, in the last years of the eighteenth century, this tendency became even more apparent. Coffee becoming at once the only source of wealth, removed

the idea of any other activity, particularly in the industrial field, with which we were not familiar and where the investment of capital was considered more of a risk than a possibility of success. Nevertheless, São Paulo is today crowded with many factories, constituting an industrial center of relative importance where the textile industries predominate according to the capital invested and value of production.

"This change is what we will try to explain, sketching a brief historical background closely related to the development of the textile industry, the first to show a certain economic importance and to achieve the greatest development in our country."

Tomatoes, Graded

Baker, M. W. Ohio canners' experience in buying graded tomatoes. The Canner 84(4): [9]-10,25. Jan. 2, 1937. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Trade, Foreign - Philippine Islands

Mabbun, Pablo M. Prospects of the Philippine foreign trade. Philippine Agr. 25(7): 553-564. December 1936. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P. I.)

A discussion of the outlook for the overseas trade of the Philippines. The writer calls attention to the large dependence of the Islands upon the American market, and enumerates some of the problems presented by this dependence. Certain remedies are indicated to lessen the weight of a setback in the economic life of the country.

Trade Agreements, German-Canadian

[Steere, Loyd V.] Agriculture in the German-Canadian trade agreements. Foreign Agriculture. A Review of Foreign Farm Policy, Production and Trade 1(1): 43-47, mimeogr. January 1937. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

"Based on a report by Loyd V. Steere, Agricultural Attaché, Berlin, Germany."

A discussion of recent German-Canadian trade agreements and their aims.

Trade Agreements - Great Britain and Argentina

The Anglo-Argentine Agreement. Statist 128(3067): 755,756. Dec. 5, 1936. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Describes the terms of the Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreement which replaces the Roca Pact of May, 1933: The treaty "takes effect provisionally - pending the exchange of ratifications - as from November 20, when the Roca Agreement expired, and will remain in force until December, 1939."

Trade Agreements - United Kingdom and Argentina

The Economist Anglo-Argentine Supplement. Economist, Dec. 5, 1936. 16pp. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

In this supplement "is printed the text of the Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic, which was signed on December 1st and entered into force with retrospective effect from November 20th, when the previous Agreement, known as the Roca-Runciman Agreement of 1933, expired."

Wages - Cotton Industry - Portugal

Minimum wages in the Portuguese cotton industry. Indus. and Labour Inform. 60(10): 378-380. Dec. 7, 1936. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

In accordance with a decree of August 1, 1935, regulations have been published by the Under-Secretary of State for Corporations and Social Welfare "introducing minimum time rates and basic piece rates for the cotton textile industry." A "statement of policy" is quoted from the first of the regulations.

Wheat - Problems and Policies - Germany

Jasny, Naun. Wheat problems and policies in Germany. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 12(3): 65-140. November 1936. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

"The great depression now appears to be passing, the world over. But the days that are here are far different from the days of past prosperity. Recovery is largely a domestic affair in each country. International trade in general has regained only a small part of its loss. World trade in general has regained only a small part of its loss. World trade in wheat continues strikingly below its pre-depression level.

"This continuing low level of trade in wheat strongly reflects the struggle for national self-sufficiency in Germany and Italy, countries which a few years ago competed for second rank among the world's largest net importers of wheat. When such countries, with the aid of modern techniques, set themselves to reduce their dependence on foreign supplies of important foodstuffs, they can be expected to show substantial achievements. Among the products in which independence is being sought, wheat is one that can be produced at relatively small sacrifice even in countries where natural conditions are unfavorable for it, and even cheaply in comparison with fibers and their substitutes, fats, motor fuel, and rubber.

"In the present study an attempt is made to illuminate various wheat problems of Germany, within the background of her resources, recent history, and national policy; and specifically to appraise the possibility that Germany may resume her former position as a heavy net importer of wheat. This bears upon the prospects for revival of world trade in wheat. World economic recovery may help to undermine policies of self-sufficiency, but the outlook for substantial enlargement of German wheat imports is by no means promising. Increased net imports may well occur over the next decade, but probably in a degree representing only fractional restoration of the pre-depression level of imports."

Wheat Situation

Dynamite. Modern Miller 63(52): 14,15. Dec. 26, 1936. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

A survey of the wheat situation, which "is not intended to forecast what will happen [in regard to demand and prices for wheat] but to show what might happen."

The writer groups together the "bullish factors" and the "bearish factors" in the concluding part of the article.

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Canada. Treaties, etc., 1936. Exchange of notes between His Majesty's government in Canada and the German government regarding commercial relations between Canada and Germany, Ottawa, December 20/27, 1932. 4pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1936. ([Gt. Brit. Foreign office] Treaty series no. 19 (1936)) 286 C163Ege
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Some of the Section headings follow: Consumers and their spending habits; Wealth and income, Retail prices and living costs; Wholesale prices; Farms and farm products.

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Fay, Charles Ryle. Co-operation at home and abroad; a description and analysis. Volume I. Pre-war with supplement on the progress of co-operation in the United Kingdom (1908-1918)... 4th ed. 447pp. London, P. S. King & son, 1936. 280.2 F29 Ed.4

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- Hamilton, Walton Hale and May, Stacy. The control of wages. 185pp. New York city, The Macmillan company, 1928. (The world today bookshelf) 283 H182
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- Illinois. Tax commission. Illinois assessors' manual. 1936 supplement... to the 1935 manual. 64pp. [Springfield] 1936. 284.5 I163 1936 suppl.
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"The present volume is intended... to audit, revise, and somewhat to extend the balance-of-payments statements issued by the Department of commerce since 1922." - p. vi.

National industrial conference board. Savings plans and credit unions in industry. 72pp. New York City, National industrial conference board, inc. [1936] (Its Studies no. 225) 284 N212Sa

Old-fashioned economist, pseud. Does the consumer always pay? A challenge to the London school of economics. A correspondence between an "Old-fashioned economist" and Dr. Cloudesley Brereton...with a preface by the Right Honourable Leopold Stennett Amery. 12pp.[North Walsham, Leeder & son, 1936?] 285 011

Dr. Brereton here argues that normally the "foreigner pays an import duty, and the "Old-fashioned economist" maintains that he does not. Dr. Brereton's argument is mainly based on appeals to the exceptional case where the importing country is a monopoly buyer. Economist (London) Sept. 5, 1936, p. 437.

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Partial contents: The San Francisco Bay area; Agriculture; Civic, social and recreational; Climate; Commerce - Water-borne, harbor, foreign; Living costs; and Markets - Western, Pacific Coast, Central Pacific Coast, Metropolitan.

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The true liberal endeavors to effect as much good as he can, with the means which he has at command; but he would not extirpate evils, which are often inevitable, with fire and sword. He endeavors, by a judicious progress, gradually to remove glaring defects, without at the same time destroying an equal amount of good by violent measures. He contents himself in this ever imperfect world with what is good, until time and circumstances favor his attaining something better. - Goethe

Vol 11

March 1937

No. 3

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews.....	185-198
Thomsen, F. L.: Prices in recession and recovery; a survey of recent changes, by F. C. Mills.....	185
Harris, Marshall: Landlord and tenant on the cotton plantation, by T. J. Woofter, and others.....	186
Baker, O. E.: Our industrial world, by J. R. Smith.....	189
Bercaw, L. O.: International institute of agriculture. Aperçu des bibliographies courantes concernant l'agriculture et les sciences connexes.....	191
Hannay, A. M.: Agrarkrisen und Stockungsspannen zur Frage der langen "Welle" in der landwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung, by S. v. Ciriacy-Wantrup.....	192
Hannay, A. M.: Erscheinungsformen und Bedeutung der festen Kosten in der Landwirtschaft, by S. v. Ciriacy-Wantrup.....	197
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts.....	198-236
Stine, O. C. Research methods in agricultural economics.....	199
Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Australian legislative digest.....	201
Dickinson, F. G. and Eakin, F. A balance sheet of the nation's economy.....	206
U. S. Special committee on farm tenancy. Farm tenancy.....	211
U. S. Federal trade commission. Fruits and vegetables. - Agricultural income inquiry.....	215
U. S. Great Plains committee. The future of the Great Plains.....	217
International conference of agricultural economists, St. Andrews, Scotland, 1936. Proceedings of ... 4th conference.....	219
Bibliographies.....	236-237
Selected List of Recent Reviews.....	237-241
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character.....	242-246
State Publications.....	247-251
Periodical Articles.....	252-284
Notes.....	284-290

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Mills, Frederick Cecil. Prices in recession and recovery; a survey of recent changes... A publication of the National bureau of economic research, inc., in cooperation with the Committee on recent economic changes. 581pp. New York, 1936. (Publications of the National bureau of economic research, inc. no. 31) 284.3 M62P

This exhaustive - and, in some respects, exhausting - treatise is not one to be taken home for casual reading over the week end. Its style, content and organization call for the application of no little will power on the part of the careful reader. As a result, this most recent work of Professor Mills is unlikely to make as much of an impress on current popular economic thought as would be desirable in view of its technical merit.

The present volume is one of a series of three prepared by Dr. Mills for the National Bureau of Economic Research. These studies are part of a general attack on the problem of determining "the part which the system of prices plays in economic processes", a truly broad category of research, and one which might dismay any researcher less thorough and well equipped for the task than Dr. Mills. In the first volume, entitled "The Behavior of Prices" (1927), Mills attempted to determine the characteristics of prices which are subject to measurement, to apply these measurements to many commodities separately and in groups, and to note the kinds of uniformities and divergencies in the movements thus disclosed. This was preliminary to the work of interpretation and synthesis. The second volume, entitled "Economic Tendencies in the United States" (1932), represented Mills' efforts to apply these techniques in a statistical survey of the movements of prices and production in the United States from about 1900 to 1929.

In the latest addition to this series, Professor Mills carries his analysis forward from the point at which he left off in "Economic Tendencies", through the depression years and period of recovery. The book is essentially an interpretive discussion of what happened during these eventful years, and, it should be fair to assume, is not an attempt by Dr. Mills to go far behind the events themselves to discover why they occurred.

The report contains a large number of significant contributions to our knowledge of the movements of prices and production during the depression and recovery years. Economists have been in substantial agreement regarding most of the situations depicted and conclusions reached, but in many instances have not found it practicable to assemble such a convincing array of facts to support their general observations. The general character of these contributions is exemplified in the following statement:

"The changes from 1932 to 1933 that helped to restore the real incomes of farmers were advances in per unit worth. Physical volume of production declined some 8 percent. Among mineral producers increasing output raised real income; the three years of recovery brought an actual loss in the per unit purchasing power of their products. Forest products, which gained substantially in physical output, scored the greatest gain in aggregate purchasing power".

The numerous findings of this kind, with the supporting evidence, constitute the major contributions by Dr. Mills in this work. They will have great value for reference purposes to those engaged in analyzing prices and the so-called business cycle.

There is no recognizable attempt, however, to tie all of these separate conclusions into any sort of a cohesive theory of the business cycle, or to show comprehensively the relation between the various conditions noted. The book consists largely of a collection of separate elements which need the synthetic action of some catalytic agent which has not been supplied by Dr. Mills in this volume. This suggests the possibility of a future book in this series, in which Dr. Mills might use his preliminary findings to arrive at a rounded explanation of depression and recovery. That a contribution of this kind by Professor Mills might be new and extremely interesting is indicated by a few rather obscure paragraphs tucked away in the first chapter of the book (pages 6 to 8, including footnotes). These all too brief and penetrating comments on world gold movements and other points augur well for any more complete treatment which he might give the subject. - F. L. Thomsen
Principal Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Woofter, Thomas Jackson, Blackwell, Gordon; Hoffsommer, Harold; Maddox, James G., Massell, Jean M.; Williams, B. O.; and Wynne, Waller, Jr. Landlord and tenant on the cotton plantation. 288pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1936. (U. S. Works progress administration. Division of social research. Research monograph V) 173.2 W89Re no. 5

The cover page of this multilithed monograph pictures the typical negro family near its crude, inadequate cabin completely submerged by a bursting boll of King Cotton. As the author points out, the plantation areas of the South "are utterly subject to King Cotton, booming when the King is prosperous and slumping when the King is sick."

The primary object of this timely and well-executed investigation was the "presentation of the human elements associated with the land tenure system" of the Southeastern Cotton Area. The data presented were secured from 646 plantations located in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. There were 9,414 tenant and laborer families on these plantations, averaging almost 15 families per plantation. The total area included 586,042 acres, or about 900 acres per plantation. The total average value per plantation was about \$28,700. Each cropper family operated approximately 20 crop acres, largely cotton, while the amount of land operated by other tenants was only slightly larger. The study is concerned chiefly with the engrossment of the agricultural land, the concentration of ownership under absentee landlords and corporations,

the cropping system and land use, the erosion and depletion of the soil resources, the landlord's mortgage indebtedness, the cost of short term credit to the tenant, his income level and standard of living, the stability of the farm population and the security with which they hold their farms, the educational facilities and the literacy rate, and the problems of rural relief and rehabilitation.

In the final chapter the author outlines several specific "constructive measures" which may prove invaluable in solving the problems arising out of the plantation system. Even though the preceding chapters present much valuable information and contribute significantly to a fuller understanding of plantation economy, this chapter is, in the opinion of the reviewer, the heart of the monograph. This is not owing to the nature of the remedial measures, however, for they are quite familiar to students of the problem. It is due to the fact that the recommendations follow logically the preceding analysis, and are tempered so as to be effective in adjusting the peculiar socio-economic institutional relationships to which they refer. It would be presumptuous to undertake a summary of the mass of statistical material used in the description of these relationships. It appears worthwhile, however, to summarize briefly certain aspects of the plantation system before discussing the suggested adjustments.

The present tendency in the plantation areas of the South is toward large holdings. Many proprietors own more than one tract, and further concentrate their control of the land by renting additional farms. Some plantation owners have not had farming experience, and about one out of six are absentee. In addition, corporations own approximately 10 percent of the plantation land, while only a very few Negroes own land, and their holdings are usually small. In the South the land is generally used more intensively than in any other section of the country. Strip farming, the use of winter cover crops, and sound pasture and woodland management are difficult, if not impossible, under a plantation system geared to cotton production. The natural results are serious soil erosion and depletion.

It was found that nearly half of the plantation owners had long term debts, averaging more than 40 percent of the value of their property, and more than half of the landlords had short term debts, averaging about \$2,300 per plantation. Interest rates to landlords on short term debts averaged 10 percent on government loans, 15 percent on bank loans, and 16 percent on merchant accounts. The average subsistence advance under the "furnish system" was \$12.80 per month per family. "The weighted average annual interest rate paid by all tenants on subsistence advances in 1934 was 37.1 percent." The consequence of the furnish system is summarized by the author as follows: "The high rates of interest involved in this system of credit to share-croppers is one of the major factors preventing their rise on the agricultural ladder. Basing the credit system on crop liens discourages tenants from diversifying their crops, and often forces landlords to market crops at disadvantageous times."

The average annual net income in the Cotton Belt is low. The landlord's net income in 1934 averaged enough to pay him 6 percent on his invested capital and about \$850 for his labor. The average annual net income per family of wage hands, croppers, and tenants on these plantations was \$309,

or \$73 per capita. The average annual net income per capita for wage hands in the various areas ranged from \$52 to \$96, and for croppers from \$38 to \$87. An income of \$38 per person is equal to slightly more than 10 cents per day. With an income so low it is small wonder that many of these people are poorly clothed, underfed, shiftless, illiterate, and are subject to the ravages of such diseases as typhoid, pellagra, syphilis, and malaria.

Tenants in the South move from farm to farm on the average about every fourth year. There is evidence that the higher the tenant climbs the "agricultural ladder" the more stable he becomes. Likewise, it appears that Negro tenants are more stable than white. Neither group, however, have any assurance that they may remain on the farms for longer than the current crop year.

Illiteracy in the Southeast is high. This is of national significance since a large number of these people migrate to other parts of the United States. The tax rate for educational purposes per dollar of wealth in these States is as high as in other sections of the country, but owing to the small wealth per child the school funds are inadequate. The combined monthly rural relief and rehabilitation rate in the Southeast, however, has generally been lower than in other sections of the country. The rehabilitation program, nevertheless, has extended important assistance by supplying workstock, production capital, and guidance.

The author points out that our past policies toward the plantation system have been largely laissez faire. Occasionally mere palliatives such as cooperative marketing and certain types of government credit have been provided. The problem remains unsolved and is becoming increasingly pressing. Constructive measures must envisage positive action aimed at changing the system, and must recognize certain deeply ingrained social and economic institutions. The measures suggested include a legislative program to adjust landlord and tenant relations; a sub-marginal land retirement program; a program of soil conservation, crop diversification, and production control; a rural rehabilitation program; and a program for the promotion of farm ownership.

The proposed legislative program would repeal laws which make it a misdemeanor to quit a contract while in debt, require a written contract and grant the courts power to call for an accounting, and provide compensation for unexhausted improvements made by the tenant. These suggestions are very good, with certain exceptions, but they do not go far enough. No method was suggested for protecting the landlord when the tenant quit his contract while in debt. It appears obvious that the landlord should be afforded some protection. It is doubtful if compensation for improvements would operate effectively in the South for the great majority of tenants, owing to their low economic status and inability to effect improvements. Additional legislative suggestions which might have been included are: Make it possible for the outgoing tenant at the termination of the lease to remove all removable improvements constructed by him; require minimum housing and sanitary standards for all rented dwellings;

enact some law, probably compensation for disturbance, to reduce the high degree of mobility; limit the landlord's lien to prevent the abuses associated with it; provide an arbitration method of settling minor differences; enforce laws safeguarding civil liberties; establish differential taxation favoring owner-operators; and make more effective the laws regarding deterioration and waste.

The submarginal land retirement program would follow two familiar lines - Federal purchase and zoning. Some of the pitfalls of such a program were mentioned. The suggestions regarding soil conservation, crop diversification, and production control would in general intensify existing programs. These activities should be highly coordinated because they "are inextricably interwoven and their success is mutually dependent". These programs are seriously hampered by the plantation system.

One of the suggested remedies - rural rehabilitation - is designed, however, to mitigate, if not completely eliminate, some of the most obvious shortcomings of the tenancy system. Loans would be granted to worthy tenants and croppers for the purchase of animals and implements and for subsistence; farm and home guidance would be furnished. Through such an adjustment the cropper would receive a larger share of the crop, his burdensome interest rates would be eliminated, he would produce food for home consumption, and he would have a chance to move up the agricultural ladder.

Farm ownership by operating owners would be fostered through long term loans, at low interest rates, supervised by competent advisers. This suggestion is essentially the Bankhead-Jones Bill which passed the Senate during the last Congress, and which is again being considered.

This document is one of a series of excellent studies prepared by the Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration. It has added significantly to our store of knowledge regarding one of the most perplexing institutions in our agricultural economy - the plantation. Students of farm tenancy in the United States can well afford to study this monograph carefully - Marshall Harris, Land Use Planning Section, Land Utilization Division, Resettlement Administration

Smith, Joseph Russell. Our industrial world. 406pp. Philadelphia, Chicago
[etc.] The John C. Winston company [1936] 277 Sm6 1936
Bibliography, pp. 389-390.

This book is the work of genius, and illustrates well the definition of genius as the "capacity for hard work". The book is written for children, but a blase geographer having once picked it up could scarcely lay it down, despite pressing duties. The text is a rare example of simplicity, condensation and completeness, combined with extraordinary power to stimulate interest and explain significant relations. The pictures and pictorial drawings are even more interesting than the text, and every one is appropriate and enlightening. Many of them, such as a cross section of a coal mine, of a gas well, of a flour mill, of a bakery, of a power plant, of a muskrat house, of a trawler fishing in the ocean, of a mountain range and rainfall, of the geological strata of a valley in an irrigated area, are unique in both conception and execution. Other unusual pictorial drawings present a cyclonic storm crossing the Atlantic Ocean, land utiliza-

tion as affected by altitudes and air drainage in the Los Angeles area, the rotor-milking machine at the Walker Gordon farm in New Jersey, the composition of major foods, the exports of wheat from the United States to Europe compared with production in Europe. Throughout the volume are shaded maps, contour maps, hachured maps, isothermal maps, weather maps, quantitative trade route maps, and dot maps, also graphs making comparisons by means of bars, curves and segmented circles and climatic diagrams.

One of the most significant maps is a two page colored map of "climatic regions". The classification is good and the execution is more accurate than in most maps of their scale and kind. On this map much of the text is hung, for the treatment is by groups of industries - hunting and fishing, forests, agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation and communication - and these industries, particularly the agricultural, are correlated with the climatic regions. The influence of Department of Agriculture publications is evident in this map of climatic regions and 36 other maps, many taken from the Geography of the World's Agriculture and the Graphic Summary of American Agriculture.

At the back of the book are 20 colored maps, well done and useful, but with two unaccountable discrepancies: (1) The altitudinal shading above sea level for the maps of foreign countries are 0-600 feet, 600-1200 feet, 1200-3000 feet, 3000-6000 feet, 6000-12,000 feet, and over 12,000 feet; but in the maps of North America, and the general and sectional maps of the United States, the scale is 0-500, 500-1000, 1000-2000, 5000-10,000 10,000 and over. The 5000 line is particularly unfortunate in the United States, as it suggests to the student that the Rocky Mountain front is located many miles east of the true location. The intervals used for the maps of foreign countries would have been much better for North America also. (2) The "Physical and Political map of the South Atlantic States" is made Plate I, and is separated from the other sectional maps by a political map of the world and by maps of North America and the United States.

There is a statistical appendix to the volume containing 73 tables, some of them involving a large amount of work for compilation. The student is referred to the Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for tables not included in the appendix.

This mechanical listing of diagrams, maps, etc., fails to indicate the spirit of the book. A picture of Ghandi operating a charkha, or primitive spinning wheel, and then a series of pictures of progress in the development of textile machinery illustrates one of the methods repeatedly used. The chapter entitled "The Future of Farming" includes the following headings: (1) "Hard times", which includes a discussion of "tractor, truck, and automobile", more efficient animals, and food increased faster than people; (2) The demand for farm produce; (3) the supply of farm produce, with the following subheads: Finding new crop plants 1/ breeding new plants; breeding better animals; artificial fertilizers, with separate discussion of phosphorus 1/ potash and what fertilizer does, new lands ready for the plow but not used 1/ New lands by drainage, new lands by irrigation, a tree-crop agriculture, air conditioning in the tropics, and the real problem, which ends with this conclusion - "Man's chief problem with agriculture at the present time in the United States and Europe is not how to produce

1/ There are unfortunately errors of statement in this discussion - not serious, however.

more, but how to arrange things so that people may have the money to buy agricultural produce. Many governments are working earnestly at this difficult task. When more people have more money to spend there will be a great increase in demand for farm produce. More produce can be used when more things can be paid for."

The third part of this chapter is entitled "Some Dangers that Threaten Farming in the United States". The subheads are: The insect menace, soil dangers in America, (with powerful erosion pictures) and surveys and plans.

All these subjects are discussed very briefly in a way that can be understood by, and will interest a 10 to 12 year old child. This is art interpreting science.

"Our Industrial World" is a text book of which Americans may well be proud. It equals Russian text books in its power of propaganda. Its objective is to arouse interest in science and in the advance of civilization. Its attitude is optimistic, indeed, it is truly a paean to "progress"; yet, it does not fail to point out some of the grave dangers that impend.

Would one mould the destiny of nations? Let him teach the children. This book deserves to be and doubtless will be read by millions of children. It is worth reading by adults also, including economists. - O. E. Baker, Senior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

International institute of agriculture. Aperçu des bibliographies courantes concernant l'agriculture et les sciences connexes. A survey of current bibliographies on agriculture and allied subjects. 84pp. Rome. 1937.

The purpose of this annotated list, compiled by Victor A. Schaefer under the direction of Sigmund v. Frauendorfer, librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture, in cooperation with several members of the library staff, is to give a complete survey of current bibliographic sources for agriculture and allied subjects. It includes "not only pure bibliographical and abstracting journals, but also sections of a bibliographical character contained in other periodicals or annuals." Titles are listed under the name of the country in which the periodical is published. An alphabetical arrangement is used for countries and for titles under a country, with the name of the country in the French language and the entry for the publication in the language of the country in which it is issued. The list is well done and should prove very useful, especially if all the fields surveyed are as well covered as is the field of agricultural economics. Annotations, which are given in both the French and English languages are clear, helpful, and adequate with very few omissions which might be thought essential. The addition of a statement that many of the Bibliographical Contributions, described on page 29, are annotated, would have added to the value of the note, as would a statement that many excellent signed reviews and an annual list of doctoral dissertations appear in the American Economic Review (p.28). The plan of interspersing the two languages in paragraph form for the annotations is to be preferred to the Institute's former use of parallel columns. The use of italicized type, however, makes the annotations more difficult to read. The alphabetical subject and title indexes which accompany the list add greatly to the value of this excellent piece of work. - Louise O. Bercau, Reference and Bibliographical Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Ciriacy-Wantrup, Siegfried von. Agrarkrisen und stockungsspannen zur frage der langen "welle" in der landwirtschaftlichen entwicklung. 445pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1936. ([Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n. F. 122. Sonderheft) 18 G31A

The author has made a thorough investigation of the phenomena attendant on agricultural crises and their causes and the relation of these crises to the periods of general decrease of incomes and prices and of practical paralysis of production and trade in which they occur. These periods he describes as stagnation periods (Stockungsspannen) and they form the main subject of study in the second part of the book. Theories propounded by numerous economists of his own and other countries are referred to or discussed, and the author draws his own conclusions which he explains at length and summarizes concretely for our benefit.

He points out that there is almost complete unanimity among thinkers as to the time of occurrence of the agricultural crises and as to the extreme importance in connection with them of the development of agricultural prices. He therefore investigates the agricultural depression that followed the Napoleonic wars, that of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and that which followed the World War. After that he sets out to show that while others with Sering in the vanguard have recognized the essential part played by the movement of agricultural prices on the phenomena of agricultural crises, they have not gone far enough. He feels that the question is not so much one of prices as of the forces behind the prices which affect all economically, politically, and culturally important fields.

The author has considered it necessary to treat each of the three agricultural crises that he discusses as independent historical events. But he has applied the same method of investigation to all three in its main outlines. He presents first a picture of changes in price structure and their effect on the purchasing power of agricultural products, in each case dealing with prices of products and of land, and discussing purchasing power with regard to raw materials, wages, and the products and services that are dependent upon wages. He then proceeds to the discussion of causes under the two general headings of supply and demand. He finds that the causes of a lack of equilibrium between supply and demand may depend in the case of supply on increase of cultivated area, of pasture land and of livestock, on better utilization of land and livestock by means of increased intensity of cultivation, better production methods, technical inventions, improvement in trade and transportation methods, and decrease in losses and on weather and climate fluctuations. In the case of demand a lack of equilibrium is seen to be caused by population movements, especially increases, decreases, and migrations, by a change in the demand of a given population caused by changes in taste, in division of the population according to age, in distribution of the population between town and country, by trade restrictions and rationing of consumption, and by economic changes such as fluctuations of money income and difficulties of transfer.

These phenomena are studied as far as available information will allow in connection with the agricultural depressions of the era following the Napoleonic wars, of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and of the period after the World War. Special emphasis is placed on conditions in Germany. England, France, and the United States with Germany in the foreground, and with scattered references to other countries.

The study proves to the author that during these periods of agricultural crisis changes in price structure had an unfavorable effect on agriculture. He finds further that prices of non-agricultural wholesale goods, insofar as they represented raw materials and were not affected by any monopolistic price or production regulations, suffered a decline during the times of agricultural depression greater than that of agricultural products. Hence the effect of the agricultural crises was not limited to agriculture. Moreover the changes in price structure which were unfavorable to agriculture in times of crisis and favorable in the intervening periods are attributed to a condition of inflexibility in the price structure, the importance of which reached far beyond the field of agriculture.

A discussion of fixed and flexible prices and their distinguishing characteristics leads to the conclusion that prices of agricultural products are flexible while prices of production goods, household goods, services, and above all fixed burdens belong to the category of fixed prices. From the picture presented by the structure of prices it is deduced that the purchasing power of agricultural prices, assuming that quantities sold and used remain the same, and also the purchasing power of agriculture, in case of price changes the causes of which affect all prices, must be favorably influenced by a price increase and unfavorably influenced by a price decrease. The fate of having to sell at flexible prices and to buy at fixed prices is shared by agriculture with some other branches of economy. But even with relation to these the picture presented by the structure of prices shows graduated differences, the two main causes of which are of a specifically agricultural nature. They are, first, the way in which outside capital has made its way into agriculture, and, secondly, the place of human labor in the agricultural enterprise.

After showing that the condition of agriculture must be strongly influenced by price changes the author turned to the study of the causes of price changes, and the development of supply and demand before, during, and after the agricultural crises. On the supply side a distinction is made between crop and livestock production. In the case of crop production fluctuations of area and yield are found to have occurred during the three agricultural depressions under consideration without however having caused a sufficient increase of supply to explain the fall in prices, except in the case of the wheat crisis at the end of the seven-

ties when only grain prices were involved and only for a limited time at the beginning of the depression. In the case of livestock production animal cycles took the place of harvest fluctuations. These, like the weather in the case of crop production, could affect the livestock prices only in single years and could not determine the main tendencies during the agricultural crises.

It would seem, then, that the cause of the lack of equilibrium between supply and demand that was expressed during the crises in a fall in agricultural prices must lie in the field of demand. A distinction is made between the natural and economic component parts of demand. In the former case, number of consumers, their division according to age, their food requirements and tastes are found to be important. But none of them are found to be among the causes that brought about the agricultural crises. The economic demand for agricultural products affected the formation of agricultural prices in various ways. In the period of money economy three different forms of economic demand are distinguished. It is pointed out that the industrial raw materials produced in agriculture are not purchased with the money income of the consumer but with the business capital of industrial undertakings and that therefore fluctuations in the economic activity of these undertakings could have a direct effect on the prices of the raw materials produced in agriculture. This form of economic demand is passed over lightly as being of slight importance for the agriculture of the temperate zones. Of more importance is said to be that form of economic demand which is expressed by a change in the money income available for the purchase of agricultural products. This is shown to have been particularly important in the case of grain prices as grain is not bought by the ultimate consumer, and the consumption of bread is comparatively inelastic. In spite of this grain prices showed earlier and more strongly than livestock prices the fluctuations characteristic of the agricultural crises. In this connection appeared the third form of economic demand, trade activity. Business capital had the effect of accelerating and strengthening the fluctuations of industrial investment activity and income in the case of those agricultural products the natural qualities and geographical distribution of which made them specially suitable for extensive trade. This was brought about not only by a speculative intention but by a strong economic pressure. The possession of large stocks caused susceptibility to depreciation, and hence sale of the stocks with a consequent drop in prices. The price of credit was also instrumental in causing liquidation of stocks. Trade was important for grain prices and hence for agricultural crises because the price determined by the grain trade for even a relatively small quantity on a few international markets determined the prices of an incomparably greater quantity down to the last village and farm.

In view of this situation it had to be proved that even at the beginning of the nineteenth century a considerable part of agricultural production was sent to supply the towns and that an international grain trade.

grain exchanges and speculation in grain existed. The quantities marketed in western Europe including Great Britain about 1820 amounted to not less than 45 percent of the total agricultural production. There was extensive international trade in grain in north-western Europe and much complaint about speculation.

In spite of the paucity of information about unemployment and part-time employment before the beginning of the twentieth century available data and the movement of wages and of prices of industrial raw materials indicate that stagnation periods in industry and a perceptible per capita decrease in available income accompanied the agricultural crises. As per capita production decreased very little or not at all during the agricultural crises, agricultural prices were depressed by the condition of trade. Figures available since the World War have shown that the fluctuations in general economic activity and in incomes were caused by happenings in the basic industries. The better the data with regard to income fluctuations in industry, the more evident appeared the dependence of long-time fluctuations of agricultural prices on the fluctuations of the consumer incomes. Every single phase of the post-war depression can be explained by the movement of incomes. The prices of non-agricultural products were also affected of course by the drop in employment and income. The extent and rapidity of the price decrease depended on whether the prices of the products belonged to the flexible or fixed class. The fluctuations of the economic demand explained the same direction in which the agricultural prices, the prices of production goods, of household goods and of services moved during the agricultural depressions. The fact that the purchasing power of agricultural prices decreased very much as compared with these prices during the agricultural depressions was due to the varying extent of the fluctuations which in turn depended on the inflexibility of the price structure which was the cause of the agricultural distress within the general price decrease. The agricultural crises therefore are to be found in periods of general decrease of incomes and prices as well as of stagnation in the growth of production and trade. These stagnation periods form the subject of the second part of the book.

But the stagnation periods can only be understood through a comparison with the periods that separate them, the upswing or boom periods. Together they form an entity which the author calls periods of alternating change (Wechselspannen) He points out that the point of departure in this study must be the mutual relations and the effects of saving, hoarding, and capital building and investing. The prospects of gain of business men and their need for capital are influenced by some general conditions, and an inner economic condition favorable to investment. These are low rate of interest, low prices of raw materials, low wages, easily available labor and the expectation that dangers are not threatened by extraordinary circumstances. These incitements to investment have been shown to be fewer after the first third of the boom periods than in the last two-thirds of the stagnation periods. The typical symptoms of stagnation periods are most marked at the beginning. Nevertheless in spite of an inner economic condition more favorable to investment, the period of stagnation continues. The conclusion is therefore drawn that that condition called forth by the periods of alternating change themselves can never explain the change of boom and stagnation periods. There remain two

possible explanations. Either new, external stimulants that make the investment of capital particularly profitable for business men and capitalists are more numerous in boom periods than in stagnation periods, or the State has a different influence on capital building and investment in the different periods. These exogenous causes work independently of the endogenous causes and in fact in opposition to them. The endogenous conditions have no meaning except in connection with exogenous causes. At the end of stagnation periods the economic sensitivity to outer stimuli is greater, so that they can then exert an influence on business men and capitalists to which the latter would have paid no attention at the beginning of the period. On the other hand a disappearance in the second half of boom periods of the external stimuli can make it end in disaster. Hence the end of the boom periods coincided with the severest of the known economic crises.

Five groups of external stimuli are enumerated. They are natural happenings such as harvests or disasters, the procuring of new markets, technical development, wars and preparations for war, and the extension of stocks of monetary metals. Their effect on incomes and prices was fundamentally the same but the extent of their influence was very different.

In the case of war materials the participation of the State brought about important differences in extent between the effect on income and prices of the production of these materials and of that of basic materials. While the business man had no power to create capital, the State had unlimited power not only over the savings of its citizens, but also over the credit system. The production of basic industries led in time to satisfaction of demand and to the rebuilding of income and prices. War materials served for destruction and were themselves destroyed. Supply and demand could therefore never be balanced by increase of production but only by the disappearance of the war needs themselves.

In addition to wars themselves many of the stimuli due to the production of gold, technical progress and the extension of markets can be considered as direct results of wars. This is discussed and examples are given in its support. The study of the agricultural crises made plain the close connection of agriculture with the national economy during the stagnation periods. From the study of the stagnation periods may be drawn some conclusions with regard to fighting the agricultural crises which depend on a decrease of the economic demand for agricultural products and on rigidity of prices. There is need for an agricultural policy that will guide investment activity, encourage the exchange of goods, and take an interest in currency and credit conditions. The powerlessness of the existing agricultural policy in all countries makes necessary increased efforts to combat the second cause of agricultural depressions, namely the rigidity of the price structure. Two methods are suggested. The question of the periodicity of wars is discussed in a final section. Numerous charts and tables are appended as well as an extensive bibliography. - Annie M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Ciriacy-Wantrup, Siegfried von. Erscheinungsformen und bedeutung der festen kosten in der landwirtschaft. 17pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1935.

Reprint from [Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft. n. F., Bd. 20, Heft 1, 1935)

The author defines fixed costs as that portion of the total costs of an industry or an enterprise which must be unconditionally expended for the absorption of the production, economically considered, and which then remains unchanged in case of an increase of the gross return, or is suddenly changed only within certain periods of increase in the gross return.

He points out that while fixed costs became a scientific problem only in the last two decades before the world war and more particularly during the post-war years, they have not yet been exhaustively considered in connection with agriculture, although numerous problems of intensive farming, and of farm organization and management appear in a new light from the point of view of fixed costs.

It is argued that the problem of fixed costs is a question of the proper proportioning of production factors. In the field of agriculture are discerned three groups of production factors that can be considered as fixed, and by investigating the cause of this characteristic it is found to be possible to arrive at a definite grouping of fixed costs. It is found that there are fixed costs that are bound up with the land in the form of land rent, other fixed land encumbrances, and the amortization of and interest payment on land improvements, fixed costs connected with production, and fixed costs connected with farm management.

The interrelations of these three forms of fixed costs are considered, and their importance is studied in the upbuilding of an agricultural enterprise and its practical organization and management.

The rôle of bookkeeping in the consideration of fixed costs is discussed, and tables show fixed costs and variable costs in Switzerland, Germany and Denmark.

For the organization and conduct of the individual enterprise a clear distinction between fixed and variable costs is shown to be of vital importance. It is an essential preliminary to the calculation of every measure.

Fixed costs once established call for proportioning by increased variable expenditure, and in this they seem for the moment to conflict with the law of diminishing returns. In reality it is the task of the business organization and management of the enterprise to so equalize both forces that the greatest economic administration of costs will result for the whole enterprise. The maintenance of the right degree of diversity of crops with regard to the fixed costs is said to be much more important than the right expenditure within the individual crop cultivation with regard to the law of diminishing returns. If the distribution of crops and with it a definite amount of fixed costs remains fixed the way is clearly defined for the conduct of the enterprise. It is the best possible utilization of what is at hand. Only marginal costs and marginal return should be compared. In the author's view this most important principle is constantly being sinned against.

He sees in his theory of the necessity for the proportioning of fixed costs a vital aid in the carrying out of the Government plan for a production campaign. For proportioning of fixed costs means diversity of the system of management and the highest degree of utilization of the existing means of production. It does not mean decrease of intensive cultivation, but control of the origin of fixed costs and rational increase of the variable expenditure. The production campaign should be from the point of view of fixed costs no passing phenomenon. It must lead according to the author to the setting aside of the decrease of intensive production caused during the world crisis by the pressure of lack of capital and credit and by false propaganda, and must open the eyes of the individual enterprise managers more than ever to the necessity for the use of fixed means of production. - Annie M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agrarian Policies

Mezhdunarodnyĭ agrarnyĭ institut, Moscow. Die agrarfrage und die gegenwärtige bauernbewegung... Heft 1. 123pp. Moskau-Leningrad, 1935. 281.9 M57A

At head of title: Internationales Agrarinstitut Moskau.

Contents: Das Agrarprogramm der Kommunistischen Internationale, by W. Kolarow, pp. 6-39. (The agrarian problem of communism and its aims are discussed); Das Problem der Nationalisierung des Bodens und die Kommunistische Internationale, by M. Gorow, pp. 40-56. (Nationalization of the land is seen as an essential aim of communism); Das Agrarprogramm und die Agrarpolitik des Faschismus, by E. Hoernle, pp. 57-77. (The aims of the Fascist agrarian policy are outlined and the methods adopted to enforce them in Italy and Germany are described); Das Agrarprogramm und die Agrarpolitik der chinesischen kommunistischen Partei in Sowjetchina, by E. Kuo, pp. 78-97. (The work of the communist party in China and its agrarian policy); Die rolle des Landproletariats in der Revolution, by J. Smolikowski, pp. 98-110. (Gives reasons for the weak organization of agricultural workers and urges that effective measures be taken for their enrollment in the communist ranks); Die sozialdemokratie und die Bauernfrage, by O. Fischer, pp. 111-123. (A historical summary of the position of social democracy with regard to the agrarian problem)

Agricultural Credit - Germany

Deutsche rentenbank-kreditanstalt (Landwirtschaftliche zentralbank) Die kreditlage der deutschen landwirtschaft im wirtschaftsjahr 1933/34-1934/35. 2v. Berlin, Verlag für Sozialpolitik, wirtschaft und statistik g.m.b.h. 1935-36. 284.29 D48

Discusses the problems raised in the field of agricultural credit by the German land law which created "inherited freeholds, which are inalienable and not to be encumbered with indebtedness."

Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis in Rural Sociology 1(2): 230-231. June 1936.

Agricultural Economics - Research Methods

[Stine, Oscar Clemen] Research methods in agricultural economics. 24pp., mimeogr. [Berkeley, Calif., 1936] ([Giannini foundation of agricultural economics] Agricultural economics 204A) Fam. Coll.

Lectures of O. C. Stine, fall semester 1936.

The titles of these lectures follow: Definitions; Importance of research and the application of scientific methods; Conditions essential to fruitful research; Review and classification of methods in the social sciences; The census as a source of data and a method of collecting data.

Agricultural Education

International institute of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural science and practice. L'enseignement agricole dans le monde... Agricultural education in the world. v. 1. Europe, 1st part. 335pp. Rome [Imprimerie de la Chambre des députés] 1935. 225 In882

"In this present work is assembled a part of the information collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Science and Practice, International Institute of Agriculture, during the course of an extensive enquiry on Agricultural Instruction throughout the World. This first volume, which includes a part of the European countries, omits or only mentions briefly all matters regarding animal husbandry, rural engineering, dairying, aviculture and forestry, these subjects having been studied in a series of publications three of which have already appeared under the following title: International Directory of Agricultural Engineering Institutions - International Directory of Animal Husbandry Institutions - International Directory of Dairying Institutions. With regard to forestry, the forestry Section of the International Institute of Agriculture is at present preparing an enquiry into forestry instruction throughout the world.

"In order that the information collected on the various institutions should be clear and comparable, it has been necessary to adopt a uniform arrangement. All superfluous matter and useless digressions have been eliminated as the object in view has been essentially one of utility, to give, in fact, as complete an inventory as possible of institutions for instruction existing at the present time.

"The following rules have been observed so that this work should be easy and profitable to consult: -

"The countries appear in French alphabetical order. A uniform arrangement has been adopted for each country. In a first paragraph, A, a short description is given of the general organisation of Agricultural instruction, paragraph B, gives detailed information on institutions for agricultural instruction classified under the following headings: Higher Agricultural Instruction, Secondary Agricultural Instruction, Elementary Agricultural Instruction, Instruction in Domestic Economy. The name of each institution is given in French and English and also the exact name and address in the language of the country." - Introductory Statement.

This volume covers Albania, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Danzig, Spain, Estonia, The Irish Free State, Finland, France, Great Britain (England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland). Greece.

Agriculture - East Prussia

Königsberg. Universität. Institut für wirtschaftslehre des landbaus. Die stellung Ostpreussens in der deutschen ernährungswirtschaft. 2t. Berlin, P. Parey, 1936. (Germany. Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, Neue Folge. 117-118 Sonderheft) 18 G31A

At head of title: Veröffentlichungen aus dem Institut für Wirtschaftslehre des Landbaus and der Universität Königsberg i. Pr. Leiter: Professor Dr. E. Lang.

A descriptive note on t. 1 appeared in Agricultural Economics Literature, v. 10, no. 3, March 1936, p. 204.

t. 2. Brock, Otto. Ostpreussens Innenmarkt und Gesamtleistung an landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugnissen. 113pp. Bibliography, 1 p. at end.

Professor Otto Brock, in his contribution to the study of the share of East Prussia in the food production of Germany, discusses the basic conditions and the scope of production as well as the population, economic and consumption conditions. Of a total sales return of Rm. 547.7 million, 41.4 percent are from cattle raising, 25.1 percent from hog raising, and 21.6 percent from grain cultivation. The importance of the home market for East Prussian products is pointed out. In many districts the per capita consumption has not changed since 1800 and has many peculiar characteristics. It is shown that both the home market and the export of East Prussian agricultural products could be tremendously increased.

t. 3. Nordalm, Konrad. Absatz- und Verarbeitungskosten bei den Haupterzeugnissen der ostpreussischen Landwirtschaft, 76pp.

In part three of this general study Dr. Konrad Nordalm has studied the price spread from the producer to the wholesale trade for grain, dairy products, and livestock in the period from 1930 to 1932. He discusses the determining causes of the price spread and its effect on the provisioning of the German markets. The connected topics of transportation, quality of products, soil composition, and size of farms are also discussed.

Agriculture - England

Ernle, R. E. P. English farming, past and present... New ed. edited by Sir A. D. Hall. 559pp. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co. [1936] 30.9 P94E Ed.5

Sir A. D. Hall, the Editor, writes in part as follows in his preface:

"When Lord Ernle and Messrs. Longmans' did me the honour of asking me to prepare a new edition of 'English Farming, Past and Present' I agreed with some trepidation. I knew that I had neither the desire nor the knowledge to alter what Lord Ernle had written of 'the past.' But what in 1912 he wrote of 'the present' has since taken on a different colour, and the post-war period has witnessed revolutionary changes in the practices of agriculture and in the attitude of the State, of which the student of agriculture might well desire some summary account.

"Except for an occasional footnote I have, therefore, left untouched Lord Ernle's text as far as Chapter XVI, but to that chapter I have

added a section bringing the history of tithe down to the present time. I have left the earlier part of Chapter XVIII as Lord Ernle wrote it, but have substituted for the latter part a new section dealing with the practice of agriculture in the period from the beginning of the century to the outbreak of the war in 1914. Lord Ernle had touched upon education and research, but their growth has been so rapid that I have treated both the pre-war and the later period in one new chapter. Lord Ernle's account of the 'War and State Control' remains; it is his own record of actions for which he bore so large a responsibility. From that point I have taken up the tale with two chapters, one dealing with the more important items of legislation affecting agriculture, and a second discussing the changes in the methods of farming that have seemed to me to be significant in this latter period. As in these chapters I have perforce had to deal with matters of opinion, I can only express beforehand my regrets for such errors of omission or commission as I must have made."

American Farm Bureau Federation

American farm bureau federation. Proceedings of the 17th annual convention. 128pp. [Chicago? 1935] 280.83 Am3An

Contains addresses by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt; Edward A. O'Neal, the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent, the president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. Jacob Lipman, the president of the Association of Land Grant Colleges; M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; F. W. Peck, Cooperative Bank Commissioner, Farm Credit Administration; General R. E. Wood, president, Sears, Roebuck and Company; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Australia - Legislation - 1935

Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Australian legislative digest. Summary of principal acts passed by the commonwealth and state parliaments of Australia during 1935. Published by authority of the premier of New South Wales. 68pp. Sydney, A. J. Kent, government printer, 1936. 274 Au7 1935

A very useful digest of the principal acts passed in 1935 by the Commonwealth of Australia and the states of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South-Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Bananas - Jamaica

Jamaica. Banana commission. The report of the Jamaica Banana commission, 1936. 83pp. Kingston, Jamaica, Government printing off., 1936. 286.393 J22

"Taking special account of the position of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association." - 3d prelim. leaf.

Partial contents: Brief survey of the industry in Jamaica; The constitution and claims of the association; The finances of the association;

The main problems of the association; Possible solutions of the supply problem.

Among the appendices are the following: Historical Summary of the Industry in Jamaica; Costs of Handling in Jamaica; Costs of Management in London; Particulars of Legislation Respecting Bananas; Legislation Required to Re-constitute the Association.

Business Cycles

Adams, Arthur Barto. Analyses of business cycles. 292pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1936. 280 Ad1A

Bibliography, p. 285

Ruth Finney reviewed this volume in part as follows in the Washington Daily News for December 3, 1936:

"Adams, after a long study of business cycles, concludes that Government can, if it will, prevent depressions altho it can do little to bring about quick recoveries.

"Weighing the arguments pro and con, he suggests the following course for preventing depressions:

"1. Changes in monetary, currency and banking policies which cause either inflation or deflation of prices should be avoided. Deficits should not be financed by issuing Treasury notes or borrowing from banks, and the monetary system should be kept on a fixed gold basis. The Government should have and exercise sufficient power over bank credit to prevent its use for the inflation of prices and other values.

"2. The Government should seek a more equal distribution of the national income.

"It should do this by enacting a Federal incorporation law which would end the power of insiders to acquire personal control over corporations and collect the bulk of their profits; by eliminating protective tariffs on goods produced by monopolistic and highly organized industries; by a Federal license system which would end price fixing and production agreements; by enforcement of anti-trust laws.

"As additional measures to broaden the distribution of income Dr. Adams would continue taking agricultural lands out of production until market supply and demand are equalized and farm prices are in line with industrial prices. He would continue refinancing farm and home mortgages at lower interest.

"He would have the Government 'limit the weekly hours of work of industrial laborers in the major industries sufficiently to force industry as a whole to absorb all the unemployed laborers,' and if this failed to increase sufficiently the portion of the net production of industry going to labor as wages, he would have the Government 'exercise direct power to raise the wage scales of all laborers in the major industries.'

"Finally he would raise taxes on profits of enterprises and large personal incomes. 'Practically all Federal revenue should be derived from the net profits of business enterprises, from the incomes of large income receivers, and from the inheritance, gift and succession taxes,' he says. He would abolish processing and special sales taxes and import duties for revenue."

Cocoa - Brazil

Bahia, Brazil. Instituto de cacau. Restabelecendo a verdade sobre o cacau brasileiro. (A proposito do folheto: "Defesa do cacau brasileiro" do dr. Filogonio Peixoto) 154pp. Bahia, A. Graphica. 1936. 281.368 B14

At head of title: Ignacio Tosta Filho, presidente do Instituto de Cacau da Bahia.

This volume is written to refute the "erroneous" information said to have been contained in a publication on cocoa by Dr. Filogonio Peixoto. It contains an account of the development of the production of cocoa, in Brazil and other countries, the quality and prices of Brazilian cocoa, the chocolate industry of Brazil and the aims of the Cocoa Institute of Brazil.

Colorado Agricultural Clearing Committee

Colorado. Agricultural clearing committee. Statement of functions [of agencies dealing with agricultural practices or policies in the state] Prepared by members of the agricultural clearing committee. 39pp., mimeogr. Fort Collins? 1936] 281.011 C71

F. A. Anderson, chairman, is director of the Colorado Extension Service.

"At the organization meeting of the Colorado Agricultural Clearing Committee on April 9, 1936, the purpose of the committee was expressed as follows: 'It is the purpose of this committee to bring together representatives of all agencies dealing with agricultural practices or policies in the state of Colorado in order to keep all agencies better informed as to the functions and scope of the activities of each agency so involved. The committee is organized for the mutual benefit of all agencies. It will aid in coordinating the activities of the various agencies and will create a higher degree of cooperation among them.'" - Preface.

Cooperation

Jones, James W. Membership relations of cooperative associations. Some methods and costs of membership contacts. 111pp. Washington, D. C. [U. S. Govt. print. off.] Oct. 1936. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Bulletin no. 9) 166.2 B87 no.9

Cooperative Consumer Credit

Neifeld, Morris R. Cooperative consumer credit, with special reference to credit unions. 223pp. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1936. 284 N31

Bibliography, pp. 206-213

Partial contents: Consumer credit and the power age; Cooperatives; Cooperative credit in Canada; Credit unions under State laws - A general view; Rural credit unions; Credit union rates; Displacement of other lenders.

Cotton

Joint committee of cotton trade organisations. Economic and statistical dept. The changing conditions of world trade in cotton and rayon goods. V. The commercial policies of foreign countries. 21pp. Manchester, Economic and statistical department, Joint committee of cotton trade organisations, 1936. 304 J662 pt.5

Joint committee of cotton trade organisations. Economic and statistical dept. Markets for cotton and rayon goods. Scandinavia and Finland. October 1936. Prepared for the use of members by the Economic & statistical department, Joint committee of cotton trade organisations. 40pp. Manchester [Eng.] 1936. 304 J662Ms

"Scandinavia and Finland have recovered from the depression more rapidly than most countries. The recovery in Denmark and Norway is most marked in the home market, but in Sweden and even more in Finland there has also been considerable recovery in foreign trade, of which an appreciable proportion may be attributed to the British building boom. It appears unlikely that the present rate of expansion in Denmark and Norway will be maintained unless restrictions on international trade are relaxed, and the foreign trade of Finland and Sweden is likely to suffer a substantial setback as soon as there is a break in the European building boom.

"The substantial economic recovery which has taken place in Scandinavia and Finland has resulted in an increased demand for cotton goods, but although consumption of piece goods is now well above the level reached in 1929, imports are only slightly greater than in that year. The bulk of the increased consumption has been provided by the local industries, which have benefited not only from the automatic protection afforded by a devalued currency, but also from increased tariffs in Norway and Finland and from the licensing system in Denmark. This expansion in local cloth production has, however, resulted, except in Denmark, in an increased demand for foreign yarns, which appears likely to continue in the immediate future.

"As a result of various favourable circumstances - the linking of Scandinavian and Finnish currencies with sterling, the restrictions placed on German trade and the conclusion of the Anglo-Scandinavian and Anglo-Finnish Commercial Treaties - the United Kingdom's share of the import trade in cotton goods has considerably increased, particularly in Denmark. The United Kingdom, however, already holds about two-thirds of the total market for imported piece goods in the countries surveyed, and the possibility of serious Japanese competition (except in Denmark where the licensing system prevents it) must be faced; there is no reason to suppose that any substantial margin remains for an increase in total consumption. It is unlikely, therefore, that any great increase in United Kingdom exports to Scandinavia and Finland will take place, unless further concessions are granted on British goods. In this connection it

must be remembered that since the United Kingdom is the most important market for the exports of these four countries, their willingness to take increased quantities of Lancashire cotton goods must to a great extent depend on their ability to sell more in the British market." - Conclusions.

Taylor, B. F. Early history of the cotton oil industry in America. 20pp.
Columbia, S. C., 1936. 307 T21

Distribution

Boston conference on distribution. Boston conference on distribution [7th-8th] 1935-1936. A national forum for problems of distribution. 2 nos. [Boston, Mass., Retail trade board, Boston chamber of commerce, 1935-36] 286.29 B65

Sponsored by Retail Trade Board, Boston Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University, College of Business Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and others.

Partial contents:

1935: The third phase of the New Deal, by L. L. B. Angas, pp. 36-41; Cooperative production and distribution, by J. P. Warbasse, pp. 41-44; The consumer movement - what it means, by Ruth O'Brien, pp. 44-47; Effect of government activities on distribution, by Kenneth Dameron, pp. 61-68; Commodity prices and government policies, by Melvin T. Copeland, pp. 68-70; Mars over the channels of trade, by Paul H. Nystrom, pp. 71-79; Proposed retail and wholesale census, by Vergil D. Reed, p. 80; Radio - and the new standard of living, by Richard C. Patterson, Jr., pp. 81-83; Elimination of waste in distribution, by E. O. Sherrill, pp. 84-86; Research needs and activities in field of distribution, by Claudius T. Murchison, pp. 86-88; Some current problems in wholesaling, by R. S. Alexander, pp. 89-95; Taxation and distribution, by Henry F. Long, pp. 103-104.

1936: The satisfaction of consumers' wants, by Paul T. Cherrington, pp. 11-14; The menace of resale price fixing, by Q. Forrest Walker, pp. 15-18; Another angle of price fixing, by Albert Haring, pp. 19-20; Recent legislative trends and their effects on business and consumption, by Paul H. Nystrom, pp. 21-24; International aspects of distribution, by L. S. Harrison, pp. 31-33; How "foreign" is foreign trade? by Julius Klein, pp. 33-37; Tuning in with the consumer, by Henry G. Weaver, pp. 44-46; Some observations on retail distribution, by Clarence O. Sherrill, pp. 52-53; Distribution comes out of the depression, by John Guernsey, pp. 53-57; The effect of housing on distribution, by Saul Conn, pp. 57-60; Inventions and our standards of living, by A. W. Robertson, pp. 66-70; Merchandising under the Robinson-Patman Act, by Gilbert H. Montague, pp. 74-78; Guardians of the consumer, by George Burton Hotchkiss, pp. 78-82; The psychological study of marketing, by Henry C. Link, pp. 83-85; Where does the consumer's dollar go? by Wilford L. White, pp. 86-92; Consumer purchases - some results of a national study, by A. D. H. Kaplan, pp. 95-97.

Economic Coordination

Dickinson, Frank G., and Eakin, Franzy. A balance sheet of the nation's economy. 35pp. Urbana, The University of Illinois, 1936. (Illinois. University. College of commerce and business administration. Bureau of business research. Bulletin no. 54) 280.9 I16 no. 54

University of Illinois bulletin. vol. XXXIV, November 24, 1936, no.25.

"The scientific analysis of economic statistics and the careful preparation of accounting data of course antedate the World War. But that period of intense activity and long-felt results gave a new stimulus to the previously slow development of both statistics and accounting as scientific instrumentalities. Two technics have grown up, as it were, side by side, yet without much interchange. But accountants are coming to realize that their art is, in some respects, purely a statistical operation, that of recording and classifying data, and that most of the items reported in the financial statements constitute data for statistical series of very great importance. Economic statisticians on their side are becoming aware of the rich data-source which lies undeveloped in accounting.

"When an economist who teaches statistics and a certified public accountant who lives his accounting as the comptroller of a large enterprise are closely associated for some time, it is not unlikely that, sooner or later, these developments will enter into their discussions, and that presently the possible union of statistics and accounting for certain purposes will suggest itself. Out of such discussions comes the present sketch of an area wherein the union of these two technics may easily establish a new high-water mark in the development of both fields of study.

"Accountants will recognize the arrangement of the data in the proposed 'National Balance Sheet and Income Statement' as the familiar working papers for compactly expressing the opening balance sheet, the closing balance sheet, and the interim transactions that explain the changes revealed. Statisticians will recognize the data used as drawn from familiar statistical sources with considerable freedom. The insufficiency of present-day statistical sources for any such comprehensive purpose will be made evident in the text.

"Perhaps the time will soon come when national statistics may be assembled for the specific purpose of a coordinated display of the state of the nation; perhaps we are even now on the verge of a period of better understanding and mutually profitable interchange of ideas by accountants, statisticians, and economists." - Preface.

Economic History

Taylor, Thomas Griffith. Environment and nation; geographical factors in the cultural and political history of Europe. 571pp. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press [1936] 277.17 T21

The author writes in part as follows in his preface:

"This book is a sequel to my 'Environment and Race,' published by the Oxford Press in 1927. In that book the effect of Environment on the world-wide groups of Man known as Races was studied. In the present

work a smaller unit, 'the Nation,' is discussed in the same fashion. A third book, 'Environment and Settlement,' dealing with the still smaller units of towns and settlements is in preparation.

"In a sense the book is a protest against narrowing the fields of science unduly. 'We live by advancing and changing and discovering, not by defining and hedging about' (Bowman). In America more than in Britain or on the Continent professional Geographers of to-day are concerned almost wholly with the economic aspects of man's habitat. Cultural and topographic aspects are not so generally discussed. I have no doubt that this latter side of Geography will become more 'fashionable' in the near future. To the writer it is the most fascinating of all, perhaps because it is concerned with a field to a large extent unclaimed by the Geographer, Geologist, Historian, Ethnologist or Sociologist, and yet owing much to all these disciplines.

"I believe that the application of a somewhat novel geographical technique to historical problems will be found interesting by readers. The 200 maps and diagrams have almost all been specially drawn for the work. I know of no similar study which describes categorically the background and chief events of each of the countries of Europe. I hope that it will serve perhaps as a reference book for that large section of readers who are much more interested in the cultural than the economic aspects of the European Scene.

"To that group of researchers which sees no merit in 'generalisations' or in 'objective treatment' it is possible that this book will not make much appeal. It is fair to point out that any writer who tries to discuss such a large field as that treated in this volume must necessarily deal only with the more salient facts. There is no generalisation without its exceptions. But it is the writer's experience that young students are greatly helped if they can identify certain leading features in the mass of details comprising European History. Furthermore, it has always been the writer's practice, where possible, to chart every fact with which his study is concerned, and it should be unnecessary to state that a scientist tries to do this impartially. He asks certain historians to restrain their criticism until they themselves have tried this 'objective approach.'

"The author places above all other considerations the preservation of World Peace; so that he believes that all educators should keep ever in mind the saying 'In times of Peace, make Peace secure.' It is his belief that no one can properly understand the European Political Complex without knowing the fundamentals of the cultural and topographic background. These interact, and it is precisely because the geographies omit the 'Culture' and the histories omit the 'Topography' that the writer ventures to hope that this book will find a useful place in the classes of both subjects."

Economic Tracts - Reprints

Ricardo, David. Three letters on the price of gold, contributed to the Morning chronicle (London) in August-November, 1809. 30pp. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press [1934] (A reprint of economic tracts) 284 R35

Economics

Explorations in economics; notes and essays contributed in honor of F. W. Taussig. 539pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1936. 280 Ex7

Bibliography of Professor Taussig's writings, pp. 535-539.

Partial contents: International Price relationships for selected raw materials, by Bertrand Fox, pp. 109-119; The social background of Oriental industrialization; Its significance in international trade, by John E. Orchard, pp. 120-130; Tariff protection and increasing returns, by Karl L. Anderson, pp. 157-168; The United States flexible tariff, by Mark A. Smith, pp. 169-178; Administrative protectionism; a problem in commercial policy, by E. M. Winslow, pp. 179-189; Interregional analysis with particular reference to agriculture, by John D. Black, pp. 200-210; Professor Taussig on wages and capital, by Joseph A. Schumpeter, pp. 213-222; On the law of variable proportions, by John M. Cassels, pp. 223-236; Monopolistic competition and the productivity theory of distribution, by Edward H. Chamberlin, pp. 237-249; On the meaning of the marginal product, by Fritz Machlup, pp. 250-263; Imputation and the demand for productive resources in disequilibrium, by Albert Gailord Hart, pp. 264-271; Internal stresses as causes of price-level changes, by E. J. Working, pp. 272-279; The boundaries of the production function and the utility function, by A. Smithies, pp. 326-335; Monopoly prices and depression, by Donald H. Wallace, pp. 346-356; On certain sociological elements in Professor Taussig's thought, by Talcott Parsons, pp. 359-379; Economic theory, and certain non-economic elements in social life, by O. H. Taylor, pp. 380-390; The significance of the concept of continuity in organismic economic theory, by A. B. Wolfe, pp. 391-402; Laissez faire and the rise of liberalism, by Abbott Payson Usher, pp. 403-411; In praise of competition, by Eliot Jones, pp. 412-421; The economist in a socialist economy, by Alan R. Sweezy, pp. 422-433; Industrial concentration and the decline of competition, by Edward S. Mason, pp. 434-443; An examination of certain influences inimical to an economy of competition, by Niles Carpenter, pp. 444-454; Government and industry, by Norman J. Silberling, pp. 455-464; Some aspects of the problem of measuring historical changes in the physical volume of production, by Edwin Frickey, pp. 477-486; The social significance of debt, by Melvin T. Copeland, pp. 498-506; Capitalistic aspects of the colonial economy, by G. O. Virtue, pp. 507-515.

Meade, James Edward. An introduction to economic analysis and policy. 392pp. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1936. 280 M46

Reviewed in Economist (London) Dec. 12, 1936, p.525.

From this review the extract which follows has been taken:

"Mr. Meade's object in this book is to set out in intelligible form the main body of assured economic principles, as it has emerged from the experience and discussion of the last ten years. He succeeds in a very remarkable, and in some respects unique, degree. If there is any book from which the interested layman or amateur economist can easily and enjoyably assimilate the more important and concrete conclusions of modern economic reasoning, it is assuredly this. Mr. Meade has not only a

thorough understanding of the more recent and abstruse economic controversies, but also - which is rare, indeed, among academic writers - a conspicuous talent for lucid and unambiguous exposition.

"To read Mr. Meade's book is to realise the terrible extent to which economic text-books have suffered in the past from two unrealistic assumptions: first the assumption that all the available resources of production are normally fully employed; and secondly the assumption that 'perfect competition' prevails throughout the greater part of the real business world. Mr. Meade, in accordance with the recent trend of economics, makes neither of these assumptions. Indeed, he specifically assumes that unemployment or under-employment of labour and capital, and a greater or lesser degree of 'imperfect competition,' actually predominates in the real world. This at once gives his book a realistic atmosphere which will dispel the feeling experienced by the layman in reading most economic text-books that what he is reading about has no ascertainable connection with any visible world."

Economists and the Public

Hutt, W. H. Economists and the public; a study of competition and opinion. 377pp. London, J. Cape [1936] 280 H972

"Professor Hutt has written an interesting and readable book; but it is doubtful if he has succeeded in his purpose. He had the idea of tracing the relations between economists and the public from Adam Smith's time to the present day, examining the causes of the contemporary antipathy between the two, and possibly suggesting a remedy. And he writes, with much erudition and many illuminating allusions and quotations, of the development of British economics in relation to public opinion. His book, however, suffers from a certain ambiguity of purpose: For he is alternatively recording the history of economic thought and expounding his own economic and social views.

"Moreover, the advice that Professor Hutt gives to his fellow economists will strike many readers as being in peculiar contrast with his own opinions and outlook. For he wants economists to abandon all contact with politics or business interest. He even recommends that 'university teachers of the social sciences' should be compelled to renounce the right of standing for Parliament (surely an unwarrantable interference with their civic rights), and he remarks that 'economists actively engaged in business cannot expect authority to attach to their pronouncements.'

"Yet Professor Hutt has the most precise, not to say extreme, economic and political views. He regards universal competition as the ideal of social policy; and he would apparently like to sweep away everything, including even trade unions, which could, conceivably, be represented as interferences with free competition. There is, of course, a very much stronger case for competition than it is now the fashion to admit; and one may welcome a book which shows how the classical economists have been misrepresented and dissects the crude popular idea that competition is always synonymous with 'chaos,' and that interference with competition inevitably brings 'order' and 'coordination.' But Professor Hutt spoils his good case by going too far. When we are asked to believe that the

industrial revolution was a time not merely of 'unparalleled equality of opportunity' but also of 'growing humanity,' that the distress of the early 19th century was wholly due to 'war, taxation, inflation and the Poor Law, i.e. the results of Government activity,' and that trade unions have usually been injurious even to the working classes, common sense, even though fortified by less learning than Professor Hutt, revolts and becomes a little sceptical.

"The great weakness in Professor Hutt's book is his failure apart from a perfunctory rejection of hedonism, to relate economics to the psychological realities - wants, sacrifices, poverty and wealth - lying behind the phenomena of prices. Professor Hutt recognises that the institutional framework of the price system - inheritance, for instance, and the limitation of opportunity - are potent causes of inequality. And he advocates inheritance taxation as an effective method of reform. But he carries to extreme lengths his belief that interferences in the price system itself cannot mitigate inequality; and he would leave almost everything to the mercy of 'consumers' sovereignty' interpreted in the sense of money demand. Yet is it not just the constant over-emphasis of some economists on a calculus of money and prices, to the apparent neglect of wants and satisfaction, that makes the plain man suspicious of economists?" - The Economist (London) Oct. 24, 1936, p.166.

Employment, Interest and Money

Rowse, Alfred Leslie. Mr. Keynes and the labour movement. 68pp. London Macmillan and co., limited, 1936. 280 R79

"It will be evident from the following pages that I regard Mr. Keynes' latest work, The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, as of the highest importance. It may well prove, when its influence has been fully brought to bear upon economic discussion and policy, to mark a turning-point in both. So much, at least, a historian may say. There is hardly one of the difficult and fundamental issues of our economic system which this work does not touch upon and illuminate. That being so, it is a matter of public, and, indeed, urgent importance that there should be as full and wide discussion as possible of these issues in the fresh light that Mr. Keynes throws upon them. Mr. Keynes has himself said that his work is chiefly addressed to his fellow-economists, but that he hopes that 'it will be intelligible to others.' It seems to me no less than the duty of an intelligent person, even if at the same time it is only a grateful recognition of the brilliant contribution made by one of our most distinguished fellow citizens to a constructive way out of our present difficulties, to try and understand his position and its implications.

"My pamphlet is intended as a contribution towards this end. - Author's preface.

Farm Tenancy

Brannen, Claude O. Address... (Farm tenant commission meeting) Hot Springs, September 21, 1936. Farm tenancy. 32pp., mimeogr. [n.p., 1936]
282 B732A

Partial contents: Extent of tenancy in the nation, the South, and in Arkansas; characteristics of tenant farming: distribution of tenant types; the causes of farm tenancy from the landowner's and from the tenant's point of view; is farm tenancy a problem? and suggested methods for improving the farm tenant situation.

U. S. Special committee on farm tenancy. Farm tenancy. Message from the President of the United States transmitting the Report of the Special committee on farm tenancy. February 16, 1937. 28pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. (75th Congress, 1st session. House document no. 149) 148

Prepared under the auspices of the National Resources Committee.

The purpose of this Report is "to examine existing American systems of land tenure and make recommendations for alternative types of tenure in the interest of increasing farm security and the stability of rural life."

The Report is in two main parts. The Findings of the Committee are given in the first part under the following subheads: The objective of farm security, the decline in farm ownership; groups now insecure (tenants, croppers, farm laborers, families on submarginal land, families on holdings of inadequate size; owner families hopelessly in debt; farm young people unable to obtain farms); causes of insecurity; erosion of our soil; erosion of our society; the purpose of proposed changes in tenure.

Recommendations for both Federal and State action are given in the second part of the Report. Recommendations for Federal action "include measures to facilitate farm-home ownership and to help existing owners keep their farms, measures for the rehabilitation of groups not now prepared to take over their own farms, certain suggestions for improving the condition of laborers, a program for aiding families stranded on submarginal land and taking such land out of cultivation, and proposals for the discouragement of speculation in farm lands." An organization to be known as the Farm Security Administration is suggested for the carrying on of the activities recommended by the Committee.

For State action the Committee "recommends to the States measures to improve lease contracts and landlord-tenant relationships; to modify the taxation of farm lands; and to safeguard the civil liberties of tenants."

Recommendations for the relation of the Federal government to State programs are given on pp. 22-23.

A section of the report entitled "Special Statements by Individual members of the Committee on Farm Tenancy" contains statements by Edward A. O'Neal, Charles S. Johnson, and Henry C. Taylor, and the Minority Report of W. L. Blackstone, representing the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

Farming - Profits - Scotland

Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. Seventh report on the profitableness of farming in Scotland 1934-5. The financial results obtained on certain groups of farms in Scotland in 1934-5. 58pp., mimeogr. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1936. 281.9 Sco3

"The Seventh Report on the Profitableness of Farming in Scotland deals with the analysis of 245 farm accounts relating to the year 1934-5. This is the largest number of accounts so far handled. The basis of grouping by type is unaltered while the number of type-groups distinguished is 18, one less than in the Sixth Report. The analysis and interpretation of the accounts and the survey of the more important factors underlying the profitability of farming in the year under review are dealt with on lines which will be familiar to readers of the last Report. There are no new features to merit special mention." - Prefatory Note.

Chapter IV is devoted to factors affecting profits.

Flaxseed - Oil Content

Canada. Board of grain commissioners. Dominion grain research laboratory. Survey of the oil content and iodine value of western Canadian flaxseed, 1936 crop. 10pp., mimeogr. map Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 16, 1937. Folio 73.19 C162

Contents: Statistical constants for the oil content of western Canadian flaxseed - 1936 crop; Frequency distribution of oil content of western Canadian flaxseed - 1936 crop; Statistical constants for iodine values of western Canadian flaxseed - 1936 crop; Frequency distribution of iodine numbers, western Canadian flaxseed, Grades Nos. 1 C. W. to 3 C.W. Inclusive, arranged according to province and zone - 1936 crop; Mean oil contents and iodine values of the various grades of western Canadian flaxseed for the crop years 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Food - Family Budget

Engineers' study group on economics. Interim report on the design of a family budget with special reference to food, presented at a joint meeting of the Engineers' study group and the Association of scientific workers, held on March 31, 1936, in the rooms of the Royal society of arts. (Second and revised edition) 48pp. London [1936] 284.4 En3 Ed.2

"The Engineers' Study Group on Economics was formed towards the end of 1933 to investigate the economic and social problems presented by the co-existence of poverty and actual or potential plenty, and its membership comprises engineers and other scientific workers keenly desirous of solving that problem. It was decided to approach the subject on scientific lines, viz.,

"(1) By collecting and analysing the relevant data, and tracing their

inter-relationships; (2) by examining proposed solutions; and (3) by deducing conclusions and basing recommendations on them.

"To this end the Group was organized in sections. To Section A was entrusted the investigation of productivity, and to Section B the study of schemes and proposals for economic and social reform. Not until the work of these Sections has reached an advanced stage can basic conclusions be drawn or recommendations made.

"Work so far done by the Group comprises: a first interim report explaining the aims of the Group and including a review by Section B of twenty-four schemes and proposals for economic and social reform; replies to general and economic questionnaires for each system; the interim report by Section A on family budgets with special reference to food, contained in this pamphlet. Further, provisional reports on various subjects (not yet published) have been prepared, including a report on potential agricultural production in the United Kingdom. Although these reports are complete in themselves, they form parts of the planned investigation as a whole." -Introduction.

Appendix I. Increase in Output of Consumable Goods and Services Required, by Colin Clark; Appendix II. Value of Capital Goods Needed to Produce Additional Goods and Services Required, by A. E. Feavearyear; and Appendix III. An American Budget.

Food, Health and Income - Gt. Britain

Orr, Sir John Boyd. Food, health and income; report on a survey of adequacy of diet in relation to income. 71pp. London, Macmillan and co., limited. 1936. 289.1 Or72F

"This investigation was made by the staff of the Rowett Institute in co-operation with the staff of the Market Supply Committee" p. [4]

Bibliography, pp. 70-[72]

Reviewed by B. Seeborn Rowntree in Economic Journal v. 46, no. 184, pp. 749-751. December 1936.

From this review the extracts below have been taken:

"This is an interesting and important book. In it the author attempts to do five things. First, to estimate the total amount of food, classified into twenty-four groups, produced in Great Britain or imported, and the total retail price paid for it. Second, to classify the population of Great Britain into six groups according to income. Third, to estimate the actual amount and character of foods consumed by families at different income levels. Fourth, to estimate the proportion of the population who are underfed, and the extent and nature of their under-feeding. Fifth, to show the effect of under-feeding on the health of the nation...

"The warnings given throughout the book as to the great extent to which the conclusions arrived at have perforce been based on intelligent assumptions rather than on established facts and figures, absolve the author from any charge of claiming that they are fully reliable. It is unfortunate that these warnings have been so widely disregarded by journalists and politicians."

Foreign Trade

Auld, George Percival. Rebuilding trade by tariff bargaining. Published by the National foreign trade council, inc., and the National foreign trade association. 74pp. New York, N. Y. [1936] 285 Au5

"As to the substantial benefits which a restoration of commerce would bring to all classes of our population - to labor, the farmer, the manufacturer, and to those in service occupations - there is practically no difference of opinion among economists or, with the exception of small groups, among publicists and students of affairs generally.

"The dissenters, however, are extremely vocal, and they seem able to gain a sympathetic hearing by many persons whose livelihood depended in better times or still depends on the large-scale marketing abroad of the fruits of their labors. To many people living at a distance from the seaboard it would be an illuminating experience to see the ships at our seaports being loaded with American cotton, lard, tobacco, automobiles, oil, copper, machinery, and countless other surplus produce of American agriculture and industry, destined for our overseas markets. Lacking this visual stimulation, they seem unaware how important the outward movement of those great cargoes is to their own well-being and that of the nation as a whole. Though our export trade touches them closely, its significance is imperfectly apprehended or not grasped at all by thousands of intelligent people in our inland states.

"The subject has special importance at the moment because of an active agitation now being directed against the tariff bargaining policy of the United States which was adopted in 1934 for the purpose of increasing the export trade of American industry and agriculture and of removing or preventing discriminations against American exports by other countries." - Foreword.

Foreign Trade - Financing

Spalding, William Frederick. The finance of foreign trade; a practical guide to the operations of banker and merchant... 2d ed., revised. 227pp. London, Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1936. 286 Spl Ed.2

"Second edition: first impression, Dec., 1935; second impression, June, 1936."

Bibliography, pp. 221-223.

Stuart, Charles E. European conditions in their relationship to international trade and export credits. 123pp. New York city, National foreign trade council, 1935. 286 St9

"The National Foreign Trade Council is privileged to present to its members and to the foreign trade community as a whole this comprehensive survey... Based on his observations and investigations abroad, and on conversations with prominent Government officials and industrialists in the six European countries visited during the summer of 1935 - Great Britain,

France, Germany, Italy, Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - Mr. Stuart presents in Part I of this survey authentic and salient facts relative to the many complex foreign trade problems of these countries, and, in Part II, an exposition of the foreign trade financing and credit insurance plans of the first four countries named." - Foreword

Foreign Trade - Florida

Campbell, Archer Stuart, and Cassel, Alvin. The foreign trade of Florida. 89pp., processed. [Gainesville] The University of Florida [1935] (University of Florida publication. Economic series. v. 1, no. 7) 280.9 F662 no. 7 Bibliography, pp. 88-89.

Partial contents: The foreign trade of the Florida district; The foreign trade of the ports of Florida; Shipping facilities of the ports of Florida; Shipping companies in Florida; Shipping methods of Florida exporters and importers; and Conclusions from the study.

Fruits and Vegetables - Agricultural Income Inquiry

U. S. Federal trade commission. Fruits and vegetables.-Agricultural income inquiry. Letter... transmitting pursuant to law an interim report on fruits and vegetables - agricultural income inquiry. 16pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. (75th Cong. 1st sess. Senate Doc. no.17) 148 75th Cong. 1st sess. Sen. Doc. no. 17

"During the course of the inquiry considerable information has already been obtained indicating the existence of unfair practices which seriously affect competition in the distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables. Some of these practices are in violation of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act and of other acts. The Commission believes, however, that certain other practices, unfair in character, and injurious in their effect, are not covered adequately by existing legislation...

"The Commission believes that the only adequate remedy for correcting these abuses, which are of serious magnitude, is one which will not depend upon the carriers or the trade. Wherefore, the Commission recommends that consideration be given to the amendment of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act so as in effect to -

"(1) Authorize and direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe rules and regulations governing the filing, investigation, and payment of loss and damage claims and to give said Commission the authority to approve the payment of such claims.

"(2) Authorize and direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to base its approval of the extent of loss and damage primarily upon inspections at destination made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"(3) Authorize and direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to refuse approval of the payment by any railroad of loss and damage claims to any

claimants who have failed to produce adequate evidence of the right to file such claims and collect for the loss, damage, injury, or delay sustained.

"(4) Authorize and direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to require the claims division of Association of American Railroads to furnish periodically, for the information of all interested persons, data showing (a) the tonnage or number of carloads of each kind of fresh fruits and vegetables and of melons delivered by each railroad to each of the principal terminal markets, and (b) the average amount of claims paid by each of the railroads per carload of each of these perishable commodities delivered in each of such terminal markets.

"In connection with these recommendations the Commission points out that the adoption of the recommendation given under the discussion of terminal market inspection is highly essential to the successful administration of the remedial legislation called for by these recommendations designed to eliminate false loss and damage claims."

Grain Standards - Argentine Republic

Argentine Republic. National grain and elevator committee. Description of the official standards for wheat, oats, barley, rye and linseed. Crop year: 1935-36. 53pp. Buenos Aires, 1936. 280.359 Ar3

At head of title: Argentine Republic. Ministry of Agriculture. National Grain and Elevator Committee. Law no: 12.253

Carlos Brebbia, President of the Committee "appointed to organize and regulate Law no. 12.253" writes in part as follows in his introductory statement:

"In compliance with the mandate conferred by Decree of the Executive Power of the 11th. December 1935, the Committee appointed to organize and regulate the services created by Law No.12.253 proceeded to establish the types of the Official Standards for wheat, oats, barley, rye and linseed, according to the Statutory Basis fixed by this Decree. These Standards, are hereby presented and shall rule the marketing of the 1935-36 crop.

"When the samples were obtained from the producers as provided by the Law and pertaining regulations, they were graded according to their classes, in zones denoting their origin and in types determined by their industrial qualities, based upon the variety declared, controlled and graded according to their commercial value, determined by analysis. This grading has been subject to the rules and allowances established by the standardization of the 1935-36 crop in the Statutory Basis. The Standards for each grade and type were formed by taking a part of each sample in proportion with the declared tonnage, which represents the average of the classified production of each zone. In this manner the Official Standards were compiled...

"Wheat has been classified within the nine types and their eighteen grades, having been fully represented in the samples received. Oats, barley and rye, have lacked representation in certain cases...

"Regarding the standards for wheat, the proportion of the varieties taken into account is also given, based on the statistical data obtained

from the samples received. This explanatory information facilitates the correct interpretation of the industrial value of each type, since variety is so closely related to industrial quality, that has made it possible to consider it as a basis for the industrial classification in types, prior to the commercial classification in grades, according to first opinions regarding the new system...

"Referring to malting barley and linseed, the chief characteristics concerned with their respective industries are also given in this publication. The Official Standards for the 1935-36 crop, herein described, are deposited with the National Grain and Elevator Committee and samples of same will be given to all those interested."

Argentine Republic. National grain and elevator committee. Resolution enforcing official standards for wheat, oats, barley, rye and linseed for the 1935/36 crop. 7pp., mimeogr. Buenos Aires, National grain and elevator committee, 1936. 280.359 Ar3R

Great Plains Drought Area

U. S. Great Plains committee. The future of the Great Plains; report of the Great Plains committee. December 1936. 194pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 173.2 G79F

Bibliography, pp. 192-194.

May be obtained from the United States Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C.

This committee, appointed by the President on Sept, 17, 1936, was composed of the following members: H. H. Barrows, H. H. Bennett, L. C. Gray, F. C. Harrington, R. C. Moore, J. C. Page, H. S. Person, and M. L. Cooke, chairman.

The report is in three main parts. Part I is entitled "General Physical Characteristics of the Area"; Part II is "Use and Misuse of Lands and Waters" and contains chapters on population, land settlement and land use; undesirable tendencies in land use and tenure; destructive effects of undesirable tendencies; and attitudes of mind. Part III lays down a Program of Readjustment and Development, in which lines of action to be taken by Federal and State governments, and local agencies are recommended. Under "Federal Action" it is recommended that investigations and surveys of the best uses of land, water and other natural resources be made; that the policy of Federal acquisition of land in range areas be continued; that the control of such land be retained by a "Federal agency free to distribute range rights in accordance with the objectives of general rehabilitation as well as of existing priorities"; that assistance be provided in the enlargement of undersized operating units; that water supply be regulated and the land and water economy be adjusted to that supply; that resettlement be continued; that local governments be compensated on account of Federal land acquisition; that control and eradication of destructive insect pests be encouraged; and that the development of other resources may be feasible. Recommendations regarding legislation, zoning, grazing associations, control of erosion on arable lands,

tax-delinquent range lands, community organization, taxation, water resources and problems, and land occupancy and tenure, are made under the heading, "Lines of State Action."

In addition the report contains a Summary Foreword; A Pictorial Survey of the Great Plains; Memoranda on Ways to Institutional Readjustments--such as capital and credit, taxation, legal problems, and education for conservation; and sixteen appendices.

Among the appendices are the following: Soil and Water Conservation in the Great Plains. Typical Results of Operations Program, by the Soil Conservation Service, pp. 133-143; Benefits Derived by Areas Surrounding Irrigation Projects [letter from the Bureau of Reclamation], pp. 144-145; The Montana Land-Use Study; Illustrated by a Representative Sector of Fergus County, by Ray B. Haight, pp. 146-157 [accompanied by maps showing topography, land classification, land in farms, ownership, tax status, farm income by units, and best land use]; A Montana Cooperative Grazing Association, p. 158; A Standard State Soil Conservation Districts Law, pp. 159-171; Summary of Texas Legislation on Soil Erosion Control, pp. 172-173; Summary of the New York Plan for Developing and Preserving State Forest Land, p. 174; Summary of the Wisconsin Plan for Developing and Preserving State Forest Land, p. 175; Summary of the Taylor Grazing Act, pp. 176-178; Montana Grazing Laws of 1935, chapter 195, pp. 179-182; Montana Grazing Laws of 1935, chapter 194, pp. 183-184; New Mexico Legislation Relating to Underground Water, pp. 185-189; Uniform Underground Water Law for Western States Suggested by a Committee of the Western States Engineers' Association, pp. 190-191; A Brief Bibliography for the Non-Professional Reader, pp. 192-194.

Illustrated by photographs, charts and maps.

Housing - Germany

Fey, Walter. Leistungen und aufgaben im deutschen wohnungs- und siedlungsbau. 71pp. Berlin, Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Hamburg. 1936. (Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Sonderheft no. 42. Hrsg. von Prof. Dr. Ernst Wagemann)

The author investigates the development of the building of dwelling houses especially in small towns and settlements before and since the War. While before the War the supply of houses was in excess of the demand, shortly after the War, due to the great increase in marriages, the shortage of houses became acute. The author discusses the methods adopted by the State to supply the lack of dwellings, including the financing of building activities by cheap mortgages out of the rent tax. Large apartment houses were built in the cities. Too little private capital was used, and public funds were often expended recklessly. And still at the end of 1931 about 900,000 families were without homes of their own. It is explained that since 1933, under the new régime, there has been a great revival of building activity. Attention has been given to renovations, rebuilding, and slum clearance, and regulations have been issued governing regional planning in the suburbs. And still at the end

of 1935 the number of families without their own home had increased to about 1.5 million. It is estimated that, in order to cover the shortage, about 385,000 dwellings must be built annually until the beginning of 1940, and after that about 200,000 a year until 1945. In about 10 to 15 years the shortage should be covered, and the most important problems will then be decentralization of industry and resettlement projects. - Annie M. Hannay.

International Conference of Agricultural Economists - 1936

International conference of agricultural economists, St. Andrews, Scotland, 1936. Proceedings of the fourth... conference... held at St. Andrews, Scotland 30 August to 6 September 1936. 528pp. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1937. 281.9 In82

Bibliography, pp. 103, 126.

This volume of Proceedings may be obtained in the United States and Canada from G. F. Warren, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Copies of this and the three earlier volumes of Proceedings may be obtained also from J. R. Currie, Research Dept. (Economics) Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon, England.

L. K. Elmhirst, President of the conference 1934-1936 writes in part as follows in the preface:

"In many countries something little short of a revolution in agriculture is in progress. Technical and scientific progress moves on rapidly. Government policy is everywhere concerned with the status of its agriculture. Swift steps have been taken which completely change the old outlook and procedures governing the production and sale of farm products, and national and international planning shifts the channels of trade between countries.

"Behind all this movement there must be a fundamental striving towards economic security and a betterment of standards of living, in which agriculture cannot take an exclusive place, but in which it must play no small part. In fact the agricultural economist is faced with an immense task and an immense responsibility. The problems of to-day demand the most objective recording, scrutiny, and comparison, not only in the economic sphere but in the relation of their economic aspects to the other aspects of human welfare, social, psychological, humanistic, and aesthetic as well. From one country to another, problems which appear totally dissimilar may have many basic factors in common. Problems which appear local or national in their significance may have repercussions in the most unforeseen parts in the world's economy.

"It is for these reasons and for the promotion of international understanding that periodic meetings of agricultural economists from all parts of the world and from all forms of activity, research, teaching, administration, and industry, have an importance not easily estimated."

The introduction states that:

"The five main sections of the programme to which most of the time of the Conference was devoted were: The Relations of Agriculture to In-

dustry and the Community (pp.24-72); The Relations of Land Tenure to the Economic and Social Development of Agriculture (pp. 73-126); The Provision of Agricultural Credit (pp.127-175); Farm Organization, with special reference to the Needs of the Technical, Industrial, and Economic Development of Agriculture (pp.204-296); Problems of Consumption of Agricultural Products (pp.412-483)...

"The group discussions on International Trade Policy, Milk Marketing Regulation, and Part-time Holdings for Urban Workers will be found on pp.176-203, 297-321, 381-411 respectively."

Among the papers read were those noted below and it should be remembered that many of them were followed by discussion: The relations of agriculture to industry and the community, by W. R. Scott, pp. 24-32; The relations of land tenure to the economic and social development of agriculture: two papers by M. Sering and A. W. Ashby, respectively pp.73-102; Farm credit in the United States, by F. F. Hill, pp. 127-143; A sound basis for farm mortgage credit, by E. H. Thompson, pp. 144-158; Experience of debt adjustment in Czechoslovakia, by E. Patka, pp. 159-163; Some problems of the production credit system, by A. L. Deering, pp. 164-171; Commercial policy and the outlook for international trade in agricultural products, by A. Cairns, pp. 176-183; Farm organization with special reference to the needs of technical, industrial, and economic development of agriculture: three papers by A. Bridges, H. Zörner and H. R. Tolley, respectively, pp. 204-239; Problems of milk marketing regulation, by W. H. Bronson, pp. 297-307; The agricultural situation in Belgium, by G. Baptist, pp. 322-327; Compulsory syndicates for regulating agricultural prices, by C. von Dietze, pp. 328-341; How the Natural Products Marketing Act operates in British Columbia, by F. M. Clement, pp. 342-355; Government regulation of public utilities in the United States, by M. C. Burritt, pp. 356-366; Relation of changes in meat production and consumption to changes in farm income from live stock in the United States, by P. Richards, pp. 367-373; The Work of the Agricultural Service of the International Labour Office, by F. von Bülow, pp. 374-380; Part-time holdings for urban workers: two papers by H. Krause, and K. Hood, respectively, pp. 381-398; Problems of consumption of agricultural products; two papers by E. P. Cathcart and R. B. Forrester, pp. 412-429; The evolution of the American family farm, by A. Boss, pp. 484-491; Changes in Chinese currency and their effect upon commodity prices, by A. B. Lewis, pp. 499-506; List of persons attending Conference at St. Andrews, Scotland, pp. 507-508; The International Conference of Agricultural Economists, its history, constitution, and List of members, pp. 509-510.

John Stuart Mill and Liberalism

Morlan, George. America's heritage from John Stuart Mill. 209pp.
New York, Columbia university press, 1936. 280 M822
Bibliography, pp. [201]-203.

The author writes in part as follows in his preface:

"If America may be said to have an official philosophy, it surely includes the belief in individualism, competition, private property, democracy, and freedom, combined with a deep faith in education. This social philosophy is ordinarily designated as 'liberalism,' and the term

is used in this study as a matter of convenience to apply to this general position.

"Liberalism has been increasingly under attack. It is being challenged by fascism, communism, as well as by the intolerance of reactionaries who oppose any change in the present system. Intolerance and the belief in force are sweeping over Europe and threaten to make headway in America. Before we lightly set aside the great heritage of freedom, it would be timely to inquire into the validity of some of its fundamental principles. There is danger that because some of the historical forms of this social philosophy may no longer be operative, its values may be discarded also.

"For our review of liberalism we shall turn to its classical expression in the writings of John Stuart Mill who, more than any other, summed up the best thought of his own day. This philosophy, which he eloquently set forth, is among the important elements in the intellectual background of the American mind. It is in this sense that this study may be entitled 'America's Heritage.' In the words of Herbert Hoover, 'It was this [liberalism] for which our fathers died, it was this heritage they gave us.'

"Nevertheless, since the nineteenth century material conditions have changed radically without there having been a corresponding change in many social attitudes and beliefs. As a result, these ideas, which still persist, may block the creation of more adequate devices for dealing with the new conditions. It is, therefore, the purpose of this study (1) to examine and evaluate Mill's liberalism with reference to the interdependent conditions of modern industrial society, and (2) to review the adequacy of certain liberal educational theories based on these older social ideas. Without clear understanding and careful analysis, liberalism may be used as a tool of reaction, while its constructive values may be submerged."

Land Use - Arkansas

Hall, Orville J. The problems of Arkansas' idle farm land. 10pp., mimeogr. [Fayetteville? 1936] 282 H14

Paper prepared for meeting of Forestry Section of Association of Southern Agricultural Workers at Jackson, Mississippi, February 5, 1936.

"Approximately one out of every eight acres tillable land in Arkansas was idle in 1929. This amounted to over one million acres of land distributed over every county but relatively concentrated in the less desirable agricultural areas. The magnitude of the problem of use of idle land, both in Arkansas and over the entire South, is such that it deserves careful consideration. Briefly, the problem of the best use of idle land consists of devoting it to the type of plant growth for which the topography, soil fertility and soil structure are best suited in such a way that the land will contribute a maximum amount to farm income...

"Southern farmers should be educated to realize that idle land is unproductive land which, in turn, increases overhead charges of taxes and interest on investment, thus causing higher cost of production on active crop acres. The problem of increased overhead for land used in crop production caused by idle land is shown by the fact that in 1929 every 7 crop acres in Arkansas had to bear the overhead cost of an addi-

tional idle acre. When it is recalled that idle crop land may be used for soil improving crops, for pasture or for woodlands, the self-imposed burden of farmers carrying unproductive land appears inexcusable...

"In Arkansas, as well as in other southern states, the greatest opportunity for proper utilization of idle crop land perhaps lies in education of land owners on the contribution of forestry to farm incomes. A few illustrations of the contribution of timber to farm incomes will serve to emphasize the need of devoting idle acres to woodland production. In 1929, in the South Arkansas Upland Cotton farming area, farms reporting sales of forest products showed \$94 per farm from this source as compared with farms reporting livestock sales which average \$78 per farm, and farms reporting sales of livestock products of \$53 per farm. These incomes were in addition to crop sales. It is likely that the Census data did not include accurate estimates of value of stove or heater wood, fence posts, and other timber products used on the farm. Also, it is likely that income from cutting and hauling timber or work at wood industries was overlooked in most cases. It is clear that the contribution of forest products often exceeds the contribution of either livestock or livestock products on cotton farms in the Coastal Plains area of the state. The contribution of timber to farm income and also farm comfort has been greatly minimized by the farmers themselves and by some students in agriculture. Full realization of the past and potential contribution of woodlands to farm incomes would be one of the greatest methods of bringing about proper utilization of idle land in this state and throughout most of the South."

Livestock - Cooperative Marketing

Mann, L. B. Cooperative marketing of range livestock. 134pp. Washington [U. S. Govt. print. off.,] 1936. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Bulletin no. 7) 166.2 B87 no.7

"This bulletin deals principally with the growth and development of cooperative livestock-marketing associations in the western range States. It is based on a study of the various problems involved in the marketing and financing of cattle and sheep produced in this territory...

"Among the more important accomplishments of cooperatives serving this western and midwestern territory might be included:

"1. Soundly established cooperative marketing agencies now operate on all principal livestock markets and serve all major livestock areas with the exception of a small portion of the Pacific Northwest.

"2. Volume of business handled by most livestock cooperatives has shown a steady growth during the last 10 years, in spite of many obstacles. In recent years, hog volume has declined because of reduced supplies and changed marketing methods.

"3. Improved services have been rendered livestock producers both in the West and in the Corn Belt. This applies especially to the direct movement of feeder stock from producing to feeding areas.

"4. A livestock credit service adapted to the needs of the livestock industry and providing credit at reasonable rates of interest has been established by cooperative marketing associations in the western and

midwestern areas. These credit organizations operated successfully during one of the most trying periods in livestock financing history, from 1930 to 1934, and rendered valuable service to many stockmen who were unable to obtain financial aid otherwise.

"5. Cooperatives have been active in providing a claim and transportation service which has saved their members thousands of dollars. Improved rail and truck service, as well as reduced freight rates have been obtained through the organized efforts of these cooperative agencies.

"6. On several markets where cooperatives control a substantial portion of the receipts, a stabilizing influence has been exerted. This is especially valuable during periods of rising or falling markets. By obtaining additional outside outlets, some cooperatives have strengthened their bargaining power and have increased prices. Through the development of an orderly movement of grass cattle from the Southwest and a selective market service, cooperatives have been able to stabilize to a considerable degree market prices for certain classes of cattle.

"7. Cooperatives have been active in carrying on educational work and in improving the quality of livestock produced by members.

"8. Some cooperatives have furnished a greatly improved market information service by means of radio, market letters, research findings and personal contact.

"9. Western and Corn Belt cooperatives have not only saved their members approximately \$8,000,000 in cash refunds and lowered commissions on western and midwestern terminal markets, up to and including 1934, but have reduced the speculative margins in the handling of feeder stock from the range to Corn Belt feeders, through the development of their direct-marketing activities.

"10. Some cooperatives have been 'pace setters' or pioneers in developing new operating methods and in providing improved marketing services.

"Possibilities for increased growth in the western range States are great. To date livestock cooperatives in much of this territory have been forced to spend most of their time and energy in obtaining a foothold and in maintaining themselves. Most of them are now beyond that experimental or formative stage and should be in a position to show marked progress in the future, provided they broaden their educational program and develop an elastic type of marketing service adapted to changing means of transportation and methods of packer and feeder buying.

Appendix C consists of a list of large-scale cooperative livestock-marketing associations, 1935.

Livestock Production and Marketing - Readings

Revzan, David Allen. Livestock production and marketing; a series of readings... Published by the Institute of meat packing... the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. 218pp., lithoprinted. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards brothers, inc., 1935. 280.340 R32

The readings are grouped under the following subject headings:
Evolution of the livestock industry in the United States; cattle produc-

tion; sheep production; hog production; the present status of the livestock industry; market supplies and market grades; market prices and marketing agencies; the transportation of livestock; the history, organization, and functions of public stockyards; and the direct marketing of livestock.

Marketing Fruits and Vegetables - Delaware

Gearreald, Tull Neal. A study of the marketing of fruits and vegetables in Delaware. 74pp., typewritten. [Ithaca? N. Y.] 1936. 280.3 G26 Thesis (M.S.) - Cornell University.

"The purpose of this study was to determine the manner of use and extent to which the motor truck is used in the marketing of fruits and vegetables, the net results obtained by growers from using this means of transportation compared with other means, and so forth.

"The data presented herein concern only the counties of Kent and Sussex in Delaware, and were obtained by personal survey of 225 growers of fruits and vegetables. Of these growers, 131 were in Sussex County and 94 in Kent County. In practically all cases, however, no distinction has been made between the data obtained in one county and that obtained in another, since there are no sharp differences between the marketing practices in these two adjoining counties." - Introductory Statement.

Monetary Policy and International Trade

Antwerp. Chambre de commerce. Compte-rendu des travaux de la réunion d'économistes organisée par la Chambre de commerce d'Anvers les 11, 12 et 13 juillet 1935. Report of the proceedings of the meeting of economists held at the Antwerp Chamber of commerce on July 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1935 206pp. [Brecht-Anvers, Typ. Braeckmans, 1936?] 286.9 An8 French and English.

"This is a verbatim report of a meeting of economists from various countries organized by the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce. England was represented by Mr. Keynes, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Harrod; Sweden by Professor Ohlin; France by Professor Nogaro; Holland by Professor Verrijn Stuart. Nine representatives of Belgian Universities were present.

"The proceedings, partly in English, partly in French, include papers by Mr. Henderson, Mr. Harrod and Professor Ohlin, amongst others, the subsequent discussions of these papers, the proceedings during the drafting of the report, and finally the report itself. Broadly, the report recommends stabilisation subject to safeguards, and with wider gold points, and the re-establishment of an international monetary system with devaluation of national currencies where necessary. International policy should be designed to facilitate national policies of easy money and expansion." Economic Journal, vol. XLVI, no. 183, Sept. 1936, p.584.

New Deal - United States

Molodovsky, Nicolas. La lutte contre la crise agraire aux États-Unis. 172pp.
Paris, Librairie technique et économique. [1935?] 281.12 M73
Bibliography, pp. [169]-172.

A study of the genesis and the application of the New Deal policy in so far as it has affected the problems of production and distribution of agricultural products. The Agricultural Marketing Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act are discussed in their various ramifications and results.

New York Herald Tribune - Forum

New York Herald Tribune forum on current problems. Report of the sixth annual... forum on current problems on "the new way of living" and "the political issues which America faces in 1936" 200pp. New York city September 22nd and 23rd, 1936. [New York, 1936] 280.9 M483

Among addresses of interest which this volume contains are: Agriculture, by Theodore Christianson, pp. 162-166; Agriculture, by Henry A. Wallace, pp. 166-171; The Constitution and the Supreme Court, by Charles A. Beard, pp. 190-193; and The Constitution and the Supreme Court, by Henry Breckinridge, pp. 193-198.

Peanut Farming - South Africa

South Africa. Dept. of agriculture and forestry. Division of economics and markets. The business side of peanut farming in the northern Transvaal, crop-year 1934/35. 11pp., mimeogr. [Pretoria? 1936] 281.9 So82
Prepared by F. R. Tomlinson.

"The first year's results of the economic study of peanut production in the Northern Transvaal are summarized below. The object of the study is to examine the farm organization in the area, to analyze the farm businesses and to determine the factors which make for financial success, also to determine the cost of production of the main cash crops, peanuts, maize and tobacco. The study is confined to peanut producing farms in the Springbok Flats (southern and northern flats) and the Limburg area."-
Introduction.

Price-production Relationship - Germany

Boehm, Carl. Die elastizität der deutschen getreide-anbauflächen. 45pp.
Berlin, Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Hamburg. 1936. (Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Sonderheft no. 40. Hrsg. von Prof. Dr. Ernst Wagemann)

This is an attempt to apply modern mathematical and statistical methods to the solution of the problem of the influence of prices on agricultural production. The effect of grain prices on the area of wheat, rye, barley, and oats from 1925 to 1934 is studied, and the results are used to estimate the German grain harvest of 1935.

Producer-Consumer Cooperation

Brauer, William Wallace. The worst is yet to come. 108pp. [Washington? D. C., The author, 1936] 281.12 B73

The foreword to this pamphlet is signed by Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, A. M. Loomis, secretary of the National Dairy Union, and Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. From this foreword, the extract which follows has been taken:

"William Wallace Brauer has been a trader in marketable live stock and farm products practically all of his life. He started at the bottom - engaging in trading in every branch of live stock and farm produce, from the smallest deal with the farmer on his farm to the negotiating with foreign governments for the supplying of their peoples with food, live stock and raw materials...

"For years Mr. Brauer has entertained a hope of establishing a producer-consumer cooperative society in the United States that he believes will eliminate unnecessary middlemen and excessive marketing costs, that will free the producers and consumers from extortionate profits demanded by organized control of prime food necessities. His ideas are developed from his practical experience and wisdom. They merit the serious consideration of every farmer who sends his products to market, and of every consumer who goes to the market place to purchase the necessities of life. He understands international and domestic marketing of farm products, as well as international affairs, far better than any individual within our knowledge."

Productive Factors - Resistance to Change

Fisher, Allan George Barnard. The clash of progress and security. 234pp. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1935. 280 F532

Dan Throop Smith reviewed this volume in part as follows in the Harvard Business Review, (v. 15, no. 1, pp. 125-126. Autumn no. 1936

"Professor Fisher, of the University of Otago, New Zealand, has for years been distressed by the insistence of many in Australia and New Zealand that effort must be directed to maintain agricultural production there. To him this field appeared overdeveloped in the light of existing world conditions, and new industries and a balanced economy seemed necessary. When Professor Fisher turns to world economy, he again finds the difficulty to lie in a lack of flexibility, in the impediments to transfers of productive factors in a dynamic society.

"While the emphasis on rigidities and inflexibility is by no means new, Professor Fisher presents the most complete study yet available of what he calls resistance to change. Problems of the employment of capital will become more important and more difficult, he believes, as population becomes stationary. In the past, population growth has frequently caught up with temporarily overexpanded capital equipment. Now, new industries become increasingly necessary. What is called tertiary production may be expected to be of more importance in the future... As

efficiency in primary production and manufacturing increases, more resources are available for other activities. But these other activities, this tertiary production, frequently involve the use of but little capital. If the same proportion of the national income is saved, constant pressure is exerted tending to force down the rate of interest.

"Rather complete topical headings in the table of contents indicate the range of material covered. Institutional, psychological, and monetary influences are all considered, with illustrations taken from industrial and agricultural situations. The desire for individual security and the investor's unwillingness to take risks are particularly stressed. Capitalism must show that it really fosters initiative and, by a wise investment policy, makes possible the full use of our great productive powers. On the last two pages of the book, it is implied that if capitalism fails in this challenge, socialism may be better able to make desirable changes in our economic structure.

"One may disagree with Professor Fisher's belief that the responsibility rests with those who have traditionally borne risks and led the way in new developments, and now refuse to continue to take these risks. But his analysis of other impediments to transfers of productive activities and the growth of new industries is splendid. The presentation makes real and specific a great array of economic frictions."

Public Works - Planning

U. S. National resources committee. Public works planning... December 1936. 221pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 173.2 N214Pu

"This report recommends a proposed policy for planning, programming, timing, and division of costs of public works. These recommendations are based on special investigations by the Water Resources Committee on drainage basin problems and programs, by the Projects Division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works on a 5-year program of Federal construction, and by a special research staff on division of costs of public works.

"The report on Drainage Basin Problems and Programs, constituting part II of this statement, represents a first attempt through the joint efforts of Federal, State, and local agencies, official and non-official, to formulate a national water plan and program. Project lists embodied in that report provide a reservoir of undertakings intended to cover a period of 10 or more years. They have been selected as parts of the ultimate plan of development for the drainage basin in which they are located without reference to Federal or non-Federal financing.

"This program should not be regarded as fixed or final. Year by year adjustments in it will be needed in the light of new knowledge, shifting needs, and perhaps altered policies." - from letter of transmittal, p.III.

Accompanied by two appendices: Appendix A, Authorized Federal Grants in Aid to the States; Appendix B, British Grants in Aid.

Purchasing Power of Agricultural Products - Silesia

Tauchert, Erich. Die kaufkraft landwirtschaftlicher erzeugnisse für erzeugungsmittel in Schlesien von der jahrhundertwende bis zur nationalsozialistischen machtübernahme sowie die betriebswirtschaftlichen rückwirkungen dieser entwicklung, dargestellt an hand verschiedener schlesischer betriebsformen und -grössen. 96pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1936. ([Germany.] Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, Neue Folge 124. Sonderheft)

At head of title: Landwirtschaftliche Institute der Universität Breslau. (Lehrauftrag für angewandte Wirtschaftslehre des Landbaues und bäuerliches Siedlungswesen. Dozent dr. A Haase.)

The purchasing power of agricultural products for the purchase of means of production is shown to be much less favorable in Silesia since 1924 than it was before the war. Small farms have suffered less on this account than large estates. But all the measures adopted to compensate the fluctuations of purchase power have not been sufficient to prevent the increase of agricultural indebtedness.

Recovery - United States

Institute of economics. The recovery problem in the United States. 709pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1936. (The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 72) 280.12 In72

Dr. E. G. Nourse, Director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution writes in part as follows in the preface:

"This volume is not designed as a presentation of any general theory of cyclical movements. It does not even pretend to assess the causes of the particular depression which began in 1929 nor to suggest means for preventing the recurrence of depressions in the future. Such contribution to cyclical theory as it may contain is merely an incidental by-product of a general analysis focussed strictly upon the problems of recovery in the United States at the present juncture.

"To provide adequate background and foundation, it has been deemed essential to review the great economic changes which have occurred in recent years. In Part I, entitled 'The Sweep of World Events,' an attempt is made to make clear the international setting of the dislocation which has occurred in the United States. The second division of the analysis, 'Readjustments in the United States,' is a more detailed study of the course of depression and recovery to date as related to major aspects of American economic life. In the final section, 'Readjustments Required for Recovery,' an effort is made to integrate the analysis as a whole and to indicate the primary requirements for stimulating and safeguarding further progress."

Robert Brookings

Hagedorn, Hermann. Brookings; a biography. 334pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1936. 120 B792

"Authorities", pp. 317-324; "Publications of Robert S. Brookings", pp. 325-326.

This very interesting biography was reviewed at length by Rose C. Feld in New York Times Book Review, Dec. 13, 1936, p. 10. From this the extract which follows has been taken:

"Three things he felt were needed in this country... one, a tightening and overhauling of the administrative machinery of government; two, the training of young men for public service; and three, an unbiased, scientific organization that should popularize existing economic information, conduct research into current economic problems and present the results to the public in terms which the average man could comprehend."

Rural Church

National conference on the rural church. The rural church today & tomorrow; a report of the National conference on the rural church, under the auspices of the Home missions council and the Council of women for home missions. 90pp. New York, N.Y. [1936] 281.29 N213

Bibliography, pp. 83-85.

Partial contents: The layman and the rural church, by C. J. Galpin; What shall we do about tenancy? by Brooks Hays; and Elements of a satisfactory national plan for the improvement of the rural church, by Malcolm Dana.

National conference on the rural church, Ames, Iowa. 1936. Rural relations and rural art. Programs of churches in town and country communities. Talent demonstration and recognition of achievement. 14pp., mimeogr. Ames, Iowa, 1936. Pam. Coll.

Rural Life

National country life conference. Proceedings of the eighteenth ... conference, Columbus, Ohio, September 19-22, 1935. 131pp. [Chicago] The University of Chicago press [1936] 281.2 N213

Published for the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

Partial contents: Presidential address, by Carl C. Taylor; Population movements affecting the welfare of the farm family, by Warren S. Thompson; A balanced production program, by J. I. Falconer; Improving and protecting the farm income, by Louis H. Bean; Reorganizing rural health facilities, by Carroll P. Streeter; The improvement of rural government, by Herman G. James; Continuing education, by Ernest Burnham; My philosophy of rural life, by Charles Josiah Galpin; Great decisions upon which the future of rural life will depend, by M. L. Wilson; A satisfying life for rural young people: Summary of student discussions, by E. L. Kirkpatrick and Agnes Boynton.

Rural Relief - Arizona

U. S. Works progress administration. Social research division. The trend of rural relief in Arizona, June 30, 1935 through December 31, 1935. Social research division of the Works progress administration, Agricultural experiment station of the University of Arizona, Arizona Emergency relief administration and Arizona State board of public welfare, cooperating. 22pp., mimeogr. [Tucson?] 1936. 283 Un398

"This is a preliminary report on six months of change in Arizona rural relief, dealing with the residence, usual occupation of head, number of persons in household, and relief status of rural households receiving relief during the months from the close of June through December, 1935."

Rural Relief - Tennessee

Allred, Charles Ernest, and Raskopf, Benjamin D. Relation of education to economic and social status of relief clients in Tennessee. A preliminary report. 37pp., mimeogr. [Knoxville, Tenn.] Jan. 1, 1937. (U. S. Works progress administration. Cooperative plan of rural research. Report No. 24) 173.2 W89Co no.24

"Cooperative plan of rural research, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Federal Works Progress Administration, Tennessee Works Progress Administration."

"This is a preliminary report on the relation of education of Tennessee rural relief clients to their social and economic conditions..."

"Data on which the report is based are obtained from surveys of 2,873 relief families, in 12 representative counties of Tennessee."

Sherwood Forest Farming - England

Midland agricultural college, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Eng. Dept. of agricultural economics. Farming forest sand; sand land farming in the Sherwood forest area of Nottinghamshire; its history, its present condition, its defects and its difficulties. Issued by the Department of agricultural economics. 61pp., mimeogr. [Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Eng., 1936] 281.171 M58F

Signed: S. M. Makings.

Bibliography, p. 61

"In effect Forest farmers are overweighted with marginal and submarginal land under present conditions. This report is an examination of the situation. It is an attempt to place Forest farming in its true perspective so that the growth of agricultural enterprise on such land may be readily understood. It is a scrutiny of those changes in traditional method which have been introduced under the pressure of adverse economic circumstances. And, finally, it is an endeavour to make clear those considerations upon which might be drafted a practical policy for reducing the proportion of marginal land; by returning the worst of it to its original and less expensive condition, and by such improvement of the better part of it as is likely to make it yield an adequate return for cultivation."

Social Security

National conference on social security. Social security in the United States 1936. A record of the ninth National conference on social security, New York City, April 24 and 25, 1936. Together with a census of social security in the United States. 170pp. New York, American association for social security, inc. [1936] 284.69 N21

The papers given at the various sessions are grouped under the following headings: New Tasks under the Expanded Old Age Security Program, Richard Cadbury, chairman; Administrative Problems in Unemployment Insurance, Herman A. Gray, chairman; Theory and Practice in Social Insurance, Nicholas Kelley, chairman; The Pressing Need for Health Insurance, Abraham Epstein, chairman; America Faces Social Security, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, chairman.

Only one short paper was devoted to "Pensions in a strictly Rural State" (Vermont) by W. Arthur Simpson.

Social Services

International labour office. International survey of social services, 1933. v.2., 530pp. Geneva, 1936. (Studies and reports Series M (Social insurance) no. 13) 284.6 In85 v.2

Published for the International Labour Office (League of Nations) by P. S. King & son, ltd., London.

Contains studies of the working, in 1933, of the social services of 19 countries.

Statistics

Institut international de statistique. Bulletin... tome XXVIII, 2^eme livraison. 608pp. 'S-Gravenhage - La Haye, 1935. 251 In7B

"Are booms and depressions transmitted internationally through monetary standards?" by Irving Fisher, 29pp. at end.

Partial contents: La normalisation des tableaux statistiques, by K. Drexel, pp. 15-24; Sur l'usage du coefficient de corrélation, by Maurice Fréchet, pp. 25-52; Equilibrium concept and business cycle statistics, by K. Pribram, pp.228-247; Are booms and depressions transmitted internationally through monetary standards? by Irving Fisher, pp.[1-32] at end; Current problems in measurement of national income, by W. C. Mitchell and S. Kuznets, pp. 281-298; Le développement de la capacité de production et son influence sur les mouvements de la vie économique, by Livio Livi and Silvio Golzio, pp. 376-396; The international pattern in business cycles, by Wesley C. Mitchell, pp. 397-403; Concerning economic disequilibria and maladjustments, by Carl Snyder, pp. 404-423; The debt theory of depressions by Carl Snyder, pp. 424-432; Die volkswirtschaftliche und betriebswirtschaftliche Statistik, by M. L. H. Meyer, pp. 433-443.

Sugar - Australia

Sugar industry organisations. The Australian cane sugar industry; the economics of cane sugar production. 48pp. [Brisbane, Queensland, Queensland producer pty. ltd.] 1936. 281.365 Su3

Contains an economic review of the cane sugar industry in Australia including the price of farms, concessions to manufacturers under the Sugar agreement, Australian retail price of sugar, manufacture of sugar and interstate trade.

Sugar - India

The Indian sugar industry (1936 annual) by M. P. Gandhi. 127pp. [Calcutta] 1936. 65.8 In24 1936

Have also Revised statistics, 5th July, 1936, with title: The Indian Sugar Industry at a Glance (1936) by M. P. Gandhi, reprinted from 1936 annual, with manuscript corrections. 9pp.

The author's address is 135, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Part I. A Review of the Sugar Industry in India, 1935-36. Part II. Problems Before the Industry and the Future Prospects of the Industry.

Tax Limitation - Colorado

Colorado municipal league. The way to municipal financial chaos; memorandum prepared... on the proposed constitutional tax limitation amendment. 16pp. Boulder, Colo., 1936. 284.5 C713

"Based upon a study published by the University of Colorado entitled "The effect of tax limitation upon state and local government in Colorado" by Don C. Sowers." - Foot-note, p. 2

Colorado. Dept. of education. The effect of blanket property tax limitation upon the revenue of school districts in Colorado. A survey by Colorado W.P.A. project 546, sponsored by the State Department of education. Study supervised and report written by Arnold E. Joyal, director, W. P. A. research projects, State Department of education. 152pp., mimeogr. [Denver, 1936] 284.5 C714

Tobacco - Canada

Canada. Dominion experimental farms. Tobacco division. Trends in the Canadian tobacco industry 1920 - 1934, by T. G. Major. 32pp. Ottawa [1936] (Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Farmers' bulletin 5) 7 C16F no.5

Canada. Dept. of Agriculture. Publication 487.

Partial contents: Developments in the leaf production industry; prices; cost of production and return per acre; the domestic market; the export trade in leaf tobacco; conditions in other producing countries.

Trade Cycle

Harrod, Roy Forbes. The trade cycle; an essay. 234pp. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1936. 280 H243T

Reviewed at some length in The Economist (London) Nov. 21, 1936, p. 364. An extract from this review follows:

"Everybody wants to know about the trade cycle, and in particular to foretell when the boom will end. Mr. Harrod, however, comes not to predict, but to explain. His explanation will be tough reading to all but the most up-to-date economists. Nobody, however, who aspires to a scientific understanding of the trade cycle should on any account miss his book; and the more popularly written sections on remedies and policy might with advantage be read by all who agree that depressions tend to occur and that something ought to be done to stop them.

"Mr. Harrod's theory is new in the sense that it gives much greater analytical accuracy to widespread but vague ideas connecting the trade cycle with investment, and also that it attempts to relate the theory of the trade cycle to ordinary economic theory. In the main, Mr. Harrod builds on the general theory of changes in aggregate business activity set forth by Mr. Keynes in his latest book; and some will find Mr. Keynes' analysis more intelligible and realistic after reading Mr. Harrod's book. The crux of that analysis is the contention that saving and investment, if satisfactorily defined, cannot diverge, and that changes in investment (i. e. the output of capital goods) so affect the total level of output and incomes that the proportion of those incomes saved must be equal to the investment."

U. S. Farm Credit Administration

Hensley, Harry C., and Borden, Neil H. Survey of consumer buying and use habits and attitudes toward walnuts. 35pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C.] January 1937. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Research service and educational series. Miscellaneous report no. 11) 166.3 M68 no. 11

Hutchins, Wells A. Organization and operation of cooperative irrigation companies. 54pp. Washington [U. S. Govt. print. off.] 1936. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Circular C102) 166.2 C4923 no. 102
Bibliography, pp. 52-54.

Myers, William Irving. Improving our rural credit facilities. Address... before the annual meeting of the American farm bureau federation at Pasadena, California. 22pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular A-10) 166.2 C4922 no.10

U. S. Government Problems

Radice, Edward Albert. Fundamental issues in the United States; a brief study of constitutional and administrative problems... With the assistance of the Information department of the Royal institute of international affairs 74pp. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1936. 280.12 R11

"The object of this pamphlet is to provide a discussion of some of the fundamental problems underlying the Presidential Election in the United States for the information, in the main, of British readers. The general criticism can be made that the task is far too large for the dimensions of the pamphlet, and that Mr. Radice has not always succeeded in avoiding the alternative dangers of superficiality and obscurity. His first two chapters are open to the former charge; it is really impossible to survey the whole of American history and the New Deal in 24 pages.

"The three remaining chapters, dealing with the problems of Federal versus State powers, the creation of an efficient Civil Service, and the future of the Federal Budget, are most illuminating and interesting, but they pre-suppose a considerable knowledge of American affairs. This general criticism, however, is almost the only one that can be made of the pamphlet. Here and there Mr. Radice is led by brevity into dogmatism, but on the whole, his discussion is both moderate and penetrating. Could not Mr. Radice expand his last three chapters into a full-scale volume, which would undoubtedly be a most valuable contribution to the elucidation of that most obscure subject, the American political system? - The Economist (London) Oct. 31, 1936, p. 214.

Western Farm Economics Association

Western farm economics association. Proceedings of the ... ninth annual meeting, July 30, 31 and Aug. 1, 1936. 188pp., mimeogr. Laramie, Wyo., University of Wyoming [1936] 280.83 W52

Partial contents: Observations on farm management research and the use of the results, by C. L. Holmes, pp. 7-13; Some observations of farm management work, by G. W. Kuhlman, pp. 14-21; Agricultural conservation and farm management problems in Washington, by Ben H. Pubols, pp. 22-26; Selected population problems of the western states in relation to agricultural adjustment, by Paul H. Landis, pp. 27-41; Standards of living during the period of agricultural adjustment, by Carl F. Kraenzel, pp. 42-49; Rural relief and agricultural adjustment, by Olaf F. Larson, pp. 50-63; Agriculture's share of the national income, by George M. Peterson, pp. 64-70; International trade in the recovery program, by Joseph S. Davis, pp. 71-79; Mathematics in economics, by J. M. Thompson, pp. 80-86; The relation of A.A.A. reductions to gold prices and purchasing power, by Paul A. Eke, pp. 87-104; Agricultural adjustment and livestock production in the Northern Great Plains region, by M. H. Saunderson, pp. 105-110; Adjusting forest service and public domain permits to land ownership, by R. T. Burdick, pp. 111-113; Western grazing problems, by W. R. Chapline, pp. 114-124; Profitable systems of farm and ranch organ-

ization for dry land areas of Wyoming, by A. F. Vass, pp. 125-144; Research for land-use adjustment, by W. Preston Thomas, pp. 145-150; Some phases of the land utilization program, by Rex E. Willard, pp. 151-157; Research in the rural institutional aspects of agricultural adjustment, by R. R. Renne, pp. 158-168; Land abuse or land use, by W. A. Rockie, pp. 169-175; The county agricultural adjustment planning project, by L. M. Vaughan, pp. 176-179; The 1936 agricultural conservation program, by George E. Farrell, pp. 180-182.

Wheat Marketing - Canada

Saskatchewan co-operative wheat producers limited. Annual report [12th, 1935/36] 71pp. Regina, 1936. 59.9 Sa73

Attached to this Report will be found the annual Reports of the Board of Directors of Canadian Pool Agencies, Ltd. 1935-36 and the Canadian Cooperative Wheat Producers Ltd. 1935-36. There is also appended a historical statement, entitled "The First Dozen Years" which gives a succinct account of Cooperative Wheat Pool Operations in the Canadian Provinces from 1923 to 1936.

Wheat - Quality Characteristics - Canadian Durum

Canada Board of grain commissioners. Dominion grain research laboratory.

Quality characteristics of the 1936 Canadian Amber durum wheat crop, [by] W. F. Geddes and D. S. Binnington, Grain research laboratory, Board of grain commissioners for Canada, in co-operation with the National research council of Canada. 12pp., mimeogr. [n.p., 1936] 59.9 Cl61Q

"The suitability of Amber durum wheat for the manufacture of macaroni products sharply differentiates it from the hard red spring wheats in regard to quality requirements. In the instance of bread wheats, protein content is an important factor related to their inherent value for bread making purposes; moreover the strong predilection of the consumer for bread possessing a white crumb necessitates that the bread wheats should yield flours of low yellow pigment content. Since macaroni manufacture does not entail the use of leavening agents involving the necessity of adequate retention of the gas produced by fermentation, protein content is not as important a quality factor as in bread wheats. On the other hand, the macaroni consuming public places great stress on a rich yellow coloured product and hence the intensity of yellow pigmentation is an important quality factor. The term quality, applied to wheat, must necessarily be interpreted in terms of its suitability for the purpose for which it is chiefly used; in the testing of durum wheats for quality this naturally implies the manufacture of semolina and macaroni.

"For a number of years this laboratory has conducted milling, baking and other quality tests on the various grades of hard red spring wheat as early in the period of crop movement as fairly representative samples can be obtained. Until recently no facilities have been available for conducting corresponding quality tests on durum wheat but the National Research Council of Canada established a special durum testing laboratory

which is now operated in conjunction with the Grain Research Laboratory. The experimental equipment and technique of this laboratory have been developed over a period of years to a stage where quality tests on durum wheat are now possible. The present report covering tests on the 1936 crop is the first to be issued on Canadian durum.."- Introduction.

World Agricultural Situation

International institute of agriculture. The world agricultural situation in 1934-35. (World agriculture; conditions and trends; markets and prices. - Agricultural policies and conditions in the different countries). Economic commentary on the International yearbook of agricultural statistics for 1934-35. 533pp. Rome, 1936. 251 In84A

This volume "is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with world agriculture and the second with agricultural policy and conditions in the different countries.

"In the first part, in addition to the analysis of the outstanding changes that are taking place in the structure and working of world economy under the influence of the progress of national planning a brief survey is given of the evolution of the supply of and demand for agricultural products as they affect agricultural prices and the economic position of the farmers. As usual, a special chapter deals with the markets and prices of particular products.

"In the second part, as in the preceding volume, all the information concerning each country will be found together in a single article. The information relates to Government measures of farm relief and to the economic conditions of agriculture. The number of Government measures is still so large that it has again been found impossible to include information on the action taken by voluntary organisations in the interests of the producers. On the other hand, it has been possible to give somewhat fuller information on the economic conditions of agriculture than was given in the preceding volume." - Letter of transmittal signed by the Secretary General, A. Brizi.

World Trade

Salter, Sir James Arthur. World trade and its future. 101pp. Philadelphia University of Pennsylvania press, 1936. (The William J. Cooper foundation lecture 1936, Swarthmore college) 286 Sa3W

Contents: World trade before the war; After the war; During the Depression; Principal factors in the present situation; A policy for world trade in the future.

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Bercaw, Louise Oldham. Incidence of the processing taxes under the Agricultural adjustment act. A selected list of references, compiled by Louise O. Bercaw under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian. 46pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., January 1937. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 68) 1.9 Ec73A no. 68

Council of state governments. Interstate compacts, 1789-1936. 18pp., mimeogr.
[Chicago, 1936] 280.12 C833

Caption title: Congressional Consent to Interstate Compacts, 1789-1936.

Also published in the June 1936 issue of State Government (280.8 St2)
as a supplement to the leading article, The Law of the States.

This consists of a list of citations to State and Federal statutes
authorizing compacts, pp. 1-15, and a bibliography of recent publications
on the subject, pp. 16-18.

The list of citations from 1789-1932 has been adapted from Mr. Northcutt
Ely's volume "Oil conservation through interstate agreement." The list
from 1932 to the present date has been prepared by the staff of the
Council of State Governments.

Fussell, George Edwin, and Atwater, V. G. B. Travel and topography in
seventeenth-century England. 20pp. London, The Bibliographical society,
1932. 241.3 F892

Reprinted from the Transactions of the Bibliographical Society,
Dec. 1932.

Olcott, Margaret Thompson. Graduated land taxes. A selected list of refer-
ences. Comp. by Margaret T. Olcott, Library, Bureau of agricultural
economics, U. S. Department of agriculture. 8pp., typewritten.
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New Mexico agricultural outlook - 1937. N. Mex. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ.
146, 36pp. State College. 1936.

New York

Tyler, H. S. An economic study of land utilization in Chenango county, New York. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 654, 63pp. Ithaca. 1936.
A folded land classification map of the county is attached.

North Dakota

Olson, Calvin. Financial situation, incomes and expenses - and other items pertaining to a number of farms in Eastern North Dakota. 1932-1935. 10pp., mimeogr. Fargo, N. Dak. Agr. Col. 1936.

Porter, J. W. Land transfers in Cass county, North Dakota, 1875-1935. 11pp., mimeogr. Fargo, N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. 1936.
Contains short list of references, p. 12.

Ohio

Morison, F. L., and Falconer, J. I. Farm organization and soil management practices in four Ohio areas. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bull. 97, 17pp., mimeogr. Columbus.

Ohio. State university, Department of rural economics. Facts about our foreign trade in farm products. Fact series no. 22, 8pp. Columbus. 1937.

Oklahoma

Burrill, M. F. A socio-economic atlas of Oklahoma. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Misc. Paper. 124 pp., mimeogr. Stillwater. 1936.
Dot maps and charts with data from various sources.

Oregon

Dreesen, W. H. Public expenditures in Oregon. Oregon. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 346, 142pp. Corvallis. 1936.

"In the present study both rural and the urban levies for all counties... are analyzed according to spending units and functions for which expended." The data cover the period 1910 to 1934, inclusive.

Pennsylvania

Cowden, T. K., Lininger, F. F., and Fouse, E. G. Supply and utilization of milk handled by dealers located in Pennsylvania. 14pp., mimeogr. State College, Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. 1935.

A preliminary report. Publication authorized as Technical Paper no. 694 of Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

Philippine Islands

Philippine Islands. Department of agriculture and commerce. Annual report...
1935. 213pp. Manila, P. I. Dept. Agr. 1936.

South Carolina

South Carolina. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-ninth annual report...
for the year ended June 30, 1936. 144pp. Clemson College. 1936.
Agricultural economics and rural sociology, pp. 7-16.

Tennessee

Tennessee. Department of agriculture. Biennial report... 1935-1936. 144pp.
Nashville. 1936.
Division of Markets, pp. 63-78; Farm debt adjustment activities, pp. 139-
142; Farm income, pp. 143-144.
A folded map showing public land ownership and reforestation for the
state is included in the Report of the Forester.

West Virginia

Armentrout, W. W. Charleston as a market for fruits and vegetables. West
Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 279, 40pp. Morgantown. 1937.
"The primary object of this study was to obtain data concerning oppor-
tunities for marketing fruits, vegetables and other farm produce on the
Charleston market which would serve as a guide in formulating the agri-
cultural production plans of the Red House Homestead and of farmers in
the Charleston area."
Receipts by freight and prices are given for the period, 1931-1934.

West Virginia. Agricultural experiment station. Report... for the biennium
ending June 30, 1936. West Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 278, 40pp.
Morgantown. 1936.
Farm Economics, pp. 30-35.

Wisconsin

James, J. A., and Kolb, J. H. Wisconsin rural youth; education and occupation.
Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 437, 24pp. Madison. 1936.

Rowlands, W. A. Rural zoning; its influence on public health and schools.
Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Spec. Circ. 6pp., mimeogr. Madison. 1936.

Wisconsin. College of agriculture, Extension service. The hog outlook. Wis.
Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Econ. Inform. for Wisconsin Farmers, v. 7, no. 9,
4pp. Madison, December 1936.

Wisconsin. Department of agriculture and markets. Bulletin, no. 180, 65pp.
Madison. 1937.
Descriptive illustrated survey of the state's history and industries.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Agricultural Economic Conditions - Canada

Agricultural recovery in Canada. Statist 129(3075):166-167. Jan. 30, 1937.
(Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Due to the steady rise in the price of wheat and other grains the outlook for the prairie provinces has materially improved during the last six months. Debt and the uncertainties of the social credit policies of Alberta are detracting factors, however. Measures taken by the governments of the provinces to improve conditions of the drought-stricken areas and progress in developing rust-resistant wheat are mentioned. The liquidation of Canada's wheat carry-over is one of the most promising factors in the situation.

Agricultural Indebtedness - New Zealand

Cocker, W. H. Relief of mortgagors in New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 12(23):269-271. December 1936. (Published at the Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, N.3, Victoria)

An explanation of the New Zealand legislation for the relief of mortgagors. This new law supersedes all previous legislation.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Switzerland

Heusser, J. Erfahrungen und lehren bei der sanierung bäuerlicher betriebe. Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte 14(3):65-76. March 1936; (4):108-113. April 1936. (Published by Benteli, A.-G., Bern-Bümpliz, Switzerland.)

A study of the relief of agricultural indebtedness in Switzerland.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Victoria

Ward, E.E. Debt adjustment in Victoria. Econ. Rec. 12(23):271-275. December 1936. (Published at the Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, N. 3, Victoria)

"...The farmer's debts being fixed, he cannot declare smaller dividends, or none at all, until conditions improve, or write off some of the debt altogether, and so many legislative attempts have been made in all parts of the world where the problem is acute to adjust the debt structure in accordance with the conditions produced by the world depression. A scheme has been in operation in Victoria now for nearly a year, and the following is a brief review of the main features of the legislation, a short comparison with the legislation in the other States, and a review of the latest figures regarding the operation of the Act."

Agricultural Machinery

O'Hara, R.K. This mechanized farm age. Banking 29(8):28. February 1937.
(Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

On the situation in the agricultural machinery industry and prospects for the future. Several favorable factors in the outlook are given.

Agricultural Policy - Estonia

President of Estonia. Objectives in new Estonian agrarian legislation.

Foreign Agriculture 1(2):86, mimeogr. February 1937. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

In a speech before the Chamber of Agriculture in Tallinn on November 29, 1936 the President of Estonia outlined the main objectives of Estonian agricultural policy. These included legislation to limit the amount of indebtedness that may be incurred by farmers, the prevention of the subdivision of farms into too small units, changes in inheritance legislation in the interest of farmers, reorganization of farms in accordance with principles of practical farm management, and the checking of the movement from the land to the cities.

Agricultural Policy - Manchuria

S., J.R. Manchoukuo setting up new five-year plan. Far East. Rev. 6(2):24-25. Jan. 20, 1937. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52d St., New York, N. Y.)

The main outlines of a plan of industrial and agricultural development have been approved by the authorities of Manchoukuo, the South Manchurian Railway Co., the Kwantung Army, and "apparently" by the Japanese Government.

"The 'giant' plan aims at consolidating the economic foundations of the new state by fostering agriculture and livestock-raising and by promoting the further development of heavy industries...

"With regard to rural activities, the plan calls in particular for increasing the output of wheat and wool, two staples in which Japan is not self-sufficient. It will also encourage the cultivation of rice, flax, sugar beets, cotton, oats and tobacco as well as soya beans and other staples. The five-year plan will thus promote the diversification of Manchurian agriculture... It will also tie in with the much-heralded plans of Japanese colonization...

"Agriculture will, in addition, be benefited by the item in the five-year plan providing for the construction of 60,000 kilometres of new state roads... The rural community will also be aided by the conservancy and flood-control measures which are included in the five-year program. Moreover, water routes will be greatly improved by the projected canal to link Mukden and Yinkow."

The question of plans for financing the plan is discussed.

Agricultural Policy - Union of South Africa

Murray, A.T. South African agricultural policy. Foreign Agriculture 1(2):67-85, mimeogr. February 1937. (Issued by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

It is pointed out that conditions in South Africa have necessitated an extensive system of export aids rather than production control as a major price-raising device. Export benefit payments have taken the form of direct subsidies or of bounties accruing from the operation of a marketing scheme. One of the results of such a policy has been the diversion of a larger share of the national income to agriculture.

The Government policy toward major agricultural products is outlined. These include dairy products, tobacco, wine grapes, sugar, fruit, corn, wheat, meats, and wool. The relation of the Government policy with regard to cooperation, the tariff, and agricultural credit is briefly discussed.

Agricultural Relief - Europe

Gregory, Clifford V. How Europe steps up farm income. Pacific Rural Press 133(2):40, 44. Jan. 9, 1937. (Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Address at the Farm Bureau Convention, Pasadena.

A brief survey of the factors which have contributed to the improvement of farm income and standards of living in western Europe, including references to land policy.

Agricultural Relief - Netherlands

Reed, Harry E. Farm relief measures in The Netherlands. Foreign Agriculture 1(2):87-97, mimeogr. February 1937. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

"As a result of the depression the Netherlands adopted a comprehensive and wide-spread system of control over both production and trade in agricultural products." The relief measures are discussed as they applied to hogs, cattle and dairy products, eggs, horticultural products, potatoes, flax, wheat, feed grains, and sugar beets. The administrative organization of the relief programs and their social and economic consequences are outlined.

Agriculture - England

Fussell, G.E. Eighteenth-century crop husbandry in Hertford and Middlesex. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(10):944-947. January 1937. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Reference is made to field drainage in Hertfordshire, and to the size of the farms, the majority of which were from 150 to 400 acres; also to the vast heaths and the market gardens of Middlesex.

Fussell, G.E. Eighteenth-century crop husbandry in Somerset and Wiltshire. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(8):734-738. November 1936. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Agriculture and Industry

Brown, Lewis H. Industry goes back to the farm. Banking 29(6):66, 67. December 1936. (Published at 22 East 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

Lewis H. Brown, President, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City,

tells how a group of 45 business men met at a dinner "more than a year ago" with the object of making the interdependence of industry and agriculture mean something vitally significant to the manufacturer. "Out of that dinner came two things - realization of the importance of the farm market and verification of the fact that the average industrialist had only a limited knowledge of farm problems.

"As a result of that dinner the Congress of American Industry last December unanimously recommended that the National Association of Manufacturers appoint a committee to study the farm problem 'and to disseminate to its members from time to time summaries and analyses' of things 'of interest and importance to the national welfare and to industry's understanding of the problems of agriculture.'"

Mr. Brown, who is chairman of the committee, names the other members of committee. Of the 17 members, more than half were "either born on farms or worked on them in their youth." It is pointed out that on this committee "is a representative of every industry that deals with a major farm crop, or is associated with an agricultural problem." The services of Dr. John Lee Coulter were obtained as an expert adviser to assist the committee.

A brief description is given of bulletins issued by the committee and of studies that have been made.

Agriculture and Industry - Columbia, Miss.

Emmerich, Oliver. Balancing agriculture with industry. Nation's Business 25(2):23-24, 92, 93. February 1936. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

This is an account of the successful attempt of farmers and business men to balance agriculture with industry in Columbia, Marion County, Miss.

Arable Land Distribution - England

Henderson, H.C.K. Our changing agriculture: The distribution of arable land in the Adur Basin, Sussex, from 1780 to 1931. Gt. Brit, Min. Agr. Jour. 43(7):625-633, maps. October 1936. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Argentine-British Agreement

The Argentine agreement and agriculture in the United Kingdom. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(10):921-923. January 1937. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The New Agreement recently signed, to replace the 'Roca' Agreement of 1933... provides for less favourable treatment of live stock products imported... from Argentina." It provides for duties on beef and veal, and for the regulation of imports of beef to the United Kingdom through an International Conference.

Association of Land-grant Colleges and Universities

The fiftieth convention of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Expt. Sta.Rec.76(1):1-3. January 1937. (Published by the Office

of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

An editorial report of the convention held November 16 to 18, 1936. The central theme of the convention was land-use. Titles of papers and contributors of papers to this discussion are named. Another group of papers dealt with Federal agricultural policies and the relation of land-grant institutions to the farm program. Titles of papers and names of contributors are given. Papers relating to research and to relations of the association with agencies other than the Department of Agriculture are also given. Among the items which the Association favored were the following: "full coordination of activities for agricultural betterment and the elimination of overlapping; the early completion of the soil survey; the purchase of submarginal land and the conservation of phosphate resources" etc.

Berichte über Landwirtschaft

Germany. Reichs-und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, (N.F.) Bd. 20, Heft. 4, 1936. (Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

Partial Contents: Die Schafhaltung im Betrieb der ostpreussischen Landwirtschaft, by Konrad Mückenberger. - pp. 537-587. (A study of sheep rearing in East Prussia, its development there as compared with Prussia and the Reich, the physical and economic conditions necessary for its development, its peak in the nineteenth century and its post-war decline.); Deutschland. Allgemeiner agrarpolitischer Bericht, by F. F. Zimmerman; - pp. 594-605. (A survey of economic conditions in Germany from the organization of the Reichsnährstand, and including the production campaign, the regulation of marketing, and land settlement.); Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. Agrarpolitik und Krisentheorie, by R. Freund. - pp. 624-650. (A critical discussion of the basic theories underlying the agricultural policy of the United States during the depression); Internationale Bibliographie der agrarökonomischen Schrifttums, Siebente Folge, by S. von Frauendorfer. (A continuation of Dr. von Frauendorfer's bibliography of publications in the field of agricultural economics.)

Germany. Reichs-und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, (N.F.) Bd. 21, Heft 1, 1936. (Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

Partial Contents: Landwirtschaftliche Wechsellagen, by Wilhelm Abel. - pp. 1-23. (This is a study of the causes and effects of the fluctuations of grain prices since the Middle Ages. Because of contemporary improvements in technique and a slackening in the increase of population, the author anticipates a long period of depression for the grain trade of the world.); Über die Volkswirtschaftslehre und die Aufgaben der Landwirtschaftlichen Betriebslehre, by W. Wilmanns. - pp. 28-42. (This article discusses the position occupied by the theory of practical farming in view of the National-Socialist conception of a State in which individual effort is adjusted to the needs of the nation as a whole); Die neuere Entwicklung im Welthandel und in der Welterzeugung an tierischen Erzeugnissen (1932-34), by Stefan Taussig. - pp. 45-58. (An account of

world production of and trade in animal products from 1932 to 1934.); Deutschland. Allgemeiner agrarpolitischer Bericht, by Friedrich Sohn. - pp.62-73; Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. Probleme der amerikanischen Bodenwirtschaft; Internationale Bibliographie des agrarökonomischen Schrifttums, by S.von Frauendorfer. (This is the eighth part of Dr. von Frauendorfer's bibliography of publications in the field of agricultural economics.)

Business - Annual Reviews

The *Annalist* annual review and forecast number. *Annalist* 49(1253):98-200. Jan. 22, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)
Partial contents: Farmers enter new year with renewed hope, despite danger of more drought, by J.R. Howard, pp.116-117; Export gain of 8 percent unevenly distributed: imports up 17 per cent, by Winthrop W. Case, p.122; Textile consumption four billion pounds: profit margins more substantial, by La Rue Applegate, p.127; World recovery goes forward despite trend toward economic nationalism, by Winthrop W. Case, pp.131-132, 144; Commodity prices on the rise, led by raw materials and semi-finished goods, by Winthrop W. Case, pp.133-137; Expansion of exports a prominent feature of added recovery in Canada, by H.E. Hansen, pp.140-141, 145.

Annual business review. *Commerce and Finance*, v.26, no.2, pp.34-75, Jan. 23, 1937. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: Can "booms" be regulated, by Frank R. Whitman, pp.40-41; Statistical developments governed silk in 1936, by A.B. Tatistcheff, p.46; Cotton textile outlook promising, by Claudius T. Murchison, p.47; World wheat picture greatly changed, by W.D. Sanday, pp.59-63; Cotton used at record rate in 1936, by John C. Botts, p.61; Cotton trade prospects bright, by Charles E. Fenner, pp.61-62; Why cotton has lagged, by C.T. Revere, p.62; Sugar quota revision needed, by Earl D. Babst, pp.69, 70.

Cacao Industry - Trinidad

Shepherd, C.Y. The cacao industry of Trinidad. Some economic aspects. *Tropical Agr.* 13(12):327-329. December 1936; 14(1):10-16. January 1937. (Published at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, West Indies.)

Series II. - A financial survey of estates during the seven years 1923-4 to 1929-30.

Accompanied by charts and tables.

Citronella Oil

Scheer, J. Van Der, Jr. The use of citronella oil and its position in the Netherlands Indies and in the world market Netherlands Indies 4(18-19): 20-26. Oct. 1, 1936. (Issued by Netherlands Indies. Dept. of Economic Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, N.I.)

Coffee - Control of Production - Brazil

Destruction of trees sought by São Paulo. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 71(6): 415. December 1936. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

A report made to Federal and State authorities by a committee of leading São Paulo planters' associations recommends the destruction of 30 percent of the coffee trees in São Paulo and 20 percent in other States and the maintenance of the prohibition of planting new trees until the end of 1940.

Coffee - Cuba

Cooperative society of Cuban coffee exporters. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 70(12):976-977. December 1936. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

The Cuban Institute for the Stabilization of Coffee, created by decree-law of September 14, 1934, was abolished by by decree-law of April 3, 1936. It has been replaced by the Cooperative Society of Cuban Coffee Exporters under the direct supervision of the President.

Collective Bargaining - France

Proposed collective bargaining for French agricultural workers. Foreign Agriculture 1(2):98-99, mimeogr. February 1937. (Issued by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

A French Government bill has been presented to Parliament to promote collective bargaining among agricultural workers. It provides that "each collective contract must stipulate (1) the duration of the contract; (2) the right to free expression of opinion by workers; (3) the right of the workers to organize; (4) in the case of concerns employing more than eight workers, provision for delegates of French nationality to be elected by the agricultural workers and qualified to present to such concerns individual claims that are not directly satisfied by the application of wage scales, the labor code and other existing laws relative to the protection of workers; (5) minimum wages by category of workers and by regions; (6) the number of working hours; and (7) regulations controlling absence from duty. The bill also provides that any or all of the stipulations of a collective contract may be made compulsory."

Commodity Exchange Act

Tenny, Lloyd S. Commodity Exchange Act crudely drafted. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 78(2):70. Jan, 1937. (Published at 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

"This Act, except as it relates to an amendment to the Grain Futures Act, was conceived and enacted into law without the proper consideration by the Administration, by Congress, or by the industry itself. Butter, eggs, Irish potatoes and cotton were added. Why? Why were lard and pork products omitted? Why were hides, coffee and cocoa not included? Sugar is an important agricultural product and practically every person is a consumer. Why was sugar omitted? To these questions and others, there simply is no answer. As far as butter and eggs were concerned, these two great industries were regulated by law without a hearing before any Congressional Committee."

Constitution - Colombia

N., B. Latest amendments to the Colombian constitution. Pan Amer. Union, Bull. 70(11): 895-898. November 1936. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

"The most recent revision [of the constitution of Colombia] is Legislative Act no. 1 of 1936, adopted by Congress on August 1, 1936, and promulgated on August 5." The amendments deal with the boundaries and political divisions of the country, nationality and citizenship, public welfare, labor, government and the right of the state to intervene "to rationalize production, distribution, and consumption of wealth" or to protect the worker.

Constitution - Venezuela

N., B. The new constitution of Venezuela. Pan Amer. Union, Bull. 70(11): 888-894. November 1936. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

A new constitution was adopted for Venezuela by a law of July 16, 1936, With regard to the land, "the law may, for reasons of national interest, establish special restrictions and prohibitions for the acquisition and transfer of certain classes of property, because of their nature, their condition, or their location in the territory. The nation will promote the preservation and increase of medium-sized and small rural holdings; and it may, by legal steps and prior compensation, expropriate unexploited lands owned by private individuals, for their division or alienation under the conditions specified by law."

Consumer's Dollar

White, Wilford L. Where does the consumer's dollar go? Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 14(2): 18-19, 22-23, 64. Feb. 3, 1937. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"This article is an abstract of a talk delivered by Mr. White before the Boston Conference on Distribution recently."

Mr. White considers the question from three general points of view: (1) consumer changes, (2) consumer income, and (3) consumer expenditures.

Cooperation

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v. 3, no. 10, January 1937. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Along the cooperative way in Sweden, by C. R. Arnold, pp. 3-4, 11; And co-op elevators keep on the job, by Harold Hedges, pp. 5, 13; That surplus milk in eastern markets, by Leland Spencer, pp. 6-7, 12; Buying for farmers in a big way, their recent rise has been a striking development in agricultural cooperation, by Joseph G. Knapp, pp. 8-11.

Schoenfeld, W. A., and Carpenter, Paul. Basic fundamentals of coop. marketing. Coop. Comment 5(11): 1, 4. January 1937. (Published at the Columbia Bldg., Spokane, Wash.)

Cooperation - American Indians

Cooperative societies among the Indians. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(1): 95-96. January 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

A short article on cooperative societies among the American Indians, many of which have been organized since the Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 which authorized "the formation of nonprofit organizations among the Indians for their economic welfare." One of the oldest is the Red Lake Indian Cooperative Fisheries Association which has operated successfully since June 1929.

Cooperation, Consumers

Consumer's cooperation throughout the world in 1935. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(1): 79-95. January 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

"Substantial gains in membership, sales, and production were made by consumers' cooperative societies throughout the world in 1935. The progress of the wholesale societies was especially noteworthy, with a 7.7 percent increase in sales and a 9.3 percent increase in value of goods produced in 1935 as compared with 1934, by societies reporting for both years. Statistical data for the cooperative associations in all countries for which information is available are given..."-p.VI.

Cooperation and Industrial Crops

Digby, Margaret. Cooperation and industrial crops. Indian Co-op. Rev. 2(4): 545-552. October 1936. (Published at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India)

The author defines "industrial crops" as "crops which require a fairly elaborate industrial process of manufacture before they are fit for human consumption." An account is given of the methods employed in different countries to organize the cooperative marketing of cotton, silk, flax, wool, coffee, cocoa, hops, sugar beet, potatoes, straw, tobacco, opium, and perfume. It is shown that "the industrial crop is essentially a cash crop [and that] though the industrial process itself is generally costly, yet the best results are obtained when the co-operative society can patiently build up the necessary capital to become its own manufacturer."

Cooperation and Resettlement

Tugwell, Rexford G. Cooperation & resettlement. Old Utopian ideals, born in Europe, find a new, practical application. Current Hist. 45(5): 71-76. February 1937. (Published at 63 Park Row, New York, N. Y.)

On the importance of the cooperative movement in America and how cooperation is being practiced in the Resettlement Administration communities.

Cotton

Cotton - the commodity of the week. Market price influence of the Credit corp.'s proposed release plan. Barron's 17(2): 8. Jan. 11, 1937. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Credit, Cooperative - United States

Operations of cooperative credit societies in 1935. Monthly Labor Rev. 43(6): 1420-1429. December 1936. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

"Over 299,000 persons borrowed money through cooperative credit societies during 1935, as shown in reports furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the United States Farm Credit Administration and by societies in 23 States. The total loans reported amounted to over \$24,000,000, the average sum per loan being \$142. These societies had aggregate resources of over \$49,000,000 and had accumulated reserves of \$3,000,000. Dividends totaling approximately \$965,000 were paid by the societies in 29 States. Savings deposits of over \$6,000,000 were reported by the societies in 7 States."-p.VI.

Crop Insurance

Green, Roy M. Nothing new in crop insurance. Northwest. Miller 188(9): 761, 779. Dec. 23, 1936. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address before the National Convention of the Association of Mutual Insurance Companies.

South Dakota Association holds thirtieth convention. Farmers' Elevator Guide 32(1): 7-9, 13-16. Jan. 5, 1937. (Published at 327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

An account of the 30th annual convention of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Association at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Dec. 8-10, 1936. This includes reviews of addresses and the resolutions adopted.

S. W. Wilder, president of the National Grain and Feed Dealers Association of Cedar Rapids, Iowa discussed the proposed program of Crop Insurance. Pros and cons of crop insurance are listed.

[Wilder, S. W.] The crop insurance plan. Grain & Feed Rev. 26(5): 12, 13. January 1937. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Careful attention of grain and feed dealers as to the details of any crop insurance plan which might be presented to the next Congress, is urged in this address delivered by S. W. Wilder, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, at Sioux Falls on Dec. 8 before the thirtieth annual convention of South Dakota Farmers Elevator Association. Mr. Wilder outlines the points for and against various types of crop insurance and urges a fair trial for any practical plan that is 'based on insurance' and not merely a means of passing subsidies to farmers." -[Editor's note]

Drought Refugee and Labor Migration

Rowell, Edward J. Drought refugee and labor migration to California in 1936. Monthly Labor Rev. 43(6): 1355-1363. December 1936. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

"This study is a continuation of an article bearing the same title and covering the period June-December 1935, by Paul S. Taylor and Tom Vasey, which appeared in the Monthly Labor Review for February 1936(p.312)...

"The general purpose of this and the preceding article on this subject is to measure the volume of the migration of refugees as a consequence of the drought affecting large sections of the United States, from 1933 to 1935, and which continued to burn many parts of the Great Plains area in 1936."

Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v. 13, no. 1, pp. 1-108. January 1937. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Partial contents: International trade is convalescing, by Louis E. Van Norman, pp. 1-16; Land use changes in the Bishop area of Owens Valley, California, by Ruth E. Baugh, pp. 17-34; Shifting cultivation, by Derwent Whittlesey, pp. 35-52; Structure of Elbe River traffic, by Monica H. Kusch, pp. 53-66; Greenland: a productive Arctic colony, by Herman R. Friis, pp. 75-92; Three major physical divisions of the upper Tennessee Valley, by G. Donald Hudson, pp. 93-101.

Economic Policy - France

Webb, Norton. The new deal in France: salutary renovation or hazardous innovation? *Annalist* 49(1254): 205. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Economic Policy - Japan

Lederer, Emil. Japan in world economics. *Social Research* 4(1): 1-32. February 1937. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The recent Japanese economic policy is an attempt - in spite of the depression and against the current of world trade - to build up a huge and complete industrial structure in order to outweigh the increasing pressure of population and to provide the means for ambitious aims in foreign policy. Japan is following the example set by Great Britain and Germany during the nineteenth century; in doing so it runs counter to the economic interests as well as the political positions of great powers, thus causing unrest in the western hemisphere which is reflected there too in the alignment of states. The subject of the present analysis, however, is the change in Japan's economic position during the recent years; its foreign policy - as far as it is separable from the economic policy - will remain beyond the scope of the discussion." -p.1.

The writer then discusses the subject under the following subtopics: Population and agriculture; industrialization and foreign trade; recent changes in economic structure; the future.

Economic Problems - Southern States

Muzzey, David S., and Miller, Paul D. The economic decline of the South. *Amor. Observer* 6(21): 6. Feb. 1, 1937. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

Discusses the consequences of the Civil War upon the southern states and the pressing economic problems which confront those states today.

Eggs - Marketing Control - Southern Rhodesia

Egg marketing bill. Draft of a bill having for its purpose the more orderly marketing of eggs. *Rhodesia Agr. Jour.* 33(10): 730-745. October 1936. (Published in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia)

The text of the bill is preceded by memoranda by H. G. Mundy and E. R. Jacklin outlining the general position of the poultry industry in Southern Rhodesia and showing the need for market regulation of eggs.

Electricity

Cameron Brown, C. A. Electricity supply and the farmer. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(6): 527-535. September 1936. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"There are now in this country between 20,000 and 25,000 farms supplied with electricity from main systems. The author discusses the different distribution systems, installation costs and working costs.

L'Est Européen Agricole

L'Est Européen Agricole, 5. année, no. 19. October 1936. (Issued by the Comité Permanent d'Études Économiques des États Agricoles de l'Europe Centrale et Orientale. Published by Librairie Jouve & Cie, 15, Rue Racine, Paris (6^e), France)

Partial contents: Pologne. Le financement des récoltes, by Michel Wierusz-Kowalski.-pp.7-30. (In discussing crop financing the author distinguishes two distinct phases, the one corresponding to the period between the expenditure and the harvest, and the other to the period between the harvest and the sales of the crop, the latter depending on the movement of prices on the market and on the reserves of working capital, which may need to be supplemented by credit); La nouvelle entente agricole polono-dantzikoise, by Stoslaw Zembrzuski.-pp.31-57. (An account of the provisions of the Polish trade agreement with Dantzig, signed on August 8, 1936, dealing with the exchange of agricultural products.); Les nouveaux accords économiques franco-polonais, by J. Goscicki.-pp. 58-69. (A discussion of the Franco-Polish trade agreement of July 18, 1936 which is expected to increase the exchange of agricultural products between France and Poland.); L'économie dirigée et l'agriculture tchécoslovaque, by Antonin Prokes.-pp.70-76. (An account of the various measures of directed economy in Czechoslovakia adopted to ensure remunerative prices for farmers); L'organisation de la production agricole d'après l'étendue des exploitations, by Frant. Buček.-pp.77-89. (Shows that the organization of agricultural production in Czechoslovakia is based on private properties of different sizes. The majority of farms belong to the small or medium-sized group the extension of which is held to be desirable from an economic viewpoint.); Le décret-loi sur l'assainissement des dettes agricoles, by Léon Toman.-pp.90-106. (Discusses the provisions of the Czechoslovak law of March 31, 1936 for the relief of agricultural indebtedness.)

Family Allowances - France

Extension of French Family-allowances Act to agriculture. Monthly Labor Rev. 43(6): 1489-1490. December 1936. (Published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

Gives the details of the public administrative regulations of August 5, 1936, which extend the application of the French Family-allowances Act of March 11, 1932, to agricultural undertakings. The new regulations "provide for the establishment of a compulsory agricultural scheme of family allowances which differs from the system for commerce, industry, and the liberal professions, notably in regard to certain conditions for the approval of funds."

Farm Accountancy - Punjab

Deslarzes, Joseph. Farm accountancy in the Punjab (India) from 1927-28 to 1932-33. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 27(11): 357E-364E. November 1936. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Includes a table which shows gross return, farming expenses and net return on certain Punjab farm holdings from 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Farm Institute - Norway

Campbell, A. V. The relation of the Farm Institute to life in Norway. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(10): 937-940. January 1937. (Published by H.M. Stationery Off., London, Eng.)

This account of the work of the Farm Institute and its program of instruction is supplemented by a brief description of the life of the countryside in its neighborhood. "The cultivable area that constitutes a farm is usually small, and the care that is bestowed on this indicates the pressing nature of the land hunger that exists. Added to the cultivated fields are areas of high ground in which the occupier, who is usually the owner, has the right of tree felling. These highland areas, which are called 'seters,' are usually unfenced, and while the right of tree cutting is personal to the owner on his particular holding, grazing rights are owned collectively by adjacent farmers."

Field Crops - Cost of Production

Cost of producing field crops, 1935. Crops and Markets 13(12):470-471. December 1936. (Published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Contains two tables which give the following data: estimated cost of producing corn, wheat, and oats in 1935 by groups of states (gross cost per acre is given in detail; net cost per acre and net cost per bushel including and excluding rent are also given); estimated cost of producing cotton in 1935 by selected states and regions (gross cost per acre is given in detail; net cost of lint per acre and per pound, including and excluding rent are also given).

Four-year Plan - Germany

[Backe, Herbert]. Agriculture in the four-year plan. News in Brief 4(24): 292-294. Dec. 23, 1936. (Published by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst e.V., Berlin NW 40, Germany)

In an address to the Fourth Reich Farm Congress in Goslar, Dr. Herbert Backe, Secretary of State in the Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture, outlined the special tasks of agriculture in carrying out the four-year plan. Three groups of problems are distinguished: "1. Enhanced yield of the home soil. 2. Storage economics. 3. A new attitude towards economics on the part of those engaged in supplying their needs." Under the first heading "the following measures have been provided for...within the scope of the four-year plan. 1. Amelioration of the land must be more vigorously taken in hand. The aim must be to arouse the forces of the nation and therewith of each individual farmer so that he takes up the improvement of his land of his own accord. Passively waiting for state assistance is not to be tolerated.

"2. The second measure which will lead to the recovery of a certain amount of land is the redistribution of landholdings.

"3. A third decisive task is the conversion of part of the grassland into ploughland.

"Within the framework of the four-year plan there remain two other tasks to be carried out. These are turning town sewage to account for irrigation purposes and the agricultural utilization of the land."

Other measures include intensification of production by all possible means, the economical use of agricultural products, and the control of labor in agriculture.

Garden City - India

Varma, K. C. The model town, Lahore. Indian Co-op. Rev. 2(4): 622-631.

October 1936. (Published in Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India)

An account of the establishment of a garden city as a suburb of Lahore on 2000 acres of forest land purchased from the Forest Department.

Government Personnel

American academy of political and social science. Improved personnel in government service; edited by Luther Gulick...with Supplement. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 189: 1-218. January 1937. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Contents: In defense of government, by C. A. Dykstra, pp. 1-9; The rise and decline of the spoils tradition, by Carl Joachim Friedrich, pp. 10-16; Spoils and the "racket", by Thomas J. Haggerty, pp. 17-21; In defense of patronage, by William Turn, pp. 22-28; The cost of the patronage system, by James Kerr Pollock, pp. 29-34; Government without patronage, by William E. Mosher, pp. 35-41; Amateurs versus experts in administration, by Ordway Tead, pp. 42-47; Bureaucratic sabotage, by Arnold Brecht, pp. 48-57; The trend toward professionalization, by Lewis Meriam, pp. 58-64; The public servant, by Luther C. Steward, pp. 65-68; Professionalizing the state service, by Charles P. Messick, pp. 69-75; Serving the city, by Orin F. Nolting, pp. 76-83; Administration as a profession, by Leonard D. White, pp. 84-90; The need for career administrators, by W. W. Stockberger, pp. 91-96; The personnel survey, by Joseph Pois, pp. 97-103; Public personnel agencies, by Oliver C. Short, pp. 104-110; A new emphasis in personnel administration, by Gordon R. Clapp, pp. 111-118; Personnel problems in new Federal agencies, by Herbert Emmerich, pp. 119-126; Training for the public service, by Clarence E. Ridley and Lyman S. Moore, pp. 127-133; Essentials of a model personnel system, by Floyd W. Reeves, pp. 134-141; Accomplishments of the civil service reform movement, by H. Eliot Kaplan, pp. 142-147; In-service training by state leagues of municipalities, by Arnold Miles, pp. 148-153; Internship training in the public service, by Otis Theodore Wingo, pp. 154-158; Civil service as negative control, by Bruce Smith, pp. 159-164; Bureaucracy and representative government, by Harold W. Dodds, pp. 165-172; Public personnel trends in the states, by Katherine A. Frederic, pp. 173-179; Qualified personnel and why we should have it, by Robert L. Johnson, pp. 180-182; From spoils to merit in one generation, by Mrs. George Gellhorn, pp. 183-187; The scope of departmental personnel activities, by A. J. Altmeyer, pp. 188-191; Problems and progress of the merit system, by W. W. Montgomery, Jr., pp. 192-198.

Problems of the international distribution of population and raw materials, by Corrado Gini [translated from the Italian by Robert K. Merton] pp. 201-214; The relation of the individual to the state, by William E. Rappard, pp. 215-218.

Grain Elevators

Sturtevant, C. D. Elevator operation, country and terminal. Modern Miller 64(6): 14, 29. Feb. 6, 1937. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

"The second of a series of lectures sponsored by the Association of Grain Commission Merchants was presented Feb. 4 in the Board of Trade, Chicago by C. D. Sturtevant of Bartlett-Frazier Co."

The lecture, which is given in part, deals with the system under which the country elevator operates, points out some of the problems, and offers a solution for some of the troubles.

Also in Southwest. Miller 15(50): 21-22. Feb. 9, 1937.

Grapes and Wine

Caddow, Harry A. Major wine industry problems in 1937. Wines and Vines 18(1): 10, 11. January 1937. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

"Four major tasks demand the immediate attention of the united grape and wine industry at the beginning of the fourth post-Prohibition year. They are, (1) laws and regulations impeding wine distribution in the various States, (2) education of the trade and of consumers, (3) improvement, extension and enforcement of quality standards, and (4) reforms in price structure, cost accounting, and trade practices within the industry.

Marshall, L. K. The grape and wine industry progresses. Wines and Vines 18(2): 6-7. February 1937. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

"Address given at the Sixty-ninth Annual Fruit Growers' and Farmers' Convention at Bakersfield, California."

Shear, S. W. Grape production and price trends. Wines and Vines 18(1): 22. January 1937. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

A table showing production and utilization of California grapes for juice purposes for years 1927-29 and 1933-35 (averages), and annually for 1933-1935 accompanies the article.

Import Quotas

Reedman, J. N. Some notes on the theoretical aspects of import quotas.

South African Jour. Econ. 4(4): [425]-435. December 1936. (Published by Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg. May be obtained from P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London, Eng.)

Income

Fisher, Irving. Income in theory and income taxation in practice. Econometrica 5(1): 1-55. January 1937. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

"This paper was presented in preliminary form in four lectures on July 7 to 10, 1936 at the Cowles Commission Research Conference on Economics and Statistics at Colorado Springs."

In twelve chapters as follows: I. Introduction; II. Formulae on money received from investments; III. Special cases; IV. Norms for money from investment; V. The factor of chance; VI. Formulae on money from labor; VII. Summation of services; VIII. Gross psychic income and three approximate money measures of it; IX. A practical formula for measuring income; X. Two zero additions; XI. Income taxation; XII. Terminology.

Income, Agricultural - Japan

Farm income expands [in Japan] *Oriental Economist* 3(12): 763-765. December 1936. (Published at 2 Sanchome Hongokuchō Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Japan)

Contains tables showing the following yield: value and farm price of rice, 1929-1936; rice sales turnover estimate, 1929-1936; wheat, barley, rye, and cocoon crop, crop value, average farm price and estimated revenue from each, 1929-1936; and farm income from major crops, 1929-1936.

Income, National - New Zealand

Stephens, F. B. National income of New Zealand. *Econ. Rec.* 12(23): 231-256. December 1936. (Published at the Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, N. 3, Victoria)

"In this paper it is proposed to find the aggregate incomes of individuals and institutions arising within the country, and not to proceed from the reverse direction, that of adding up the output of industry. At the close of the paper some comparison will be drawn between the results here obtained and the figures published annually of the total output of industry."

Contents: I, Definition; II, The official estimate for 1925-26; III, Income subject to income tax; IV, Farming income; V, Income under the income tax level; VI, Value of owner-occupied houses; VII, Miscellaneous incomes; VIII, War debts, pensions, etc; IX, The total national income; X, Total production; XI, Conclusion.

Income, National - Redistribution

Soule, George. Enlarging the national income by redistribution. *Soc. Adv. Managt. Jour.* 2(1): 2-4, 14. January 1937. (Published at the Engineering Societies Bldg., 29 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Paper presented at the annual meeting of The Society for the Advancement of Management, New York, December 4, 1936."

This is a discussion, mainly, of Dr. Harold G. Moulton's theory of enlarging the national income by redistribution of income.

Income, National - United States

New York Trust Company. The national income. Recent changes in its distribution. *New York Trust Co. Index* 17(2): 30-31, 34-38. February 1937. (Published at 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Kapok - Dutch East Indies

Kapok. Some technical data of interest and recent applications of the Javanese "tree cotton." Netherlands Indies 4(18-19): 27-30. Oct. 1, 1936. (Issued by Netherlands Indies. Dept. of Economic Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, N. I.)

Labor - New Zealand

Agricultural Workers' Act, 1936, New Zealand. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(10): 1007. January 1937. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Provides for minimum rates of wages for workers on dairy farms, minimum holidays without pay, and board and lodging or their equivalent.

Land Mortgage Banks - India

Indian Co-operative Review, v. 2, no. 4, October 1936. (Published at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India)

Contains a number of contributed articles on land mortgage banks. They are: Mortgage banks in the Punjab, by Khan Mohammed Bashir Ahmad Khan.-pp.558-576; Land mortgage banks in Bombay Presidency, by K. D. Kothari.-pp.577-585; Land mortgage banking in the Bombay Karnatak, by B. M. Rao.-pp.586-590; Land mortgage banks in Madras, by Rao Bahadur C. Gopala Menon.-pp.591-600; Land mortgage banks in Mysore, by Dewan Bahadur K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar.-pp. 601-609; Land mortgage banks in Madras and elsewhere - a comparative study, by K. C. Ramakrishnan.-pp. 610-621.

Land Settlement - New South Wales

Unlocking land for farming. The Land no. 1328, p. 4. Nov. 20, 1936.

(Published in Sydney, New South Wales)

"Government action to institute a plan of closer settlement in New South Wales was announced by the Premier this week. Finance is to be provided jointly by the Rural Bank and the Government to enable purchasers to secure holdings on a small deposit with repayment of loans over a long period at low interest. The Rural Bank will advance up to 66 2/3rd per cent. of the cost of the land and the Government will supplement such advances by a further 13 1/3rd per cent."

Land Settlement - Palestine

Guelfat, Isaac. An original form of workers' co-operation. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 29(12): 462-464. December 1936. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

"The 'Kibbutz', or communal settlement, was one of the earliest offspring of the Workers' Movement in Palestine, and is an almost unique form of agricultural colonisation in the world today...The kibbutz is collective only as regards its internal organisation."

The movement for the organization of the kibbutzim started in 1923/24 "to train Jews for agricultural work and to penetrate new fields of employment up till then neglected by the Jewish labourer."

The movement died, but from it the modern Kibbutz movement has grown. Its organization is collective, but its members work as hired labourers on privately owned farms in the neighbourhood...During the last four or five years the Kibbutz Movement has expanded rapidly [and]...is today divided between three National organisations...The conditions under which the Kibbutzim are working are difficult in the extreme. Land is very limited, and 39 kibbutzim are working on small plots of only 10 to 20 dunams, which suffices only for the camp grounds and buildings, and is quite inadequate for auxiliary home agriculture. Five groups have relatively large areas of land, 50 to 100 dunams, but only 27 are provided with proper areas for settlement."

Figures are given which "point to the growth in size and prosperity of Palestine's unique experiment in communal colonisation."

Land Settlement - Panama

[Arias, Harmodio, President of Panama] Message of the President of Panama. Pan Amer. Union, Bull. 70(11): 905-908. November 1936. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

"One of the pressing problems facing the Administration two years ago was the agrarian situation. To solve two aspects of the question, unemployment and the existence of great tracts of uncultivated or abandoned land, the President was empowered by laws nos. 20 and 23 of 1934 to buy certain lands and to make grants to farmers unable to acquire their own farms. The lands so purchased were augmented by others acquired in accordance with an earlier decree, of August 3, 1933, permitting the Treasury to accept land in payment of real estate taxes in arrears.

"At the time the message was delivered, 160,650 acres had been acquired and more than 1,000 acres distributed to poor farmers by the Agrarian Board, an entity established by decree no. 100 of August 29, 1935, and many other parcels were ready for allotment. The work of the board was supplemented by that of the Department of Agriculture, which has founded agricultural settlements and provided houses, seeds, tools, instruction, and, for a specified period, food and medicine to settlers and their families...Four demonstrative farms were established...One of the most successful activities was the rice-growing campaign."

Land Settlement - Tanganyika

White settlement in Tanganyika. New company's plants. African World 137(1781): 407. Dec. 26, 1936. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2, Eng.)

"A company has been formed to promote white settlement in the highlands of Tanganyika...The promoters of the scheme...have already obtained the necessary land from the Tanganyika Government, with the approval of the Colonial Office.

"The company, which has many farms of varying acreage to offer, is prepared to provide settlers on arrival with organised and trained labour." Expert advice will be available and roads, a club and a school will be provided.

Land Settlement - Tasmania

Soldier settler properties. Tasmanian Fruitgrower and Farmer 21(252): 14, 15. Oct. 1, 1936. (Published in Franklin, Tasmania.)

An account of a meeting which was held for the purpose of explaining the system under which the soldier settler properties were to be re-valued. "That 'soldier settlers will be placed in such a position that they can definitely carry on their farms successfully when the re-valuation has taken place,' was the statement of Mr. S. R. Adams, manager of the Agricultural Bank, at a meeting of Returned Soldiers held at Cygnet on Thursday, September 3."

Land Taxation - Germany

Potthoff, Heinz. Brennende fragen der bodenbesteuerung. Jahrbuch der Bodenreform 32(1): 24-43. 1936. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)

This study of land taxation in Germany deals with land rent taxation, land and building taxation and the taxation of increased value.

Potthoff, Heinz. Grundsätzliches und tatsächliches zur deutschen bodenbesteuerung. Jahrbuch der Bodenreform 32(2): 65-86. 1936. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)

A study of the 5 aims of land taxation and of five types of taxes.

Land Tenure - Denmark

Gannaway, J. W., Jr. Danish land legislation - An appraisal of recent trends. Foreign Agriculture 1(2): 53-66, mimeogr. February 1937. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

"Adapted by J. W. Gannaway, Jr...from a report prepared by E. Gjessing, American Vice Consul at Copenhagen."

As a background for a survey of Danish land settlement laws from 1899 to 1934 a brief account is given of land tenure conditions from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. It shows in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a preponderance of sub-tenants working for large landholders followed in the nineteenth century by a change in production conditions which made small holdings more profitable and caused a dearth of labor on large estates. An agricultural Commission brought about the passage in 1899 of a law "to allot holdings too small for an independent living but which would supplement the earnings of the head of the family as an independent laborer. The money for the purchase of the small holdings was provided by the State treasury on very easy terms, from a fund created for the purpose." Later laws tended to increase the size of the holdings and the amount of the loans. The most important features of the law of May 14, 1934, which is a codification of previous land settlement laws, are given, the extent of participation in the land settlement program is illustrated by tables, and some of the results of land settlement legislation are pointed out. A study of land prices and assessed values suggests the conclusion that "while land prices have fallen, the drop is insufficient to correspond with the fall in the earning power of agricultural property...Earning power of the farms does not provide a good measure of the results of land legislation, particularly in recent years. This is due to the introduction of numerous relief measures designed to counteract the effects of the depression and the loss of export

outlets." Moreover the land legislation has not succeeded in stopping the movement from the country to the town.

"A sort of financial guardianship over much of the farm land has evolved from the land settlement program of the past 37 years. This development seems more likely to increase than to diminish, as evidenced by farm debt moratorium legislation and recent successful efforts to convert mortgage bonds to a lower interest basis. There is also much agitation for a scaling down of land encumbrances by a systematic reduction in the value of the mortgage bonds. In any case, it is evident that proprietorship of Danish land is following a cyclical course, which now inclines toward the past. Whereas a few centuries ago nearly all public land was transformed into entailed estates, many of these have since been confiscated and again allotted as small holdings, of which the Government still claims to be the real owner."

Leases, Farm

Johnson, O. R. Landlord and tenant gain with a good farm lease. Missouri Ruralist 77(26): 3, 12. Dec. 26, 1936. (Published at 8th and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kans.)

A discussion of leases and how they should be drawn up so as to give the land owner a fair return on his investment and to the tenant a contract that affords him a fair degree of safety.

Livestock Improvement Scheme - Great Britain

Live stock improvement scheme: report for the year ended March 31, 1936. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(8): 739-762. November 1936. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"There has been little change during the year under review in the operation of the Live Stock Improvement Scheme."

Livestock Regulations - Germany

[Reed, Harry E.] Germany adopts new livestock regulations. Foreign Agriculture 1(2): 98, mimeogr. February 1937. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

A report from H. E. Reed, Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin, calls attention to a new order of January 1, 1937 for the regulation of the German livestock and meat industry. It "divides Germany into surplus and deficit livestock - and meat-producing areas and provides for the establishment of distributing centers controlled by livestock marketing boards so as to facilitate the movement of livestock from surplus to deficit areas." It regulates shipments of meat, and provides for a new series of fixed prices for hogs and for maximum wholesale prices of pork, beef, veal, mutton, and lamb.

Managed Money - Sweden

Lester, Richard A. Sweden's experience with "managed money." Supp. to Svenska Handelsbanken's Index, January 1937. 31pp. (Published in Stockholm, Sweden)

The writer reviews "the whole program in detail and in a dispassionate manner - to indicate just what was attempted, the technique used, the results achieved and the lessons learned."

Marketing

Journal of Marketing, v. 1, no. 3, pp. 177-301. January 1937. (Published by the American Marketing Association, 383 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: Chain store taxes, by Alfred G. Buehler, pp. 177-188; Competitive relations in the coffee industry, by Jacob Rosenthal, pp. 191-197; Geographical price relations and competition, by Gustav Seidler, pp. 198-204; Discount systems under the Robinson-Patman Act, by Edwin B. George, pp. 205-211; The consumer looks at competition, by D. E. Montgomery, pp. 213-222; A program for marketing research, by N. H. Engle, pp. 280-282; Progress in marketing research, by Malcolm D. Taylor, pp. 283-294.

Marketing and the Constitution - Australia

Bailey, K. H., and Giblin, L. F. Marketing and the constitution. Econ. Rec. 12(23): 151-170. December 1936. (Published at Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, N. 3, Victoria)

The following is quoted from the second paragraph of the introduction to the article:

"In Australia, the contest between the parliamentary draftsmen and the Constitution has been particularly severe, and the legislatures have met with judicial reverses as dramatic, on our smaller scale, as those suffered by the New Deal legislation of Congress at the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States. In this article it will not be possible to tell the story in detail. Some attempt will be made, however, to set out what the Commonwealth Constitution says with regard to marketing powers, what the Parliaments have tried to do, how the Courts have curbed them, what the present proposals for amending the Constitution amount to, and what from the economic point of view seem to be outstanding advantages and disadvantages of the existing methods of marketing control, as compared with other possible alternative methods."

The article is in five parts: I, Introduction; II, What the Constitution says; III, What the parliaments have tried to do, and what the courts have said; IV, The proposed constitutional amendment; V, Economic considerations and some alternative solutions.

Marketing Legislation - South Africa

Richards, C. S. The 'new despotism' in agriculture - some reflections on the marketing bill. South African Jour. Econ. 4(4): [469]-504. December 1936. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg. May be obtained from P. S. King & Sons, Ltd., London, Eng.)

The purpose of this paper is to examine the proposed South African marketing bill "from the point of view of (a) its theoretic basis; (b) its methods; (c) its possible and probable results (should it become law in its present form.)" The writer's conclusions as given on pp. 503-504 are as follows:

"1. The Marketing Bill, if passed, will not solve the agricultural problem, which is as bad as it is because of the very methods it is

proposed to extend; it will make present maladjustments infinitely worse. It is cumbersome and unworkable, and will most probably lead to (a) the growth of an agricultural monopoly; (b) increased production of unwanted products; (c) increased prices to consumers; (d) a rising cost of living and costs of production all round; (e) heavy losses to the State, and ultimate failure.

"Moreover, since the prices of Agricultural products have largely recovered from depression levels, the urgency for such a measure is not apparent.

"2. The methods of the Bill are arbitrary, despotic and capricious...

"3. The basic economic assumptions of the Bill are fallacious. Before any further experiments in marketing are embarked on, it is essential that a Commission be appointed to investigate the whole agricultural problem, and in particular (a) costs of production and methods of reducing them; (b) present distributive methods and costs and ways of improving and reducing them; (c) the relative elasticities of demand for agricultural products; (d) methods of increasing internal consumption; (e) methods of improving crop estimating; (f) avenues for a co-ordinated agricultural policy...

"Not by such methods as are proposed in the Bill will agricultural difficulties be solved. Before remedies are proposed, diagnosis is generally regarded as essential. This dictum is applicable equally to matters agricultural as to matters medical."

Meat Packing Industry

Howe, Samuel S. Prices will determine meat packers' prosperity. Mag. Wall St. 59(7): 436-437, 460. Jan. 16, 1937. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Milk - Cost of Production - Northern Ireland

Hale, R. W. Milk-production costs at the Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(8): 768-776. November 1936. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"It is believed that the figures given in this article...represent reasonable prime or direct costs of milk production, under practical farming conditions."

Milk - Reorganization Commission - Great Britain

Milk: Report of Reorganization Commission for Great Britain. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(9): 840-845. December 1936. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Summarizes the recommendations of the commission.

Mortgage, Farm - Germany

Erman, Heinrich. Hypothekarreform. Jahrbuch der Bodenreform 32(1): 1-24. 1936. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

This is a study of the farm mortgage and the work done for its reform; also the effect of the National-Socialist conception of the land and the land inheritance law.

Neues Bauerntum

Neues Bauerntum. Fachwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift für das ländliche Siedlungswesen. Neue Folge des Archivs für Innere Kolonisation, Bd. 28, August-December 1936. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, Dessauer Strasse, 13, Berlin SW 11, Germany.)

Partial contents:

August: Bauernfähigkeit nach dem Reichserbhofgesetz, by Richard Haack.-pp. 337-341. (A discussion of the characteristics and attainments required of the owner of an inherited freehold.); Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums und landwirtschaftliche Entschuldung, t. 2, by Kurt Ballerstedt.-pp. 342-352. (The author continues his discussion, begun in the June issue, pp. 241-252, on the effect on land settlement of the measures adopted for the relief of agricultural indebtedness); Heuerlingswesen und Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums, by Gerhard Bohlen.-pp. 352-354. (The author defines Heuerling as an agricultural worker who has leased a piece of land from the farmer for whom he works and who cultivates it with his family for his own subsistence. Such subsistence holdings are encouraged by the National-Socialist policy, and facilities are provided for building a house for the use of the tenant.)

September: Hinweis auf die Ausführungsbestimmungen zur Ergänzung der Richtlinien vom 1.6. 1935, by Richard Haack.-pp. 377-380. (This is a compilation of orders and regulations issued by the Minister of Agriculture in connection with the order of June 1, 1935 determining the aim, scope and methods of the plan for the re-creation of the German peasant.); Die biologische Auslese der Neubauern. Dargestellt an Hand der ersten 12000 Gesuche des Jahres 1934, by Johannes Schottky.-pp. 380-391. (An account of the selection of new peasant settlers on the land from a biological standpoint, based on the first 12,000 applications of 1934); Die Lage des Bauerntums in Ungarn, by Helmut Klocke.-pp. 393-400. (The author contrasts the position of the peasant in Hungary with that of the German Bauer. He points out that Hungary has always been and is still predominantly a country of the nobility and of large estates. The tendency has been for the peasant farms to become smaller and smaller to provide a living for new generations. Overpopulated villages and scattered settlements are found. The post-war agrarian reform has resulted in a distribution of small holdings with room for a garden, an increase in the number of "Kleinhäusler", and some really independent peasant farms, to be inherited by the oldest son.)

October-November: Die biologische Auslese der Neubauern. Dargestellt an Hand der ersten 12000 Gesuche des Jahres 1934, by Johannes Schottky.-pp. 425-437. (The author continues from p. 391 his account of the selection of new peasant settlers on the land with a discussion of family conditions such as the age at marriage, number of children living and dead, childless marriages, the average number of children of the parents of the applicants, etc.); Kaufpreis und Siedlungsverwertungspreis, by Krug.-pp. 437-442. (It is pointed out that the disparity which has come to exist between the purchase price of land and the price which would allow of the establishment of an economically sound settlement threatens to block land settlement. A plan is suggested for making the building up of the German peasantry essentially independent of the formation of land prices.); Siedlung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika, by

Alfred Striemer.-pp. 442-452. (A historical survey of the settlement of the United States from the settlement of Jamestown to the present day and the work of the Resettlement Administration.)

December: Veräusserung und Belastung von Erbhöfen. I. Veräusserung, by Richard Haack.-pp. 497-501. (The author discusses the inalienability of the inherited freehold as established by the land inheritance law, its implications and the possibility of its being set aside in certain cases.); Landarbeiter-Anteilswirtschaft und Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums, by Karl Sachse.-pp. 517-520. (Share tenancy is discussed as a means of settling the German agricultural worker on the land, with a dwelling and a piece of land to cultivate.)

New Deal - United States

Gross, Herbert. Staat und wirtschaft in der zweiten amtsperiode Roosevelts. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 22(2): 43-46. Jan. 8, 1937. (Published by Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)
A survey of the main aims of the Roosevelt administration.

Northwestern Miller

The Northwestern Miller v. 189, no. 3, sec. 2, pp. 1-80. Jan. 27, 1937.
(Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

The Distributors' Yearbook Number. It contains: Flour trade rules and marketing regulations; packaging laws and weight requirements; trademark data and a list of newly recorded brands; statistics of manufacture, supply and distribution; and general information on merchandising and handling; the great fair price law, by J. H. McLaurin, p. 4; manufacturer-consumer relationships, by Donald D. Davis, pp. 33-34; co-operative food distribution, by Gordon C. Corbaley, pp. 50-51.

Occupation Statistics - Belgium and Switzerland

Statistics of occupied population in different countries (Belgium, Switzerland). Internatl. Labour Rev. 34(6): 809-816. December 1936. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the U. S. by the branch office of the International Labour Office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Planning and Democracy

Allin, Bushrod. Is planning compatible with democracy? Amer. Jour. Sociol. 42(4): 510-520. January 1937. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"Democracy as we know it is a class society in which class conflicts are resolved by the peaceful process of collective bargaining. The distinguishing feature of a dictatorship is the substitution of military force for collective bargaining as a means for promoting harmony. Planning in a democracy is not the making of a blueprint, with specifications fixed for all time; it is a social process in which the participation of the layman is as important as that of the expert. This process is nowhere better illustrated than by the agricultural planning now being sponsored by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, where agreement

between farmer and expert opinion is an indispensable part of the planning procedure. One aspect of this planning relates to the problem of soil conservation. Here, as in most economic matters requiring the attention of government, the most hopeful procedure for harmonizing public and private interests is the employment of collective persuasions and inducements democratically determined. These can be developed only by planning."- Abstract, p. 510.

Poultry

Francis, Percy A. The application of science to the poultry industry. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(8): 719-733. November 1936. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"A paper read in connexion with the British Association meeting at Blackpool, 1936."

Price Discrimination Act

Copeland, Melvin T. The problem of administering the Robinson-Patman act. Harvard Business Rev. 15(2): 156-173. winter 1937. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Learned, E. P., and Isaacs, Nathan. The Robinson-Patman law: some assumptions and expectations. Harvard Business Rev. 15(2): 137-155. winter 1937. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Price Fixing - France

Jack, Andrée. Le système des prix imposés. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 170(506): 103-113. January 1937. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, Paris, France.)

An account of France's method of price fixing as contrasted with the authoritative system employed in Germany.

Price Fixing - Germany

Abel, Wilhelm. Der preis in der landwirtschaftlichen marktordnung. Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 145(1): 22-50. January 1937. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

A study of the development of price fixing of agricultural products in Germany since the autumn of 1933 would seem to indicate that a new theory of prices is necessary inasmuch as prices have been taken from the plane of marketing and transferred to the realm of politics.

Prices

Anderson, Benjamin M. Gold, stabilization funds and prices. Chase Econ. Bull. 17(1): 1-19. Jan. 26, 1937. (Published by the Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.)

An address before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Subtopics: Gold remains the standard of value; Gresham's law and "hot money"; Some long-run consequences of devaluation - gold monetary stocks and annual gold production; production of gold (table); the future of commodity prices; production and prices of common stocks and

commodities, 1931-1932 (table); controlling the future growth of debt; reestablishing sound financial traditions; the redistribution of gold and foreign trade policy; central banks and stabilization funds.

Dale, H. C. Controlled prices and democracy. Nation's Business 25(2): 15-17, 85, 86, 87, 90. February 1937. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

The writer discusses the four ways of setting prices, by government, by producers, by consumers, and by competition, and explains why only the American system - price setting by competition - can work in a democracy.

Prices, Compensating - New Zealand

Furniss, J. H. Compensatory price explained. New Zealand Dairy Exporter 12(3): 3. Oct. 1, 1936. (Publisher's address, P. O. Box 1001, Wellington, New Zealand)

The writer tells why many New Zealand farmers feel that they should be paid a "compensated price" for their dairy products.

Editorial comment is made on this article on pp. 10-11.

Other articles by Mr. Furniss on the compensating price are as follows: What Method of Payment (N. Zeal. Dairy Exporter 12(4): 12. November 1936); Compensating Price Explained (N. Zeal. Dairy Exporter 12(5): 14. Dec. 1, 1936).

Prices, Retail

Retail prices of food in the United States and in certain foreign countries. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(1): 219-222. January 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

Consists of a table which "brings together the index numbers of retail prices of food published by certain foreign countries and those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The base periods used in the original reports have been retained. Indexes are shown for each year from 1926 to 1931, inclusive, and for the months as indicated since March 1932."

Processing Taxes

Ferger, Wirth F. Who paid the processing taxes - the first time? South. Econ. Jour. 3(3): 255-269. January 1937. (Published at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.)

The following is quoted from p. 266:

"We now see the answer which is proposed to the question that forms the title to this paper. It is suggested that in a realistic sense, and considering the secondary institutional factors in the total situation, nobody paid the processing taxes, because of the reconstructive nature of the forces set in motion by the agricultural program. It is not suggested that such an answer disposes of the question of the immediate incidence of the processing taxes. Obviously, at a given time and under given conditions a tax actually collected from a processor comes out of someone's pocket. The more detailed consideration of the exact incidence of the processing taxes, commodity by commodity, is a subject on which some work has been done. It is worthy of still further consideration. The experience under the processing taxes furnishes an example of social

experimentation that is, in some respects, uniquely fitted for analysis. These novel taxes were in most cases very substantial in amount, were imposed on important staple commodities having well defined markets, were initiated with little advance notice and were very suddenly terminated on a specific date, so that the repercussions of these changes can be carefully studied. This paper has attempted no such analysis of the immediate incidence of the taxes."

The question of whether anyone will pay the processing taxes a second time is discussed briefly on pp. 268-269.

Hughes, John E. Constitutionality of processing tax refund limitations. Tax Mag. 15(1): 5-7, 62. January 1937. (Published at 205 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.)

Relief, Rural - Southern States

Myers, Howard B. Relief in the rural South. Southern Econ. Jour. 3(3): 281-291. January 1937. (Published at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.)

Rubber

Arcoleo, F. International organisation of the rubber market. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 27(11): [339E]-356E. November 1936. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

"The material for this article has been largely taken from the important publications on the subject by Tard, *Économie et Politique du Caoutchouc*, Paris, Imprimerie, Les Presses Modernes, 1928, and Hübner, *Kautschuk*, Chemisch-technischer Verlag, Dr. Bodenbeuder."

Deals with the following topics: Position of the market up to 1921; first attempts at international regulations; Stevenson Committee of Enquiry; the Duncan plan and the Stevenson plan; the second Stevenson plan; difficulties experienced in and effects of the application of the Stevenson plan; further endeavors at regulation of the market; international agreement of 1934.

Among the statistics given are consumption of reclaimed rubber in long tons for a series of years; world production of rubber, 1822, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1892, 1895, 1897-1932; world consumption of raw rubber for a series of years; etc.

Rural America

Rural America, v. 14, no. 9, pp. 1-16. December 1936. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: Attaining a national policy and program of conservation, by Carl C. Taylor, pp. 3-7; Just out of school, by Samuel Cornelius, pp. 8-10; Success of Scandinavian coöperatives, by Lois Baker, p. 11.

Sales Taxes and the Cost of Food

Riley, H. E. State sales taxes and the cost of food. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(1): 241-245. January 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

Seeds Act - Great Britain

The working of the Seeds Act, 1920, in the season 1935-1936. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(9): 859-864. December 1936. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Soil Conservation

Chew, Arthur P. Save America first. Atlantic Monthly 159(2): 194-203. February 1937. (Published at 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass.)

A plea for the recognition of soil conservation as a social problem in the United States. Examples of soil destruction in foreign countries are given to show that nature "bows only to collective men." The relation of urban employment and farm tenancy to soil conservation is pointed out.

Sugar - Prices

Burton, C. S. Sugar prices head upward. Profit trend favors certain producers. Mag. Wall St. 59(7): 440-441. Jan. 16, 1937. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Tariff - Australia

Solomon, S. E., and Smith, D. C. L. Excess costs of protected production. Estimates for two states. Econ. Rec. 12(23): 222-230. December 1936. (Published at Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, N.3, Victoria)

This is a review and discussion of reports issued by two Australian State committees "on their attempts to measure the net subsidies paid by their States to protected industries in other States." The reports as listed in a footnote on p. 222 are: "Memorandum upon the Costs of Protecting Australian Industries by Tariffs and Bounties, 1932-33 - Government Printer, Adelaide; and An Enquiry into the Cost of Tariff Protection, and the Incidence of Exchange in the State of Western Australia - Government Printer, Perth."

Tariffs and Commercial Policies, Foreign

Chalmers, Henry. Foreign tariffs and commercial policies during 1936. Commerce Repts. no. 6, pp. 99, 118. Feb. 6, 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Tea

Ukers, W. H. Surveying a decade of tea trade problems. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 71(6): 408-409, 412. December 1936. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

"This is the second of a series of articles on 'The World Trade in Tea' by Mr. Ukers. In the previous installment was discussed the origins and development of cultivation in China, with the subsequent increase of production in India, the Netherlands Indies, Ceylon and Formosa."

Tenancy, Farm - England and Wales

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Compensation for improvements: British law solves problems of farm tenancy. *Annalist* 49(1252): 69, 89. Jan. 15, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

This article consists, for the most part, of extracts from *Agricultural Landlord-tenant Relations in England and Wales*, by Marshall Harris, published by the Resettlement Administration as Land-use Planning Publication No. 4.

Tenancy, Farm - United States

Leadley, Thomas A. Tenancy: deep-rooted disease. *Nebr. Farmer* 79(3): 5, 20. Jan. 30, 1937. (Published at 1400 P St., Lincoln, Nebr.)

The writer points out that farm tenancy has been "growing apace in the last half-century, and now, encompassing nearly one-half of the farms and farm land, it is looked upon as one of the most alarming of rural problems." He tells briefly of a program for tenant relief suggested by the Department of Agriculture and of the regional conference held in Lincoln, Nebr., on January 9, 1937 under the personal direction of M. L. Wilson.

"The keynote of the conference seemed to point to two inescapable conclusions. One is that the best cure for tenancy is profitable prices for farm products; the second is that tenancy has its roots in a vicious cycle of attending evils, chief of which is speculation in land and advancing land prices whenever farm income approaches a satisfactory level."

The nation-wide problem of farm tenancy. *Congressional Digest* 16(2): 37-64. February 1937. (Published at 2131 LeRoy Place, Washington, D. C.)

Contents: Study analysis, pp. 38, 64; Development of farm tenancy in America, pp. 39-40; The President's committee at work, p. 41; Farm tenure in the United States, by H. A. Turner, pp. 42-43; Farm tenancy projects of the Resettlement Administration, p. 44; President Roosevelt urges farm tenancy legislation, p. 45; Farm tenancy abroad, by L. C. Gray, p. 46; Farm tenancy bills pending in Congress, pp. 47-48; A glossary of terms used, p. 48; A selected bibliography, p. 48; Pro and con section on Will Government Aid for Small Farm Purchases Solve the Tenancy Problem? pp. 49-64 (Consists of "pro" statements by J. H. Bankhead, Tom Connally, Josh Lee, Marvin Jones, H. A. Wallace, B. K. Rankin, and National Committee on Small Farm Ownership; and "con" statements by R. G. Tugwell, R. W. Brown, W. E. Grimes, and Lawrence Westbrook).

O'Neal, E. A. [Text of statement before House Committee on agriculture urging the Committee to base any farm tenancy legislation on principles which are economically sound and administratively workable] *Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News Letter* 13(3): 1, 2. Feb. 2, 1937. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Gradual reorganization the true remedy for ills of farm tenancy in South. *Annalist* 49(1255): 239. Feb. 5, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Pictures the Southern tenancy situation and states that "the basic difficulty is that under the present system of production, the return is not sufficient to reward adequately all factors of production." A shift

to widespread ownership would not solve the problem. There is need for larger farms, greater diversification, the introduction of livestock farming, and the recognition that a large part of the labor force is superfluous and is likely to become more so. "An intelligent planning of vocational education and vocational direction could alleviate much of the distress that accompanies the shift in production and the migration of people."

Rural America, v. 15, no. 1, 16pp. January 1937. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.)

This issue is devoted mainly to the subject of farm tenancy. It contains the following: Letter of President Roosevelt to Mr. Wallace and names of members of committee, pp. 2, 8; Farm tenancy today, remarks of Secretary Wallace at the opening session of the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy, pp. 3-4; The Delta cooperative farm, by Sam H. Franklin, Jr., pp. 5-6; Tenant farmer, by Erskine Caldwell, pp. 9-16.

Southern farm tenancy. Tex. Weekly 13(5): 11-12. Jan. 30, 1937. (Published at the Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

In the column entitled "Views of Our Views," newspapers "in and out of the South comment on the problem of farm tenancy as discussed by The Weekly. It is not, they agree, one that will be easy to solve."

Tenancy and cotton. Tex. Weekly 13(4): 11, 12. Jan. 23, 1937. (Published at the Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

In the column entitled "Views of Our Views," press comments "on The Weekly's contention that the farm income of the South must be increased before there can be any real solution of the Tenancy problem", are given.

[Tenant problem is not as simple as it seems] Tex. Weekly 13(2): 1-3. Jan. 9, 1937. (Published at the Dallas Athletic Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Editorial discussing the farm tenant problem. The writer first reviews very briefly a hearing on this subject in Dallas, when members of President Roosevelt's fact-finding committee "listened several hours while a number of speakers presented their views on farm tenancy and on various measures to alleviate the lot of the landless and to promote farm-ownership."

One member of the committee, Mr. Caverno of Missouri, is reported as saying "that if all the profits of all the landowners in the South were divided among the tenants 'they wouldn't have anything to show for the division.' 'All the money that comes into the South in a year,' he remarked, 'won't make a decent civilization, no matter how you distribute it.' This, as we see it, is the crux of the whole matter."

The loss of our foreign markets for cotton is held to be chiefly responsible for the situation in the South, and this in turn is due to our tariff policy. In conclusion the editor writes: "We are willing to support any practicable move to help tenants become landowners. But meantime, the more fundamental job of restoring the foreign market for American cotton is still being neglected. And we do not think any plan to help the tenants will get very far so long as this continues to be true."

Weymouth, George. Stop the onward march of tenancy. Ind. Farmer's Guide 93(3): 55, 72. Jan. 30, 1937. (Published in Huntington, Ind.)

Tells of the meeting called by the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy, at Indianapolis, January 7.

The views on this subject of the Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc., are quoted and excerpts from an address by Secretary Wallace on the farm tenancy problem are given. This address of the Secretary was read at the Indianapolis meeting.

Tithe - Great Britain

Smith-Saville, J. R. The tithe act, 1936. Land Union Jour. 34(1): 4-12. January 1937. (Published at 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster, S.W. 1, London, Eng.)

"This Act...is designed to provide a solution, by way of compromise, of the difficulties and ill feeling which have arisen on account of the burden which the payment of tithe rentcharge has imposed on owners of agricultural land during the depressed state of agriculture which has existed since the last 'solution' was attempted in the Tithe Act of 1925."

The eight objects of the Act are set out and examined separately.

Trade - Australia and Japan

Binns, K. J., and Pearson, A. G. Australian-Japanese trade relations. Econ. Rec. 12(23): 276-281. December 1936. (Published by the Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, N.3, Victoria)

Trade Agreements

Case, Winthrop W. Results, though not conclusive, indicate success of reciprocal trade pacts. Annalist 49(1256): 270. Feb. 12, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Vernalization

Hudson, P. S. Vernalization in agricultural practice. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(6): 536-543. September 1936. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"There is very little doubt...that if the method of vernalization is to be of any use in this country it will be in the realm of market gardening for forcing early or out-of-season vegetables, salad plants and possibly fruits. It may also provide a method of producing seeds from herbage plants in the sowing year, particularly from the bred 'pasture' types which normally produce a reduced number of flowering heads. Its application to these plants and to many biennials such as sugar-beet, the Brassicas, lettuce and others, should be of interest to seed merchants."

Wages, Agricultural - Great Britain

Beveridge, Sir William. Wages in the Winchester manors. Econ. Hist. Rev. 7(1): 22-43. December 1936. (Published for the Economic History Society by A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4, 5, & 6 Soho Square, London, W. 1, Eng.)

This article gives some of the preliminary results of a study of wages in eleven of the Winchester Bishopric Manors from 1208 to 1453. Tables on pp. 38-42 give rates for threshing and winnowing one rased qr. each of wheat, barley and oats in pence; rates for threshing and winnowing in pence per rased quarter; day wages of carpenters; day wages for various

occupations; comparison of wages for skilled and unskilled labor in common years in decades.

Wages of agricultural workers in Great Britain. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(1): 156-162. January 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

Contains statistical tables showing minimum wage rates and normal working hours of adult agricultural laborers, England and Wales, Aug. 15, 1936, by sex and district; and weekly earnings of specified agricultural workers in selected districts in Scotland, as of May 31, 1936. A short account of working conditions of Scottish farm workers is summarized from the Report of the Committee on Farm Workers in Scotland, issued in 1936 as Cmd. 5217.

Wheat

Farnsworth, Helen C., Bennett, M. K., and Working, Holbrook. World wheat survey and outlook, January 1937. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 13(5): 233-264. January 1937. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

Written with the advice of Joseph S. Davis.

Contents: Wheat supplies; utilization; international trade; prices and spreads; trade outlook; prospective carryover; outlook for prices; appendix tables.

The world wheat situation, 1935-36; a review of the crop year. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 13(4): 141-232. December 1936. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

"Written mainly by Joseph S. Davis with the aid of P. Stanley King (charts), Rosamond H. Peirce (tables), and Elizabeth Brand Taylor."

Contents: Supplies for the year; utilization; marketing and stocks; governmental measures; international trade; prices and price spreads; concluding observations; appendix notes. Note C under this heading is Some Recent Literature on the Wheat Situation, pp. 208-210; appendix tables.

Wheat - Price Fixing - Hungary

Hungary: new wheat marketing regulations. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(6): 580-581. September 1936. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

A recent decree of the Hungarian Government provides for a minimum price for wheat higher than that of last year, and for planned exports.

Wine - Australia

Bagenal, B. W. The importance of the export of wine to South Australia. So. Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 40(3): 251-257. October 1936. (Published in Adelaide, South Aust.)

"Paper read at 1936 Agricultural Bureau Congress."

Tables show area and production of grapes and wine in South Australia in 1870, 1880, 1890, 1896, 1900, 1906, 1916, 1926, 1927, 1933, 1934,

1935, and the production of wine for 1936; quantity and value of exports from 1930/31 to 1935/36. A summary is given of the economic value of wine making and distilling in comparison with other national industries on the basis of 1934/35 data.

Youth and Community Organizations

Stromberg, Eugene T. Rural young people and community organizations. Sociol. and Social Research 21(3): 259-263. January-February 1937. (Published at the University of Southern California, 3551 University Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.)

Based on a study of "a limited number of well-defined communities in Lane County, Oregon, in an attempt to discover some facts concerning the relation of young people to community organizations."

Zoning, Rural - Michigan

Marshall, James H., and Johnson, V. Webster. Rural zoning progress in Michigan. Land Policy Circ. pp. 18-23. December 1936. (Published by Div. of Land Utilization, Land Use Planning Section, Resettlement Administration)

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Academy of political science, New York. Transportation development in the United States; a series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of political science November 12, 1936, ed. by John A. Krout. 136pp. New York, The Academy of political science, Columbia university [1937] (Its Proceedings... v. 17, no. 2, Jan. 1937) 280.9 Acl v.17, no.2

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All-India cashew-nut merchants' association. Menace to the Indian cashew plantations and industry. Memorial to the government of India. 9pp. [Madras, 1936] 285.3946 A15

Alles, Albert Adolf. Suggested theory of the future mid-west desert. 26pp. Pittsburg, Pa., A. A. Alles, 1936. 340 A15

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Excellent review by A. T. Volwiler in Journal of Social Philosophy, v. 2, no. 1, pp. 85-87. October 1936.
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- California. State relief administration. Division of special surveys and studies. Transients in California. [Division of] special surveys and studies. 293pp., mimeogr. [San Francisco, 1936] 283 Cl262T
- Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. Internal trade branch. Prices and price indexes 1913-1935 (commodities, securities, foreign exchange services) Published by authority of the Hon. W. Euler, M. P., Minister of trade and commerce. 186pp. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1936. 284.39 Cl6P 1913-1935
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Prepared by Walter W. Ross, Manager, Foreign Dept., Clarke, Sinsabaugh & Co.
- Council of state governments. Milk control hearing, called jointly by the New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania commissions and committees on interstate cooperation, New York city... February 1, 1936. John A. Byrnes, chairman. 17pp., mimeogr. [Chicago? 1936] 280.344 C83
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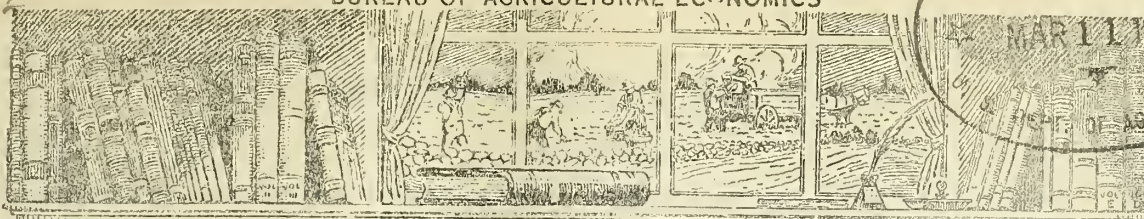
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One cannot understand the evolution of social institutions
if he confines himself to any single specialty.
Wesley C. Mitchell

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FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews	291-305
Hendrickson, R. F.: Three years of the Agricultural adjustment administration, by E. G. Nourse, J. S. Davis and J. D. Black	291
Bauer, Walter: Ziele und ergebnisse der landwirtschaftspolitik in den Vereinigten Staaten seit 1933, by Siegfried von Ciriacy-Wantrup	293
Whitaker, Rodney: International institute of agriculture. World cotton production and trade	299
Richards, Preston: International institute of agriculture. International trade in meat	304
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts	305-339
U. S. Federal trade commission. Federal trade commission reports on agricultural income investigation	306
Kallen, H. M. The decline and rise of the consumer	309
Hough, J. A. Dividend on co-operative purchases	310
Reddix, J. L. The negro seeks economic security through co-operation	311
Russell, A. L. Contract markets for commodities	313
Alberta. Dept. of agriculture. Committee on drought area problems. A report on the rehabilitation of the dry areas of Alberta and crop insurance, 1935-1936	314
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Purdy, Frederick. Mass-consumption: consumer initiated control of production and exchange	329
Viti de Marco, Antonio de, marchese. First principles of public finance	331
Bibliographies	339
New Periodical	339-340
Selected List of Recent Reviews	340-343
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character.....	344-348
State Publications	349-352
Periodical Articles	353-382
Notes	382-388

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Nourse, Edwin Griswold, Davis, J. S. and Black, J. D. Three years of the Agricultural adjustment administration. 600pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1937. (The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 73) 281.12 N85

This volume is the capstone of the series of six reports prepared and published under the leadership of the Brookings Institution on the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's programs and policies.

Capstones, whether of granite or ideas, always present difficulties. In building courthouses, monuments to statesmen, or skyscrapers, the master-craftsman usually selects, trims and sets the capstone. It is an honor and a responsibility, but a very individual one.

Here in the world of agricultural economic ideas three men with reputations as master-craftsmen experiment with cooperative enterprise. They join in the honor and responsibilities of selecting, trimming and setting the capstone of the series of admirably conceived and executed studies.

One result is some loss of faith in cooperative enterprise. Many readers cannot fail to spend less time admiring the capstone than in tracing through footnotes and supplementary statements the curious paths of divergencies in opinion. In this respect the book apparently carries forward its least conscious purpose - to provide a running debate on what parts of the AAA were good, bad, better and best.

As an historical account of AAA, the book easily outranks any work now available in published form. It tends to limit to too few personalities the origin and momentum of ideas that blossomed into significant policies and programs. This is a forgivable weakness of history written generations after an event; in this case it appears to be a lack of plain, reportorial zeal. This is very much the same difference that distinguishes the journalist content with "handouts" and "a pipeline" or two, from his colleague who pursues his quarry, the truth, much further and faster. This criticism lacks validity to the extent that the authors make no formal claim to being historians. But it is significant that for years to come many students will accept this book as historical gospel.

As an economic analysis of the accomplishments of AAA, the study is penetrating, cold and clear except when it tends to stray off the reservation of considerations chiefly economic. When, for instance, it ventures into the experience of AAA with local autonomy in administration of programs, the canvas stretches so far that vague generalizations must supply the dim light cast.

In a "Supplementary Statement," beginning on page 480, Mr. Davis says: "All three of us belong in the large group of economists who endorse neither extreme laissez-faire nor extreme governmental control or operation."

Creed or no creed, this at least leaves some elbow-room for disagreement, and through the last half of the book the authors make the most of it. Perhaps Mr. Nourse does not disagree; the record shows few instances of it. But his colleagues do, and often they appear to be disagreeing with what Mr. Nourse has written as well as with each other.

The authors appear to be agreed that the AAA or something like it was needed; that it was quite well administered; that it increased farm income and that it contributed to national recovery. But how much it contributed is not finally agreed upon. Mr. Davis, on page 448, in a footnote, breaks the harmony that seemed to ring through the chapter, "Contributions to Recovery." His note reads:

"I agree with nearly all of this chapter, but feel that it conveys a materially exaggerated impression of the extent of the AAA's recovery contribution, particularly in 1933-34; in this important sense the 'recovery argument' of its advocates was unsound". Mr. Davis believes that except in the case of the cotton plowup the AAA had only a "very moderate influence" on volume of output. He adds: "At present I believe the AAA might have contributed more to recovery, wholesome readjustment and normal equilibrium if it had never embarked upon production control programs."

Later he states: "Conservation of human farm resources is even more vital than conservation of soil and forests." There is no footnote indicating disagreement with this thesis by the other authors. This was, of course, not necessary but they might well have asked in the spirit of encouraging repartee: "Which comes first, the chicken or the egg?"

Mr. Black's "Supplementary Statement," is compact and realistic, and is easily one of the book's strongest sections. Mr. Black understands and appreciates the character and immensity of the administrative job carried out by AAA, and the skill with which that machine was geared, not to a single, static situation, but to a quickly changing set of economic facts through the days of droughts and uncertain legal sailing. He warns against the difficulties involved in an ever-normal granary plan but he is not ready to join the defeatists. He believes marketing agreements have not received a fair trial, mainly because when they were first tried in 1933 prices were low.

Mr. Black's final paragraph poses the question of what shall we be as a society when all groups now reaching for monopolistic powers, acquire the powers they seek. He adds: "The AAA procedure, especially in its production adjustments, accords the support of government to these monopoly arrangements; but as a basis of collaboration that insures the protection of the public interest in a way that now exists not at all in the monopoly controls being exercised more and more by labor and capital."

Mr. Nourse is modest. His prose is easily identified throughout the volume but he signs separately only the "Director's Preface." A supplementary statement of his views should have been required.

Appendix A, entitled "Ascertaining the Benefits and Burdens of Adjustment Programs" by Harold B. Rowe, is an excellent presentation of a subject that will engage critical attention for many years to come. It is apparent that Mr. Rowe, while demonstrating a passion for anonymity, was not far away when most of the book was written. - Roy F. Hendrickson, Director of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Ciriacy-Wantrup, Siegfried von. Ziele und ergebnisse der landwirtschafts-politik in den Vereinigten Staaten seit 1933. [Germany.] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.F., Bd. 31, Heft 3, pp. 530-590. 1937.

Present controversies on the efficacy of the A.A.A. programs make the impressions of foreign observers interesting, particularly of those who, like the author of the article in question, base their appraisal of the agricultural policies of the New Deal on a certain amount of personal observation in the United States. In the introduction the economic background of plans and measures preceding the agricultural legislation of the New Deal (tariff acts, equalization fee, export debenture, domestic allotment, agricultural marketing act and Federal Farm Board) are reviewed. The title of the article "Objectives and Results of the Agrarian Policy in the United States Since 1933" is somewhat more far-reaching than the discussion itself, which is confined to the policies under the Agricultural Adjustment Act alone. The objectives and achievements of such agencies or experiments as Resettlement, Soil Erosion Service, Civilian Conservation Corps, Tennessee Valley Authority, etc., are not dealt with for the reason that, in the author's opinion, they did not show tangible results by the end of 1935. The policies of the Farm Credit Administration, however, are discussed in conjunction with the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the conclusion is reached that in the long run they may prove more dangerous than beneficial.

Briefly, the author takes the following viewpoint: The re-financing of agricultural indebtedness at advantageous terms through the medium of the Farm Credit Administration did not really change the plight of the American farmer. No attempt actually to reduce the amount of the total agricultural debt was made. On the contrary, farm borrowing was greatly facilitated while it should have been made more difficult. There is the danger now that farmers will increase their indebtedness rather than decrease it. Moreover, since for the purpose of making loans the "normal" value of farms is based upon the productive capacity and the parity price or income structure of 1909-1914, it happens in a great many cases that 75 percent of the "normal" value, that is, the upper limit to which the Farm Credit Administration can go in making loans, represents a greater amount of money than the present sales price of the farm. If, then, after an increase in farm borrowing on overvalued land, prices go once below the parity price level, the government will either have to cancel interest payments and considerable parts of the original loans or witness insolvencies, that will prove "economically and politically unbearable."

In connection with these statements it should be pointed out first of all that the Farm Credit Administration is not the lending agency for all farmers. In fact, it never can and is not expected to meet the total credit needs of agriculture in the United States. This alone would make excessive lending on the part of the government impossible. Its policies set, however, the standards, e.g., interest rates and other terms, for agricultural financing in general. Hence, the Farm Credit Administration is helping to alleviate agricultural indebtedness more than the author believes. The fact that, in re-financing 40 percent of the farm mortgage debt on a long-term basis, the interest rate, which previously amounted to 6.3 percent on the average, has been reduced to from 4 to 5 percent, and in so-called emergency cases is as low as 3.5 percent, must undoubtedly be considered as an important contribution to the alleviation of the debt burden. In addition, payments for amortization of the principal weigh much less heavily on the farmer under the new long-term repayment scheme. In emergency cases,

repayments on the principal are being completely suspended for the time being. To be sure, in the beginning, the Farm Credit Administration had to follow rather liberal lending policies in order to meet the exigencies arising from a serious emergency and it is correct to say that in some cases the loans made at the rate of 75 percent of the "normal" value of a farm exceeded its sales price at the time. But this holds true no longer on account of the rise in land values, which in its turn is largely a result of the agricultural policies of the New Deal. Moreover, the so-called Commissioner Loans of the Farm Credit Administration, to which alone the policy of lending up to 75 percent of the "normal" value applies, total during the period from May 1, 1933 to January 1937 only \$900,000,000, as against \$1,234,000,000 Federal Land Bank Loans, which are made at the rate of 50 percent of the "normal" value of the land plus 20 percent of the value of insurable farm buildings. The fall of prices below the parity level, which would create the disastrous insolvency situation feared by the author, would therefore have to be quite substantial, in fact, at least as bad as it was during the depression. No one, however, expects history to repeat itself in this respect. American agriculture is well on the road to reforming its plant, and, once the deficiencies of the agricultural pattern, which are the outgrowth of the development of agriculture under rugged individualism, are adjusted, one may reasonably assume a certain stability of the price structure in years to come. Although borrowing has been made so much easier to the farmer, the total farm mortgage debt which amounted to \$8,000,000 on January 1, 1934 has decreased to \$7,770,000 on January 1, 1935 and \$7,500,000 on January 1, 1936. In the light of these facts the policies of the Farm Credit Administration do not seem to involve the dangers anticipated by the author. Finally, a frugal lending policy on the part of the Administration can easily block trends toward overborrowing.

So far as AAA policies are concerned, the author believes that the "price and income parity" approach to the problem of how to tackle the fundamental causes of the agricultural crisis was a correct, and, indeed, the only logical one. However, he claims that a cardinal mistake was made, in attempting to reestablish the 1909-1914 price relationship between agricultural products and industrial goods and services by trying to raise the excessively low agricultural prices instead of lowering the excessively high industrial prices which, incidentally, has been advocated also by the Brookings Institution. By restricting production and by raising prices in this fashion agriculture not only arouses political enmity among consumers, but has little hope of winning the fight against industrial monopolies, which are responsible for dislocations in the price structure, involving a high price level of goods needed by the farmer on the one side and generally low purchasing power on the other. Furthermore, he says, not lowering the excessively high price groups makes it impossible to relieve agricultural indebtedness, and restricting production will have no effect on the principal causes of the agricultural depression, namely, "first, the reduction in the industrial production and income, and therefore the general drop in prices, and second, the lack of uniformity in the adjustment of the various price groups."

Evidently then, although the "price and income parity" approach is approved by the author, the measures that were taken for its practical application were wrong, in particular the restriction of production; but in no place does the author offer a clear-cut alternative for a speedy solution of the immediate emergency problems within the scope of agricultural policies. Downward revision of industrial prices is obviously outside of the domain of strictly agricultural agencies.

There is no question in anyone's mind as to the correctness of the assertion that the gradual reduction of industrial incomes during the depression influenced agricultural incomes very unfavorably, but the author no doubt goes too far, when he calls the reduction of industrial income a principal cause of the agricultural depression. This criticism requires some explanation: - The average per-capita consumption of all agricultural products in the United States has remained remarkably stable during the past 25 years and has been well maintained even throughout the depression. This also implies that there are physical upper limits to the consumption of agricultural products. Had there been no over-expansion of our agricultural plant during the war and no shrinkage of foreign demand after 1929, when we stopped lending to foreign countries, which had helped to remove excess supplies from the domestic market, no price depressing surpluses would have occurred. The presence of such surpluses, almost unsalable at any price, and the low levels of agricultural prices caused thereby, resulted in a considerable reduction of agricultural incomes, which through a reduced rural demand for industrial goods accentuated the industrial depression. The United States is faced with an excess area of from 10 to 25 million harvested acres of crop land at average yields, the production of which is not likely to be absorbed domestically at any price, not because of low purchasing power but because of physical limits to consumption. These seem to be the real reasons for the agricultural depression. The principal objective of agrarian policy is, therefore, to adjust the physical volume of supplies to the volume of physically possible demand, and that at prices remunerative to the farmer. In connection with some products, adjustment involves an increase of production; in connection with others, (and these were unfortunately the major agricultural commodities) a decrease.

It would be interesting to know how the surplus production could have been taken care of, unless by restriction of production. It is obvious that no amount of reduction in the industrial price levels as proposed by the author, would have been helpful in this connection.

Of course, the author acknowledges that production restriction and the shifting of purchasing power by means of processing taxes can bring about a temporary and relative improvement, although in the long run such practices would be harmful to agriculture. At the same time, however, he does not ascribe the actual improvement to the effect of AAA policies. "One can hardly agree with the claim of the AAA that the general increase of incomes, prices and production in the United States in the year 1933 has been caused in the main by its own measures." Before AAA policies became effective, recovery was evident, particularly in the countries to which the author refers as the Sterling-block, in Germany and in Japan, leading to a revival of the world demand for agricultural products, which he

supposes to have been of great importance for the alleviation of rural distress in the United States. Other important factors, for which according to the author, the AAA was not responsible are: The devaluation of the dollar, the new banking legislation and credit policies, N.R.A., W.P.A., and P.W.A., and the beginnings of a new foreign trade policy. These factors contributing to recovery caused the agricultural income to rise. The increase of farm income could not have been brought about by AAA measures for the reason alone that the release of benefit payments could take place only several months after the collection of processing taxes. The author does not realize that in reality it was just the other way around. Partial benefit payments were made in general as soon as contracts were signed. Where this was not feasible, commodity loan programs were developed, which placed funds in the hands of the farmers that were well up to the anticipated market value of the product at a later time. To the extent of several hundred million dollars, farm purchasing power was thus released before the processing taxes were collected.

One can argue at length about the question of what caused in the main the increase in agricultural income and perhaps it is true that factors other than AAA policies were largely responsible for agricultural recovery. The fact remains, nevertheless, and is duly pointed out by the author, that some branches of agriculture have been helped considerably by AAA policies. And furthermore, one might ask whether agricultural recovery would have been as speedy as it was in the complete absence of the practical, and, above all, the psychological effects of AAA policies.

The larger part of the article is dedicated to the discussion of the various commodity programs. The conclusions may be briefly summarized as follows:

In the cotton program the importance and the possibility of an increase in foreign production as well as the structure of foreign and domestic demand were not accurately estimated. The exceedingly favorable foreign market situation resulting from increased work consumption of cotton and the devaluation of the dollar should have been taken advantage of by the sale of larger quantities at lower prices than those pegged by the cotton loans in connection with reduced quantities. This would have been of greater benefit also to the various branches of business connected with cotton (transportation, banking, industry) which are equipped to handle 15 million bales per annum and are more interested in large quantities than in high prices for reduced quantities. The author believes that the \$345,000,000 which cotton growers received from 1933 to 1935 in the form of benefit payments do not equal by far the sum they would have made by continuing to sell larger quantities even at prices as low as those of 1932. The AAA claims that not the benefit payments but the increase in price by restriction of production is the important point. Expressed in ounces of gold, however, the sales value of the cotton crop during the three years of AAA control was lower than during the three preceding depression years. The fact that the price of cotton in terms of dollars has doubled is, therefore, not exclusively the result of the AAA program, but principally the result of the dollar devaluation. Finally, the fact that the New York price of cotton, expressed in gold, has risen by 23 percent from 1932-33 to 1934-35 is, in the opinion of the author, not a result of AAA policies, but of the increase of world demand, which in 1934-35 had almost reached the proportions of 1928-29.

From the viewpoint of national economy the wheat program was not as detrimental as the cotton program. Its effects on production and prices were overshadowed by the effects of the drought and the dollar devaluation. The greatest increase in prices occurred as early as March - June 1933, that is, before the wheat program became effective. Owing to the fact, however, that the three wheat crops from 1933 to 1935 were extremely low, AAA benefit payments have been of great importance in helping to support the growers during this unfavorable period.

The corn-hog program has had the undesired result of greatly intensifying the hog production cycles and of thereby causing greater instability in the industry. The zenith of the hog cycle reached in 1932-33 was the logical outgrowth of the hog-cycle trend in previous years. Adjustment would have followed automatically after 1932-33. Shrinkage of foreign markets was advanced by the AAA as the principal reason for production control. But during 1933 American exports showed a trend toward increase, which would probably have continued with progressing economic improvement in foreign markets. The actual restriction of production in the United States must necessarily make itself felt also in coming years, particularly in 1935 and 1936, during which the United States will not be able to export. The restriction might therefore pave the way for the competitors of the United States in foreign markets. In regard to the domestic supply and demand situation, it is said that consumption of hog products is very elastic. Hence, the net profit of hog producers does not so much depend upon the quantities sold but on the development of consumers' income. Industrial incomes have been on the up grade since 1933. A reduction of supplies for the purpose of increasing profits in the hog industry was therefore an unnecessary effort. On recovery in general the corn-hog program has had little influence.

The zenith of the cattle cycle, which as a rule lasts from 14 to 16 years, was reached in 1934, but an automatic reduction of the stock could have been expected for the fall of 1934. The AAA did not attempt to restrict production owing to the effects of the drought. Government purchases and the drought, however, achieved within one year a reduction that normally would have taken place gradually during a period of from 6 to 7 years. As consumers' income increased at the same time, a beef scarcity developed in 1935 which caused imports to increase sharply. For the prosperity of the cattle industry, radical changes in farming methods, of which the Taylor Grazing Act of 1935 would be the promising beginning, are more important than restriction of production. The milk marketing control program of the AAA shows good results only where prices were fixed in proper relation to the purchasing power of consumers, and where monopoly profits were prevented.

In the sugar program ample quotas on domestic production were imposed for the purpose of avoiding excessive expansion. The compensations paid to the growers are therefore to be considered as straight subsidies, as a result of which the situation of domestic producers improved greatly. The author does not pass any judgment on the economic justification of the scheme.

The rice program improved the income of growers at the expense of the consumer, since rice consumption is not very elastic. Dollar devaluation facilitated greatly the approach to parity prices. As the area under rice has shown a tendency to decrease since 1931, rice growers were greatly interested in the program.

The tobacco program, besides having improved the financial situation of tobacco growers by restriction of production, has successfully shown what strong organization of the farmers can achieve against powerful buyers' monopolies. In view of the large surpluses on hand, restriction of production was economically justified.

The various marketing agreement programs concerning special crops (fruits and nuts, vegetables, hops) have worked out satisfactorily.

There are naturally many debatable points in the author's discussion of the commodity programs, which, for lack of space, must be disregarded here. As they furnish food for thought on the part of the American reader, they add interest to the article.

Considerable space is dedicated to the discussion of the economic background for the intended soil conservation features of the new AAA program, which at the time of writing were not known to the author in detail. He doubts, that measures preventing soil exhaustion and erosion should include restriction of production by lowering yields per acre and, consequently, extensive farming methods. From the viewpoint of good farm management, the destruction of the productive forces of the soil are due to the fact that cultivation methods are not intensive enough, particularly as far as the capital outlay per acre is concerned. In this connection, one should say though, that artificial soil conservation by more intensive cultivation methods as it is practised in Europe and which the author has apparently in mind, is different from natural soil conservation as it will have to be applied in the United States on account of cost factors and for various other reasons. Progressive intensification of American agriculture would unquestionably lead, and for some time to come, to surplus situations, and would call again for a gamut of production control measures of the old AAA style, which nobody welcomed at the time, but which seemed to be the most feasible that could be taken under the circumstances. American agriculture is still farming several million excess acres, many of which are submarginal. Extensification will bring these acres back to uses enhancing soil conservation and will bring at the same time a better balance of supply and demand. This type of adjustment is expected to remove the basic causes of agricultural depressions. The production restriction measures of the old AAA could naturally not attain these causes, but they represent a preparatory step which had to be taken for the purpose of creating a sounder and more stable environment in which other steps changing the agricultural pattern of the United States could be taken.

One of the most important preparatory steps is the achievement of getting millions of farmers used to cooperation in nationwide economic programs. The author himself acknowledges this as the principal result of AAA activity in the following sentence: "In view of the increasing influence of collective monopolies in industry, a powerful farmers' organization is a necessity, and it is one of the great successes of the American agricultural policy that it has brought the large mass of farmers to adopt this idea." - Walter Bauer, Agricultural Economist, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

International institute of agriculture. World cotton production and trade. 462pp. Rome, 1936. (Studies of the principal agricultural products on the world market no. 1) 280.39 In8 no.1

This book is the first of a new series of studies of the principal agricultural products on the world market. It contains descriptions of most of the important developments in cotton production, trade, and manufacturing during recent years in cotton-producing and consuming countries. While the report gives a comprehensive discussion of the world cotton situation since 1929-30, most of the data included are available in published sources, and specialists in various phases of cotton production and utilization will not in most cases find much new material relating to their special problems. The book will possibly find its principal use for general reference purposes. Persons interested in the cotton industry of the United States and especially students of the various phases of cotton production and distribution will be especially interested in the discussion relating to the cotton program and policy in this country which includes appraisals of the activities of the Federal Farm Board and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In the foreword to the report it is stated that this new series of surveys is the outcome of a resolution adopted by the 12th General Assembly of the Institute, which took place in October 1934. It appears that Dr. Henry C. Taylor, who was at that time Delegate of the United States to the Institute submitted a report containing proposals for harmonizing the economic and statistical series of the Institute with present changed world conditions and for increasing their effectiveness. The Secretary General of the Institute points out that the purpose of the monograph would be entirely fulfilled if it were possible for it to assist in providing an idea of what is called the comparative advantages of certain forms of production in certain parts of the world. And that "the Institute... set itself to work, in the hope that its efforts will be of service to the Governments and to the world of production, of commerce, and of industry."

In the discussion of the geography of cotton production, the eastern section of the United States Cotton Belt is included in the first division or the humid zone. The area extends as far west as eastern Texas and Oklahoma and includes the portion of the belt frequently designated as the "Central Belt." Precipitation is described as plentiful throughout the year, but of a "monsoon character, with spring and summer maxima."

Another important cotton-growing region classified as humid is the coffee region of southern Brazil. In this region "the risk of frost during the picking season favors the rapidly maturing, coarser, shorter-staple varieties" In this section cotton has in recent years proved more profitable than coffee and other crops in the region. "The profits are not, however, being used to maintain the fertility of these red soils, of which the virgin fertility is, on the contrary, being rapidly exploited, the clearing of new land being preferred to the adoption of commercial fertilizers, rotations or other methods of soil maintenance. ... Were the present favorable price relation to disappear and the movement to diversification

in the Coffee Region to slacken, it is probable that the weakness in the internal situation -- soil exhaustion, cost of labour for clearing new land, inadequate financing arrangements -- would make themselves felt." Eight other regions in the humid zone of rain-grown cotton are discussed.

The subhumid zone of rain-grown cotton includes (1) parts of India, (2) Burma, (3) northern China, (4) the Western section of the United States Cotton Belt (Texas and Oklahoma), (5) new cotton regions in the Soviet Union, (6) parts of Africa, (7) Northeastern Brazil, (8) Argentine, and a number of other mostly minor cotton-producing areas.

In India it is said that hardiness gives cotton a competitive advantage against many other crops in regions where the moisture supply is deficient or unreliable, soils are thin and agricultural methods unsatisfactory. The proportion of long-staple is gaining at the expense of short-staple cotton. Some of the serious obstacles to agricultural improvement in India are enumerated as follows: "Over population has led to inordinate fragmentation of holdings; indebtedness; malnutrition and disease, with consequent inefficiency of labour; primitive implements and poor livestock, inadequate cultivation and manuring are added to this in lowering unit-yields, while conservatism and ignorance prevent the vicious circle being broken."

With regard to the western sub-humid area of the United States the discussion concludes with the thought that "the increasing proportion of the total United States production derived from the lower-cost western section of the Belt increases the competitive capacity of America against foreign cotton, but also accentuates the difficulties of the higher-cost eastern section." This eastern section may have to "at the worst ... fall back on subsistence agriculture" to solve "the problem of the South."

Cotton is said to be especially adapted to the opening-up of new irrigated areas, since it is in wide demand and a reliable cash crop. And according to this report an increasing proportion of the world's cotton is being produced in these regions. Characteristic of cotton production in these arid regions is the frequent necessity of financial and technical assistance from Governments. Hence, it is not surprising that "the land in most of these cotton areas is, if not actually owned by the State, under more or less strict Government control." Yields per acre and the quality of the crop must be high "to meet the high charges in construction and maintaining barrages, canals, and other works ..." The high fertility of these arid regions has stimulated their development and "the relatively light character of the soil also favours cotton." Irrigation has resulted in the alkalinization of the surface soil in many irrigated regions, but growing experience is helping to eliminate this difficulty in the newer irrigation areas. Mechanization may help to overcome the comparative shortage of labor in some of the sparsely settled irrigated regions. The specific semi-arid regions discussed are as follows: (1) Soviet Central Asia and Transcaucasia; (2) Punjab-Sind; (3) Egypt; (4) Mexico and the irrigated cotton area of the United States; (5) Peru; and (6) the African arid zone of irrigated cotton.

The discussion of the "geography of cotton production concludes with a statement of the "national aspects of cotton production." In this connection the "remarkable decline both absolutely and relatively ... in both area and production" of cotton in the United States is noted. India

the second largest producer "has shown only a somewhat ill-defined downward tendency." Production has increased in Brazil, China, Russia, and in Uganda, Belgian Congo and in other African countries. Much of the new production has been of the same staple length as "standard United States types."

The second major division of this study relates to "conditions of cotton marketing and movements of cotton prices." This section is divided into seven parts: (1) Primary marketing; (2) cotton prices in relation to production; (3) cotton price movements on the eve of the depression; (4) cotton policy of the Government of Egypt; (5) cotton price movements 1929-30 to 1935-36; and (7) cotton grower's returns and costs. It seems that there would have been some advantage to have included this section in the preceding and subsequent parts of the report. The latter section covers about the same period of time (1929-30 to 1935-36) and such topics as cotton policy, price movements, and grower's returns and costs are naturally a part of the "world cotton situation in the crisis years."

The third part of the report or the one entitled "The Evolution of World Cotton Trade" is divided into (1) world cotton exports, (2) the world cotton situation in the crisis years, (3) the commercial policy of the United States as a permanent factor affecting the structure of the world cotton market, and (4) the Agricultural Adjustment Act as a factor in recovery from the economic crisis. Although flaws in the adequacy and interpretation of supporting data may be found by various specialists, it is worthwhile and extremely interesting to get the point of view of the Institute on questions so vital to the welfare of the United States.

In discussing world trade in general it is pointed out that one of the chief features of the present world economic crisis is the remarkably heavy fall in world trade. In general the diminished significance of world trade may be attributed to the changes in economic organization and structure which have taken place over the last twenty years. "The world economy, driven off its accustomed paths by war, had to be rapidly reorganized and the destroyed economic cooperation reestablished on a new basis. New economic groupings resulted which have changed the aspect of international economy in the post-war period."

In the post-war years "instead of production being differentiated between continents and countries, it was developed as a result of the war psychosis, as far as possible in each country, the aim being to build up integrated self-sufficient economic systems ... Investments of capital in the industries of the agricultural countries grew, making possible the production of manufactured goods within those countries. On their side the industrial countries sought, without paying regard to production costs, to extend their production of agricultural products, thus freeing themselves of the necessity to obtain agricultural raw materials from the world market ... With the process of world economic development, the economic differentiation of the various countries and their particular economic characteristics continually decline in importance."

With regard to this country: "the position of the United States has worsened on the world market not only quantitatively but also qualitatively, in so far as in recent years cotton spinners have been complaining that the quality of American cotton is not always satisfactory." Moreover, it is

stated that costs of producing cotton in the United States need to be reduced in relation to costs in other countries. It is said to be "less a question of reducing wage costs or increasing hours of labour than of securing a higher return per unit of labour in order to raise the level of production in cotton areas... Rationalization methods could also be very usefully applied by the American cotton producers of the South, and would put production on a more economical basis. In the South the standard of life is indeed lower -- hours of work are longer, wages are relatively lower -- than in the North, partly as a result of the high prices which the farmer has to pay to the North for the heavily protected industrial goods he requires. Nevertheless, it is still higher than, for example, in India, Brazil or Egypt."

In discussing effects of the Federal Farm Board in 1929-30, it was pointed out that in the price of a product such as cotton which is an outstanding export product, changes affecting the domestic market cannot be made without at the same time provoking a strong reaction on the world cotton market. Thus, the report says in effect if the internal cotton trade is excessively influenced, as it was by the Federal Farm Board, without a similar influence being brought to bear on the foreign cotton market "the consequence of not considering the economic maxim that the volume of cotton exports cannot be increased by raising already high cotton prices, was seen clearly in the course of this year (1929-30), for, whereas the consumption of cotton of other countries amounted to three-quarters of the supply, the production of the current year being almost entirely absorbed, only two-thirds of the American supply for the world were taken. Not only did the stocks remain untouched, but also the year's crop was not fully utilised." It is further stated that even "though the Federal Farm Board in such difficult times of economic distress could not usefully carry on its activity, the cooperative principle itself was not impugned; just as the later break-down under the 'New Deal' and the Agricultural Adjustment Act did not weaken the idea of the planned economy."

On the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act the following statement was made in the discussion of the commercial season 1934-35; "It cannot be doubted that hundreds of millions of dollars which the Government has made available to farmers have improved their situation. Yet, instead of these sums being spent, as in former times, upon an extension of production, they are now applied for the limitation of cotton production, with the dubious success, so far as export is concerned, that other producers and cotton supplies take the place of American on the world market... Briefly the results of this year of further economic planning, of compulsory schemes, were as follows; the lowest American cotton harvest since 1921, the highest price of cotton since 1929-30, the lowest consumption of American cotton in the textile industry since 1929-30 and the heaviest loss of exports since 1923-24. Much of this was of the Government's seeking, much was also unwished for."

With regard to the Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 which is described in the discussion of the commercial season 1935-36 as "a provisional measure in place of the Agricultural Adjustment Act," the following was said, "The ultimate purpose of the Act is fundamentally the same as that of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, namely, to restore the pre-war relation of agricultural and industrial prices. There are reasons which favour the achievement of

this aim. Firstly, that the measure was not worked out under the pressure of severe crisis, as in 1932-33, when the gravity of the situation necessitated drastic measures, the long run effects of which could not be fully predicted. Secondly, because the new cotton scheme offered ... greater liberty to the farmer, and took more economic factors into account than did the policy of the earlier Act."

The cotton textile industries in the principal cotton consuming countries of the world constitute the subject matter of the fourth part of this report and it is pointed out that the cotton industry's place is dominant in the textile industry even though its importance has somewhat declined in recent times. Cotton's relative cheapness compared with the other textile fibers and its durability is said to account for the supremacy of cotton. With the growth of the industries new uses for cotton were continually found but "at the same time cotton began to be somewhat supplanted, as a result of the development of a more refined public taste in matters of clothing, by other textile materials, such as rayon, silk and wool." While this statement may be true as far as the world textile industry is concerned, it probably is not an accurate statement of the case for the United States, at least, for wool consumption, which has declined relatively over a long period of years as compared with all other fibers, while cotton has maintained its relative position in the textile fiber field as a whole.

It is stated that the British textile industry was more affected by the economic crisis than any other textile industry in the world, but it is further asserted that experts in the textile industry claim that by the "good use of modern machinery and intensive operation in the factory, the English cotton industry, particularly in consideration of its highly skilled workers, could produce cotton goods cheaper than Japan."

On the question of exports of cotton goods from Japan it is said that Japanese export associations which are organisations set up under State decree, are the result of cooperation between the State and exporters. Their chief tasks are the increasing of exports, the diminution of selling costs, the study of the possibilities of securing changes in tariffs, as well as the elimination of competition between Japanese exporters. They also are said to have, to a certain degree, an influence on Japanese trade policy in the conclusion of trade agreements with various countries. The Japanese "agrarian problem is still acute and pays tribute for expansion on the world market. It is here essentially a case of a planned economy designed to capture the world market as quickly as possible through unexampled economic and commercial expansion, so long as the social organisation of labour affords the advantage over the other countries competing on the world market."

In conclusion to the section on cotton industry of the world it is stated as "to the question 'Is King Cotton Sick'? we would respond that the sickness lies rather in the state of commercial relations between countries; in consequence international intercourse as regards both goods and persons, suffers much." But it is further pointed out that "the same disease which we have been able to diagnose in the case of cotton afflicts also the trade in many other commodities." - Rodney Whitaker, Associate Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

International institute of agriculture. International trade in meat.
424 pp. Rome, 1936. (Studies of the principal agricultural
products on the world market no. 2) 280.39 In8

Research workers in the field of agricultural economics and persons interested in international trade are indebted to the International Institute of Agriculture for bringing together in this monograph in compact and concise form, a fairly complete record and analysis of the world trade in meats and livestock in the post-war period.

"This volume of 424 pages consists of 4 chapters, summary and conclusions and 2 statistical appendices. The first 3 chapters are devoted to the world trade in the 3 major classes of meats. Chapter I is concerned with the international trade in cattle, beef and veal; chapter 2 with the trade in pigs, pig meat and lard; and chapter 3 with the trade in sheep, mutton and lamb. Chapter 4 is devoted to a discussion of the production and consumption of meat in the principal importing countries.

In each of the first 3 chapters detailed consideration is given to the trade of the leading importing countries from 1924 to 1935, with special reference to restrictions on imports which have been adopted in each country. The discussion of import restrictions appears to be complete and undoubtedly will provide a valuable reference in later years. In the second chapter on pigs and pig meat, an exception to the plan mentioned above was made in order to discuss the development of the foreign trade in pig meat and lard of the United States and Denmark, the two leading exporting countries. It is to be regretted that consideration was not given in the chapter on cattle and beef to the development of the foreign trade in beef of Argentina and Uruguay, since the volume of exports from these two countries, especially the former, "has played and still plays a decisive part on the world market".

Chapter 4 not only gives a detailed summary of production and consumption of meats in the several importing countries for the period 1924-34, but it also gives a discussion of trends in livestock numbers in the various countries. The data on meat supplies in the several countries show home produced supplies and imported supplies separately. Consideration is given to the fact - sometimes not recognized - that the growth in home production of meats in several countries has been accompanied by an increase in imports of feeding stuffs as well as by an increase in feed production. For each country a discussion is given concerning governmental measures for encouragement of meat and livestock production.

The most important conclusions of the study appear to be: 1. Import policies of importing countries have had a decisive influence upon the volume of trade in the last decade. 2. The decline in international trade in meat has been due partly to increased production in importing countries and partly to decreased consumption in such countries. 3. Increased meat production in importing countries has been accompanied by increased production and increased imports of feeding-stuffs. 4. In almost all important countries animal fats are more difficult to supply by home production than meat. 5. The international market in meats, like other markets, has been broken up in recent years by bilateral agreements. 6. A renewal of international trade in meats is less likely to occur the longer the present obstacles to international trade continue.

In connection with the second conclusion the reviewer is able to find little statistical evidence in support of the statement that the decline in international trade in meats has been due partly to decreased consumption. In fact, per capita meat consumption in most importing countries was very stable during the 1924-34 period, according to statistics presented in the report.

Although the report gives a very clear picture of the developments in the international trade in meats in the post-war years, readers will not find much enlightenment relative to the prospects for this trade in the future. The last conclusion listed is hardly more than a truism. While the reviewer does not believe that a fully satisfactory conclusion in this respect can now be reached, it appears that greater consideration might well have been given to this important problem. It is indicated in this report that the policy for import restrictions which has curtailed trade has been dictated in part by the policy for agricultural production in importing countries. It appears also that the policy for industrial production in some exporting countries has been in part responsible for the decline in world trade. In the future this policy may be important in a greater number of exporting countries. - Preston Richards, Senior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Economics

Agricultural economics society. Report of conference held at Wadham college, Oxford, 3rd to 6th July, 1936... pp. 155-258. Reading, Bradley & son, ltd. [1936] (Journal of proceedings, v. 4, no. 3, Nov. 1936) 281.9 Ag8
Partial contents: The relations of land tenure and agriculture, by H. M. Conacher, pp. 167-189; World agriculture and the problems of nutrition by F.L.McDougall, pp. 203-216; Research and price control, by Ruth L. Cohen, pp. 223-236; Organizing farm workers, by J. F. Duncan, pp. 250-258.
All the above papers were followed by full and competent discussion.

Agricultural Income - Germany

Fensch, Hans Ludwig. Das volkswirtschaftliche einkommen aus der landwirtschaft. 43pp. Berlin, Reichsnährstand verlags-ges. m.b.h. [1936?]
(Arbeiten des Reichsnährstandes. bd. 5) 284 F36
The author distinguishes the national socialist conception of income as applied to agriculture from that which obtained during the era of supremacy of the individual and his independent interests. During that time the success of an enterprise was measured by its net return and by the gross income of the owner and his family. It is shown that under the new régime in Germany the total economic return of an enterprise is the measure of its success. This economic or social income is the sum of the profits of an enterprise which accrue to the staff as wages, to the State as taxes, to the creditors as interest, and to the owner and his associates as income.

This economic or social income is discussed in relation to agriculture

as a whole and to its main groups. Its development since the stabilization of the currency and its distribution are described.

The second part of the study deals with the relation of the economic or social income to certain groups of enterprises under like natural and economic conditions and the effect on it of the organization and management of the enterprises.

Agricultural Income - U. S.

U. S. Federal trade commission. Federal trade commission reports on agricultural income investigation. 25pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C., March 2, 1937] 173 F32Ag

Issued as a press release.

This is a summary of the Federal Trade Commission's report on its Agricultural Income Investigation, made pursuant to Public Resolution, no. 61, 74th Congress. "The principal farm products selected as the basis for the study included wheat, cotton, tobacco, livestock (cattle and hogs) and milk, but a special study of potatoes was also made."

Some of the subdivisions of the summary are the following: Farmer's share of the consumer's dollar, extent of concentration and control in the manufacture and distribution of farm products, farmers cooperatives, market manipulations of grain, cotton markets, growth of capital, earnings and rates of return of processors and manufacturers, the complexity of the channels of supply and distribution, inquiry into the tobacco industry, production and marketing of potatoes.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Saskatchewan - Canada

Saskatchewan. University. College of agriculture. Dept. of farm management. Studies of farm indebtedness and financial progress of Saskatchewan farmers... Report no. 4. Survey made in the Humboldt district in 1934. 47pp. Saskatoon, College of agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, 1936. (Saskatchewan. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension. Bulletin no. 71) 7 Sa76A no. 71

"This report concludes the series of four survey studies of the indebtedness and financial progress of farmers in areas representative of the agriculture of Saskatchewan. The methods adopted have been uniform throughout, and the general arrangement of the information appearing in the tables and the text has been designed to permit comparisons of the respective areas. It is intended to present a general summary incorporating the findings of this programme of research as soon as possible."

Agriculture

Ward, Louis B. A solution of the agricultural problem. 39pp. [Washington, Allied printing trades council] 1936. 284 W212

"The following study of a monetary solution to the problem of agriculture was undertaken when it became evident that the Triple 'A' would be held unconstitutional. The material gathered was in all cases from authentic sources consisting chiefly of the monetary figures from the Comptroller of the Currency rearranged and furnished me by the Honorable Wright Patman, Member of Congress from the State of Texas; the reports

of the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census and Department of Agriculture; statistical material carried in the World's Almanac, and from other general but authentic sources." - Foreword.

Agriculture - West Africa

Jones, George Howard. The earth goddess; a study of native farming on the West African coast. 205pp. London, New York [etc.] Published for the Royal empire society by Longmans, Green and co. [1936] (Royal empire society Imperial studies, no. 12) 281.19 J71
Bibliography, pp. [197]-202.

"This book grew out of five years' observation of native peasant farming under primitive African conditions while the author was engaged on official agricultural work in Nigeria and Sierra Leone. There are so many features of West Coast farming that seem so new, and yet are so old when one comes to know them, that one's interest is aroused in searching for causes; and as the lines of enquiry necessarily broaden out it becomes obvious that West Coast agriculture is not only of technical interest to agriculturalists, but closely concerns administrators, traders, and in fact all who have to deal with the West Coast. On a broader basis, too, West Coast agriculture undoubtedly has a contribution to make towards the methods to be used in developing tropical countries.

"On first landing on the West Coast one naturally begins by noting the technical divergencies from European farming and seeking out the reasons, but one very soon comes across practices that must either be unbelievably foolish or else can only be adequately explained by the unexpected possibility that the aims and outlook of the native farmers may not be the same as ours. It soon becomes quite clear that purely technical agricultural considerations will never explain the West Coast system of agriculture; it is essential that the human point of view, the social anthropology, of the native farmers who actually work the system must be taken into account.

"In looking first at the more technical side of West Coast agriculture it is best to compare it with the agriculture of other countries. It is little use to be content to judge it merely by present-day English farming; it is much more useful to compare West Coast agriculture with earlier English farming, and still better with the peasant proprietorship farming system of North Western Europe, especially Denmark. In many ways there is more suitable analogy in the native peasant farming of India about which there is fortunately much information available. All these comparisons only become really valuable when they are all regarded in true perspective through the vista of agricultural history.

"On the more human side of agriculture we must admit that most of us are too familiar with agriculture to realise what a vital industry it really is. The invention of agriculture was the beginning of civilisation, and farming has lain at the base of civilisation ever since; a moment's thought will show that it will continue to be the one really essential industry until the day comes when we can manufacture food more

cheaply than we can grow it. Imagine the vast size of the basic industry of civilisation! Even in twentieth-century England it is still the largest industry of all: the landworkers outnumber the huge armies of miners."

"West Coast agriculture is of more than merely local interest because it presents an opportunity for an alternative solution of the problem of how tropical countries are to be exploited or developed. Hitherto it has been usual for the European capitalist or 'planter' to obtain large estates and proceed to develop the country by farming the plantations on whatever system they considered best by giving direct orders to the native labour gangs. This method of agricultural development is not so suitable or so practicable on the West Coast, more especially since a new experiment in government is being made. By a system of 'indirect' or 'local self government' the natives are not ruled by Europeans in the usual direct way, but they are governed as far as possible 'indirectly' by giving advice and guidance to the local chiefs who are already the natural representatives.

"This policy obviously has repercussions on agriculture and will mould its development. On the West Coast it will not be possible for the planter to direct the agriculture and introduce new farming methods. It seems clear that specially suited means of encouraging agricultural progress will be needed and that an 'indirect' type of agricultural progress will have to be devised to accord with, and support, the striking success of 'indirect' methods in the political field. Some suggested methods of developing efficient 'indirect agriculture' are discussed in the later chapters.

"Since the chief lines of this book were planned, the world-wide economic crisis has arrived and has clearly shown up one of the strong points of peasant farming which has not been emphasised in this study, that is its great resistance to adverse conditions. The peasant-farming countries still remain stable and generally free from actual want. The author has since his residence in West Africa, had five years' experience of Egyptian farming, which is predominantly an agriculture of small holders, and he sees no reason to modify the chief conclusions drawn from the study of West Coast agriculture." - Preface

Coffee

Jonasson, Olof. Kaffet och kaffeländerna. 461pp. Stockholm, Kooperativa förbundets bokförlag, 1932. 286.368 J69

Bibliography, pp. [447]-448.

An account of coffee production and trade in the coffee-producing countries.

Cooperation

St. Francis Xavier university. Extension dept. How St. F. X. university educates for action; the story of the remarkable results achieved by the Extension department of St. Francis Xavier university, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. 56pp. New York, N. Y., The Cooperative league [1935] (The Cooperative league [pamphlet] no 355) 280.2 Sa2

Partial contents: St. Francis Xavier University's Extension Department, by Rev. Malcolm MacLellan; Nova Scotia sees a great light, by J. King Gordon; Universities fail to help citizenry solve its problems, Evelyn S. Tuffs; and Why and how St. Francis Xavier University promotes cooperatives, by Dr. M. M. Coady.

Cooperation, Consumer

Kallen, Horace Meyer. The decline and rise of the consumer; a philosophy of consumer coöperation. 484pp. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century company, inc., 1936. 280.2 K12

Bibliography, pp. 460-465.

According to the author this volume is a Survey of the principles and practice of consumer cooperation and exposition of the philosophy which underlies them.

"Its point of departure is the fact that first and last human beings are not employers and employees, capitalists and laborers, carpenters or clerks or undertakers or farmers or physicians or miners or machinists, but human beings, simply living men of flesh and blood. As living men of flesh and blood we are organic individuals; we are persons. In our feeling of ourselves, in our living, we do not split off into vocations or professions. We do not define ourselves by special functions or by this or that separate and distinct set of social or institutional relationships, each tending to overrule and exclude the others...

"The idea of this self-feeling of all persons is implicit in the concept of democracy and in the gospels of religion. The democratic rule that all men are equal is sometimes confused with the quite opposite idea that all men are the same and that any man can be substituted for any other so that his differences make no difference. The two are not at all the same. The democratic rule that all men are equal means that men's being different cannot be made a basis for special privilege or for the invidious advantage of one man over another; equality, under the democratic rule, is the freedom and opportunity of each individual to be fully and completely his different self. Democracy means the right to be different...

"The real division of labor, which is one of the pillars of the industrial economy, has become tantamount to a false division of men, distinguishing them from one another by their vocations rather than their persons, splitting the persons into producers and consumers and giving primacy to the producers... From the image of man as intrinsically producer flow streams of consequences among which the chief have been the imposition of a servile conception of human nature, the reduction of human values to labor energies, and the persistent effort to make and to keep consumption a tool of production.

"Yet there is no science of man but reveals or implies that this effort is based on a myth. We are consumers by nature and producers by necessity. We are born consumers, and remain consumers all our lives. But we are not born producers. We become producers under coercion... And the secret hope of all of us is that we may, by living to work today, be enabled to live with-

out working tomorrow. That is, the intrinsic or natural end of life is not labor but leisure; its intrinsic values are not instrumental but consummatory; human nature is freely, spontaneously, itself when it is engaged in consumption...

"To vindicate the primacy of the consumers they are at heart, to liberate themselves from the yoke of their necessity, has been as recorded history shows, automatically the unconscious but ineluctable desire and effort of the multitudes... As I read the record, its resolution begins - so far as anything can ever come to resolution, short of death, in this world of ours - at the point where, at last, men hit upon, in some ways as unaware of the import of their discovery as Columbus, a method by which the primacy of the consumer and the rule of the consumer function may be so built into any people's economy as ultimately to characterize it, and to replace servility with freedom. This is the method of consumer coöperation developed in Rochdale, England, in 1844.

"The birth, the fortunes and the meaning of this coöperation of men as consumers in a world where production is master are the theme of this book...

"The record shows that this organization to be successful must be autonomous and inward. The consumer has received little protection or help from government with its pure food and drug laws, its blue sky laws, its inspections and policings; services of private institutes to examine and report on consumer goods have resembled the endeavor to bail out the sea with a pail. Consumer emulation of the collective bargaining of trades-unions has been abortive. All these efforts are based on accepting, without endeavoring to alter, the conditions and mentality of a producer's world. The effective enterprise, establishing the working-man as a free man and a consumer in personal thought and action and in economic organization and philosophy, has been on a record of fifty years, the consumer's coöperative movement which began with twenty-eight men in Rochdale and now counts twenty-eight millions all over the world...

"Today's chief rivals of the consumer economy - Communism, Fascism, Nazism - exclude all this; they nullify human individuality and compel people to subject their lives to the hope of a false security in the place of the half-freedoms of producer-capitalism and the true freedom of consumer coöperation, which is but the economic organization of liberty.

"Such is the argument of this book." - Preface.

Cooperation, Consumer - Dividends

Hough, J. A. Dividend on co-operative purchases; a study of dividend on purchases as an element in co-operative trading with special reference to the British consumers' co-operative movement. 186pp. Manchester, Co-operative union ltd., 1936. 280.2 H812

"Any discussion with regard to the future of dividend can be little more than speculation, but taking into account the present position of trade and industry, and the tendency during the period of co-operative history covered by this survey for rates of dividend to fall, it is possible to essay an opinion on the future of dividend as a feature of co-operative trade.

"It is highly improbable that the Co-operative Movement will stage a return to excessively high rates of dividend; on the other hand, it is

more likely that the co-operative societies which still pay a high rate of dividend will gradually scale down their rates to a more moderate figure and thus reduce to a still lower figure the average rate for the Movement as a whole. The economic conditions obtaining at the present covered by co-operative trade is now much keener than it was and working expenses are relatively higher; and the rank-and-file consumer is, all the time, becoming more conversant with the economics of dividend. These general factors alone will prevent anything in the way of a general return to a high dividend policy.

"In addition to these influences of a general nature, the changing attitude within the Co-operative Movement is in favour of a lower price policy, even if this should mean a reduction in rates of dividend. There is a growing feeling in many quarters within the Co-operative Movement that the appeal of the Movement expressed by high dividends is not the highest and best appeal and that this appeal does not attract the finest and most permanent type of member. Furthermore, the urge to increase capital by a system of high dividend is not as strong as it was. The Co-operative Movement should always be able to use as much capital as it can obtain, but the necessity for additional capital to meet immediate needs is not as urgent as it was in the early days of the Movement.

"Two things, probably more than any others, are responsible for the suggestion that the future of dividend will see even a lower average rate than obtains at the present time. One is the growing realisation that a very high dividend which is the result of high prices does not give to the greatest number of members the greatest benefit in the long period, and that from the wider point of view the service that the Co-operative Movement could render to the consumer is limited by a high dividend policy. The other is the growing desire on the part of the Co-operative Movement, to enter more strongly into competition with the businesses engaging in the same type of trade, and, to extend its own productive activities. To do this it will be necessary to lower prices and run the risk of reducing net surpluses, with a consequent reduction in rates of dividend, but it is felt that the Co-operative trading Movement can rely on the pure economies resulting from co-operative trading methods and can favourably compete with other businesses in such a way as to extend its activities in departments in which, at the present time, it is not so strong." - Conclusions.

Cooperation, Consumer - Negro

Reddix, Jacob L. The negro seeks economic security through co-operation. An address delivered before the National seminar on consumers' co-operation of the Federal council of churches of Christ in America, Indianapolis, Ind., January 1, 1936. 24pp. Chicago, Ill., Central states co-operative league, 1936.

This is an account of a successful negro cooperative enterprise in Gary, Indiana.

"The Negro has found a new hope in Consumers' Cooperation. It has been less than five years since the first efforts were made to organize Negro consumers. There are at least a dozen cities in the United

States in which young cooperatives are springing up over night. Negroes everywhere in America are inquiring of this new way out...

"What can Consumers' Cooperation contribute toward a solution of the problems of the Negro in America? In the first place the program of Cooperation is one of mutual self-help. It is only through self-help that any people may lift themselves permanently... Second, cooperation contributes definitely toward inter-racial good-will. Cooperatives develop best among groups who have a common economic tie. The development of cooperative credit in this country has largely been based on this hypothesis. Therefore, cooperatives develop best among racial groups. However, the principles of true cooperation will not permit the teaching of racialism, nationalism or any of the other 'isms' of selfishness... Third, Consumers' Cooperation is within the present capacity of the Negro. Cooperators start with the simple things and gradually develop toward the larger and more important things of life. Cooperation continually widens the field in which the common people's minds may function... Fourth, the moral and spiritual values must be given consideration. It is an inspiring sight to watch the new spirit that comes to a lowly people when a cooperative is developed among them and to see them realize that they have achieved for their mutual good. Former mill hands and laborers serving on Boards of Directors, managing stores, controlling finance, a new hope - this is the contribution of cooperation to the solution of a people...

"If we approach the social heritage of the Negro from the standpoint of these fundamental suggestions, the race will be able to lift itself along with the rest of America, because it will accept and respect itself, for the things that it has done for itself, all of which is in harmony with the new concept of the increased worth of humanity."

Cooperation - Poland

Warsaw. Spółdzielczy instytut naukowy. The co-operative movement in Poland. 40pp. Warsaw, The Co-operative research institute, 1936. 280.2 W26

Cooperative Insurance

Barzu, Noah. Co-operative insurance. 391pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1936. 284.6 B26

Bibliographical foot-notes.

Contains chapters on Agricultural Cooperative Insurance and an appendix, Chronology of Co-operative Insurance Institutions.

Cooperative Marketing

Herrmann, O. W. Cooperative cotton marketing in the United States. 32pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., [November 1936] (Pan American union. Division of agricultural cooperation. Series on cooperatives no. 3) 150.9 C78 no.3

Nourse, Edwin Griswold. The philosophy of co-operative marketing. 16pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. [April 1936] (Pan American union. Division of agricultural cooperation. Series on cooperatives no. 1) 150.9 C78

Stokdyk, Ellis Adolph. Marketing California's fruits cooperatively. 18pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. [August 1936] (Pan American union. Division of agricultural cooperation. Series on cooperatives no. 2) 150.9 C78 no.2.
Bibliography, p. 18

Contract Markets - Commodities

Russell, Alfred Lovell. Contract markets for commodities. 120pp. New York, Russell's commercial news, inc. [1936] 284 R91 1936

"The 1936 edition of 'Contract Markets for Commodities' outlines in later sections the efforts made to control prices and supplies by combinations of producers and by actions of the government. The efforts to limit supplies and control prices have been of considerable effect. The most gigantic efforts have been made in the United States. The cost of the different operations has been staggering and in the end tax payers and consumers are paying the bills.

"The future markets have been a direct outgrowth of business conditions. When most successful, they have been used to the greatest extent by merchants, manufacturers, importers and exporters. When not used by the handlers of the actual, efforts to establish future markets have been of very limited success.

"In a free and uncontrolled market, the investor has an opportunity to invest for profit. The producer, consumer and merchant have opportunity to protect themselves through hedges against radical price changes. The banker, on account of such hedges and on account of the fact of an open market during definite hours daily when commodities can be bought and sold, is enabled to loan money more safely than in markets without the contract feature.

"An abstract is given in later sections of the Original Grain Futures Act, the Cotton Futures Act, the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, the Tobacco Act and also, of the new Commodity Exchange Act and the Soil Erosion Act.

"Knowledge of the functions of the contract markets and how they operate is most important as a help in understanding price movements in the great commodities. Growth of the contract markets has been almost coincident with the great business expansion of the United States in the last fifty years. The proved success of the original contract markets in grain and cotton, and the material help that such markets have proved to be in the merchandising of the surplus crops, have been reflected in the extension of the contract market idea into a larger number of staple commodities!"-
Foreword.

Cotton

American cotton cooperative association, New Orleans. Presenting the facts; an analysis of Senator McKellar's report on farmer owned and controlled cotton marketing associations, as developed by Senate committee investigation, Memphis, Tennessee, October 28 to November 6, 1935. 41pp. [New Orleans, 1936] 280.2729 Am3

Signed: American Cotton Cooperative Association.

Debts - Long-term - U. S.

Horton, Donald C. Long-term debts in the United States. 211pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Domestic commerce series no. 96) 157.54 D71 no. 96
Chapter 6. Farm Mortgages, pp. 106-127; Ch. 8. Federal Government, pp. 153-165; Ch. 9. State and Local Governments, pp. 166-187.
Appendix B. State Mortgage-moratorium, and Related Debt-relief Laws, pp. 193-202.

Dried Grass

Dixey, Robert Nicholas, and Askew, R. P. The production of dried grass and its cost: some preliminary observations. A paper read at the second Conference on mechanized farming at Oxford, January 1937. 14pp. [Oxford, The Alden press, 1937]

"The figures which we have been considering are, perhaps, rather higher than some of us had hoped to find, and to that extent they are disappointing. But it must be remembered that grass-drying is still in its early stages, and experience has to be paid for. Any new process must go through a pioneering stage which is bound to be relatively costly. Farmers who have incurred high costs appear to be sufficiently optimistic to hope that they will be able to reduce their costs in future.

"In passing, a word of gratitude should be addressed to those who are undertaking this pioneer work. They are producing dried grass at about £6 a ton to-day, in order that they, and the farming community with them, may learn to produce it at lower figures later on. Special thanks, we feel, are due to those farmers who have allowed us access to their records, so that other farmers may benefit from their experience."

Drought Area Land Use - Canada

Alberta. Dept. of agriculture. Committee on drought area problems. A report on the rehabilitation of the dry areas of Alberta and crop insurance, 1935-1936. Published under the direction of Hon. W. N. Chant, minister of agriculture. 80pp. Edmonton, Printed by A. Shnitka, king's printer, 1936. 281.131 A13

Bibliography, pp. 59-80.

"From the information presented in this report, it is obvious that any one of three courses are open to the Alberta people. First, to embark on a scheme of state co-operative crop insurance; second, to initiate some sort of planned production control programme in conjunction with the other provinces of Canada, similar to the United States' AAA programme, for the purpose of using its crop insurance features; and third, the launching of a province-wide system of farm storage to carry supplies over from one year to the next.

"If the crop insurance plan is followed, it would seem more practicable to cover all crop hazards beyond the farmers' control than to single out drought or any other specified hazard. This eliminates the problem of trying to determine to what extent crop failure, when it occurs, is due to a stipulated meteorologic or other natural hazard and limits the problem

to one of ascertaining what yield or income (yield times price) was actually obtained, and whether or not the grower himself had done his part in a proper way. On this plan, which amounts in effect to guaranteeing a minimum return either in yield or in value, the guarantee should be decidedly moderate in order to remove as far as possible all undue reliance upon it, and also with the view of keeping the premium moderate. Six or eight bushels of wheat or its equivalent in other crops or, if the guarantee is in dollars, not more than \$5.00 or \$6.00 per acre should be the outside limit of insurance.

"The lower the guarantee per acre, the fewer insurance losses to be compensated for, and the smaller the margin to be made up in cases where indemnity is due.

"The second proposal could not be carried out by a single province but might be initiated on a Dominion-wide basis, possibly using such facilities as the Canadian Wheat Board. Such a plan would make for a planned production as long as sufficient safeguards were introduced to prevent an expansion of acreage. These safeguards are provided through the feature which necessitates the signing of a contract agreeing to abide by the acreage allotment before becoming eligible for crop-income benefits. The scheme would provide income based on the average of past performance. The plan might be financed by a processing tax, as in the United States, having in mind that a much smaller percentage of Canada's wheat is processed within Canada than is the case in the United States.

"The third and last plan of sealed farm storage is within the power of the province to initiate without dependence on outside agencies providing a loaning organization is set up which would loan money on the security of storage certificates. This plan if adopted even on a small scale, would make it possible in the dry areas from one year to the next at a very moderate cost, and would in all probability, be much cheaper for the government than the present plan of shipping in seed and feed relief. Another advantage of this plan which should not be lost sight of, is its usefulness as a means of reducing the wheat surplus. There is no question but what much more wheat would have been used in the last few years if it had been actually available on the farms in the dry areas instead of having to be shipped in.

"Although it is possible for the province to initiate a farm storage plan which would provide a measure of crop insurance and would reduce the cost of relief it is undoubtedly true that the scheme would be more effective as part of a national wheat program." - Conclusions.

Economic Conditions - French West Africa

Baillaud, Émile. L'organisation économique de l'Afrique Occidentale Française; notes de voyage. 72pp. Marseille, Institut colonial, 1936. 280.19 B15

This is an account of agricultural economic conditions in French West Africa as observed by the author. Production of agricultural products, livestock raising and the influence on them of colonization, labor, transportation, the work of the societies for promoting and aiding agricultural production and marketing, price control, agricultural credit and scientific agricultural organization are briefly discussed.

Economic Theories

Huberman, Leo. Man's worldly goods; the story of the wealth of nations. 349pp.
New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1936. 280 H862

Bibliography, pp. 333-343.

"This book has a double purpose. It is an attempt to explain history by economic theory, and economic theory by history. This tie-up is important - and necessary. The teaching of history suffers when too little attention is paid to its economic aspect; and economic theory is dreary when it is divorced from its historical background. The 'dismal science' will remain dismal so long as it is taught and studied in a historical vacuum. Ricardo's law of rent, by itself, is difficult and dull. But place it in its historical context, see it as one battle in the struggle between landlord and industrialist in the England of the early nineteenth century, and it becomes exciting and meaningful.

"The book does not claim to be comprehensive. It is neither an economic history nor a history of economic thought - but a bit of both. It tries to explain, in terms of the development of economic institutions, why certain doctrines arose when they did, how they originated in the very fabric of social life, and how they were developed, modified, and overthrown when the pattern of that fabric was changed." - Author's preface.

Economics

Kiekhofer, William Henry. Economic principles, problems, and policies.
955pp. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century company, incorporated
[1936] (The Century studies in economics) 280 K54

The extracts below have been taken from a review of this volume by John Ise of the University of Kansas published in the American Economic Review for March 1937 (pp.114-115)

"In his arrangement of material, the author follows a rather unusual scheme, dividing the book into six parts: production, exchange, value and price - including distribution - consumption and saving, government income and expenditures, and economic policies and politics. The chapters on price changes and business cycles follow those on distribution, while those on economic policies and politics cover government intervention in the various economic fields. It seems to be a clear and satisfactory arrangement, as worked out by the author.

"More definitely than almost any other American economist, Professor Kiekhofer follows Marshall in his treatment of value and distribution... His discussion of value and distribution seems to the reviewer one of the ablest that has appeared since Marshall...

"Professor Kiekhofer is of course no radical, but he approaches all questions in a fine spirit of liberalism. He sees, for instance, that economic power is becoming highly concentrated, and that it is more difficult for men to advance from one class to another; that great corporations do not fit the assumptions of a capitalist society; that government operation of public utilities is not necessarily inefficient; that Russian communism is 'well on the road toward realizing its own

ultimate objectives.' And he expresses his views courageously, yet with such reasonableness that the most patriotic defender of the sacred status quo could hardly take offense.

"With all its fine liberalism, Economic Principles, Problems and Policies, like almost all textbooks in economics, seems to the reviewer to devote insufficient attention to other kinds of economic systems. Socialism is accorded considerable space, and is treated with sympathetic understanding, yet the experience of the Scandinavian countries with coöperation and government intervention is not mentioned. Surely Russian communism and fascism should be worth more than two or three pages each, and probably fascism does not arise fundamentally as a movement to 'restore order,' as the author suggests, but as the last stand of the property-owning classes, where capitalism fails to function satisfactorily... Even in America, the drift toward fascism is so strong that if the study of economics is restricted almost entirely to competitive capitalism, students will be ill prepared to meet some of the critical problems that lie ahead...

"With its carefully considered and reasoned doctrine, and its clear and interesting style, it will rank very high among American texts in economics."

Education - Farm Owners and Tenants

Allred, Charles Ernest and Raskopf, Benjamin D. Education of farm owners and tenants in Tennessee. 40pp., mimeogr. Knoxville, Tenn., January 15, 1937. ([U. S. Works progress administration. Cooperative plan of rural research] Monograph no. 25) 173.2 W89Co no. 25

Bibliography, p. 38.

Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Department, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

"The educational status of farm operators in different areas of Tennessee varies considerably in surveys made but a few years apart. This variation is probably due to differences in the ability of counties to finance education, to urban influences, and mobility of farm operators; also possibly in some cases to differences in methods of securing the data.

"In almost all of the 22 counties studied, over three-fourths of the white farm operators have not attended high school...

"In practically every farm survey the educational status of white farm owners is higher than that of white farm tenants. The reverse appears to be true among Negroes, farm tenants being better schooled than owners.

"Farm operators under 44 years of age have better education than those who are 45 years of age or older. This is true for both white and Negro owners and tenants."

Farm Credit Administration

Gardner, Chastina. Periodicals issued by farmers' marketing and purchasing associations. 16pp. [Washington, D. C., March 1937] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Research service and educational series. Miscellaneous report no. 5 (Revised)) 166.3 M68 no. 5, Rev.

- Goss, Albert S. "Let's get out of debt." An address... before the annual meeting of the National grange, Columbus, Ohio, November 17, 1936. 18pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular A-9) 166.2 C4922 no.9
- Knapp, Joseph G. Theory and history of cooperative purchasing by farmers. 20pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C., 1937] 166.3 T34
Address before the Kansas Agricultural Convention, Topeka, January 15, 1937.
- Mann, L. B. Western cattle and sheep areas described for the use of cooperative marketing and credit associations. 101pp. Washington, D. C. [U. S. Govt. print. off.] September 1936. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Circular no. C-103) 166.2 C4923
- Rasmussen, Marius Peter. Use of motor trucks by cooperative associations and others in marketing fruits and vegetables. 23pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C.] December 1936. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Miscellaneous report no. 10) 166.3 M68 no.10
- Ratcliffe, Harry E. Farmers' grain elevators and warehouses in the Pacific northwest, intermountain states and western Montana, 1934-35. 17pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D.C.] August 1936. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Miscellaneous report no. 8) 166.3 M68 no.8
- Robinson, James L. Economic information on the use of ... Farm credit. 50pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1936] 166.3 Ec7
In cooperation with the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
- Spencer, Leland. The surplus problem in the northeastern milksheds. 48pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C., August 1936] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division, Miscellaneous report no. 9) 166.3 M68 no.9
"In cooperation with New York State College of Agriculture, and Pennsylvania State College."
- U. S. Farm credit administration. The federal intermediate credit banks. 17pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937] (Its Circular no. 7, revised January 1937) 166.2 C49 no.7 1937

Farm Income - Texas

Texas. University. Bureau of business research. Farm cash income in Texas, 1927-1936 (preliminary report) By F. A. Buechel, assistant director. 59pp., mimeogr. Austin, Tex., Bureau of business research, The University of Texas, 1936. 284.3 T31F

"The situation regarding current and longer term prospects for farm cash income in Texas may be briefly summarized as follows.

"In those districts in which cotton has hitherto been the dominant source of farm cash income, either there will have to be important increases both in production and price of cotton or important readjustments will need to be made in agricultural practices, if those areas

are to reattain their former cash income...

"In those districts in which livestock and livestock products are important as sources of farm cash income... those with livestock supplemented with cereals such as wheat in district 1-N and rice in district 9, and those with income from livestock supplemented with income from fruits and vegetables as district 10, the prospects of farm cash income both immediate and for the longer term are the best since 1929.

"Finally, it should be pointed out that the farmers real purchasing power has been increasing more rapidly during the past three years than his increase in cash income. The reasons for the sharper increase in purchasing power than in cash income are that the farmer's debt burden has been lightened considerably in recent years, mortgage payments have been reduced, and prices of commodities the farmer buys have advanced at a much slower rate than the prices for farm products. Data now available are insufficient to make quantitative adjustments for those factors, and it is, therefore, not possible to arrive at estimates of the trend of farm buying power at this time." - Conclusions.

Farm Mortgages

Mortgage bankers association of America. 1936 year book. 278pp. Chicago, Ill. [1936] 284.9 M84

Partial contents: Successful methods used in selling farms, by Neely Bowen, pp. 82-106; The future of the farm mortgage business, by E. H. Lougee, pp. 188-199.

Farm Profits - England

Henderson, R. Financial results on certain Devon and Cornish farms for the year 1934/35. 14pp. mimeogr. [Newton Abbot, Devon] Dec. 1936. (Seale-Hayne agricultural college, Newton Abbot, Devon. Dept. of economics. Farmers' report no. 12) 281.9 Se 1 no. 12

"Farming is such a diversified industry that even in periods of prosperity there are farmers whom profits avoid, and yet during periods of acute and continued depression there are farmers who do relatively well.

"During the farming year (1934/35) considered in this report, the accounts of 91 farmers covering 20,025 acres were available for analysis...

"To discuss profitability per farm is misleading, and therefore the profit or loss has been calculated per 100 acres, and the following table sets out the average profit or loss per 100 acres for each group of farms over a period of four years...

"The most important thing in farming is the net amount left to share between the human factors of production, after all other expenses have been met. It is this net output or net amount which determines the prosperity or otherwise of farming. The human factors of production are (1) the landlord who claims his share in the form of rent; (2) society which claims its share in the form of rates; (3) labour whose share is that amount distributed as wages; and (4) the farmer who retains any balance after the claims of the first three factors have

been satisfied. The first three claims are more or less fixed in advance so that if the net output is insufficient to cover them, the deficiency has to be made good by the farmer...

"It is evident from the figures that with the exception of Group I the net distributable income was greatest for those groups with the smallest average size of farm. Group VI had almost twice as much to distribute as the next highest (Group I) and about three times as much as some of the other groups."

Farm Youth

Duthié, Mary Eva. 4-H club work in the life of rural youth. 124pp., mimeogr. Chicago [1936] 275.2 D95

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Wisconsin.

Bibliography, pp. 120-124.

Distributed by National Committee on Boys and Girls club work, 56 East Congress Street, Chicago.

"The purpose of this study was to discover the effects of the experience in this organization [of 4-H clubs] upon the social behavior of its members." Following an introduction, chapters are given on selection of 4-H club members, the place of 4-H in the organization experience of rural adolescents, the effect of 4-H experience, and the values of 4-H for rural young people.

Farmers' and Farm Laborers' Strikes and Riots

American civil liberties union. The struggle for civil liberty on the land; the story of the recent struggles of land-owning farmers, of share-croppers, tenants and farm laborers for the right to organize, strike and picket. 47pp. New York city, American civil liberties union [1936?] 283 Am36

Based on a larger manuscript written by Louis M. Hacker. - p.[3]

Contents: Economic and social significance; The struggles of the land-owning farmers; The farm laborers' efforts to organize; The southern share-croppers organize; and What is to be done for farmers' rights?

Food and Health

Standing joint committee of industrial women's organisations. Nutrition and food supplies. 33pp. London, The Labour party [1936] 389 St22

"Prepared by the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, which is the Labour party's advisory committee on women's questions, as a report to the National Conference of Labour Women, Swansea, May, 1936." - p. [34]

"The Labour Party has an excellent policy for long-term planning of food production and imports. We would urge the Party to give attention to a further elaboration of its policy in relation to present knowledge of Nutrition, with a view to ensuring adequate consumption by the whole population of body-building and protective foods. We suggest the following points for consideration:

"1. A scheme for the provision of milk for mothers and children on the lines suggested above. 2. The planning of increased home production of essential health foods - milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables, dairy produce, meat, fish. 3. In giving effect to the Party's marketing policy, with its plans for Import Boards and Commodity Boards to regulate supplies, the foodstuffs mentioned above should be dealt with first. 4. Investigation of marketing costs with a view to cutting out unnecessary costs and processes, and securing the most economical distribution of food. 5. While income standards of certain sections are still below a proper level, consideration should be given to the best temporary measures to ensure that those sections have adequate food - e. g., through the social services, or by means of subsidies from exchequer to supply food at cheap prices.

"If the foregoing proposals were carried into operation, there would follow a substantial improvement in the health and physique of the people. It is idle to expect an eager and virile race of citizens on a basis of malnutrition and disease... The financial cost might be regarded by some as large, but the continued drain of malnutrition on the health and vitality of the nation represents not only an enormously heavy financial cost in coping with preventable disease, but an irreparable social loss, which the nation cannot afford."

Food - Early Greece

Vickery, Kenton Frank. Food in early Greece. 97pp., [Urbana, Ill.] The University of Illinois, 1936. (Illinois studies in the social sciences. v. 20, no. 3) 389 V66

On cover: University of Illinois bulletin v. 34, no. 7

Bibliography, pp. 90-92.

The extract which follows has been taken from the author's preface:

"The title of this study, Food in Early Greece, requires, perhaps, some explanation. The expression Early Greece refers, chronologically, to the time previous to the end of the Bronze Age and, geographically, to mainland Greece, Macedonia, the Troad, Crete, and the other Aegean islands. In the almost complete absence of literary records, I have based my work largely on archaeological evidence, and to a lesser extent on that of language."

Foreign Policy - Great Britain

Hutton, Graham. Is it peace? A study in foreign affairs. 364pp. London, Duckworth [1936] 280 H971s

Bibliography, pp. 357-361.

"This searching book is an attempt to floodlight the darkness immediately ahead of us in the autumn of 1936, in the hope that the shape of the future may loom out as the light catches this or that surface or angle. Mr. Hutton's method is to focus on his target a vast number of converging beams, and he has been wonderfully deft in the placing of his searchlights. In dealing with a problem of this magnitude, within a book of this compass, selection is of the essence of the undertaking;

and it is here that Mr. Hutton gives his first proof of his mastery of his subject; for his searchlight emplacements have been extraordinarily well chosen.

"In the middle, and longest, of the three parts of the book, the arrangement is geographical, and the author looks at his problem from a number of different local standpoints, ranging from the Far East, through the different provinces of Europe, to the British Commonwealth...

"It would, however, give an inadequate idea of the book to describe it merely as a concentration of particular lights upon a general problem; for there are aspects of the problem which can only be treated in a general way, and Mr. Hutton deals with these in Part Three, which is in some ways the core, as it is certainly the climax, of his argument. Here he is dealing with the present crisis of Western civilisation, and he rightly digs down below the economic surface, through the political sub-soil, to the spiritual depths. In this part he is really asking his own countrymen to look at themselves in the light in which they are shown up by their foreign policy - or lack of foreign policy - since the last war, and particularly during the five years." *Economist* (London) v. 125, no.4867, Dec. 5, 1936, p. 470.

Forest Economics

Social science research council. Bulletin no. 24. A survey of research in forest economics; a report prepared under the direction of the Committee on social and economic research in agriculture, by the Sub-committee on scope and status of research in forest economics. 52pp. September, 1936. New York 1936. 281.29 Sol no.24

W. N. Sparhawk of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, is the author of this report.

"For the purpose of this survey forest economics has been regarded as covering the entire range of economic and social problems involved in the production and utilization of forest resources, including all of the various commodities derived from forest land and all of the services rendered by forests. Thus, broadly considered, it clearly passes beyond the strict confines of economics into the domain of some of the other social sciences. This is essential because of the difficulty in separating the economic and social ramifications in a field such as forestry where both objectives are usually present.

"The present report is devoted largely to outlining in some detail the scope of the field needing investigation, and to indicating briefly the sort of work that has been done in the past. A critical analysis or evaluation of this work has not been attempted. Suffice it to say that the major portion has consisted of fact-finding investigations, largely statistical in character, and relatively little of economic analysis and interpretation. This statement should not be understood as disparaging the value of such investigations, which are absolutely essential as a foundation for more intensive economics research."

Housing - Farm - Tennessee

Allred, Charles Ernest, and Hendrix, William E. Farm housing in Tennessee, with regional comparisons. 45pp., mimeogr. Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1937. ([U. S. Works progress administration. Cooperative plan of rural research] Monograph no. 26) 173.2 W89Co no.26

"Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Department, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee."

"The purpose of this study is to present in graphic fashion the status of farm housing in the various regions of Tennessee. Principal sources of data used are (1) Bureau of the Census data, and (2) the 28,001 schedules secured in the farm housing survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service and Civil Works Administration, in nine representative Tennessee counties." - Introduction.

Industry Control

Burns, Arthur Robert. The decline of competition; a study of the evolution of American industry. 619pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1936. 284.3 B93

Published under the auspices of the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences.

Bibliography, pp. 591-604.

"The rise of the 'heavy industries,' changes in methods of selling, and the widening use of corporate forms of business organization are bringing, if they have not already brought, the era of competitive capitalism to a close. These changes have swept across the industrial scene in America with remarkable speed since the closing years of the nineteenth century. Yet there has been astonishingly little analysis of their significance. Much has been written of the history of individual pools and trusts, and accusing fingers have been pointed at the increasing concentration of control over industry. This literature is founded upon naive conceptions of 'competition' and 'monopoly' and unreal assumptions concerning the possibility of reviving the competitive market. It has been too much concerned with judicial efforts to apply the anti-trust laws and too little with the underlying forces making for change and with the consequences of the manner in which they have been transforming the industrial system. On the other hand, the increasing practical importance of monopoly has been recognized in recent attempts to reconstruct economic theory in terms of 'imperfect' or 'monopolistic' competition. This literature, still very young, is, however, written in terms of high abstraction. I have endeavored in the present work to throw a fragile bridge across the wide gulf between these abstractions and the realities which they must finally comprehend.

"Commencing with the data available concerning the industries in which change has been most notable, I have sought to specify the causes underlying changes in market conditions and to draw conclusions concerning the manner in which the contemporary quasi-competitive, quasi-monopolistic industrial system is operating. The history of the National Recovery Administration not only revealed the extent of the transformation of the market

and the vigor of the forces making for change; it also uncovered our unreadiness to control these forces and even more completely our failure to realize the issues at stake. I have, therefore, also tried to set out the far-reaching implications of any social control. As no satisfactory social control will be possible until we are ready to make a clear, deliberate, but exceedingly difficult selection of objectives, I have tried to set out the nature of the available choices, but I have attempted no more than a very general discussion of the means of control." - Author's preface.

Institute of Pacific Relations - American Council Papers

Gayer, Arthur D. Public works and unemployment relief in the United States. 44pp. New York, American council, Institute of Pacific relations, 1936. (Institute of Pacific relations. American council. American council papers no. 4) 280.9 In782A no.4

"Prepared for the sixth International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to be held at Yosemite, California, August 15 to 29, 1936."

Kreps, Theodore J. Business and government under the National recovery administration. 46pp. New York, American council, Institute of Pacific relations, 1936. (Institute of Pacific relations. American council. American council papers no. 1) 280.9 In782A no.1

"Prepared for the sixth International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to be held at Yosemite, California, August 15 to 29, 1936."

Lockwood, William W., Jr. The foreign trade policy of the United States. 58pp. New York, American council, Institute of Pacific relations, 1936. (Institute of Pacific relations. American council. American council papers no. 5) 280.9 In782A no.5

"Prepared for the sixth International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to be held at Yosemite, California, August 15 to 29, 1936."

Newcomb, Robinson. How the NRA worked. 34pp. New York, American council, Institute of Pacific relations, 1936. (Institute of Pacific relations. American council. American council papers, no. 2) 280.9 In782A no.2

"Prepared for the sixth International conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to be held at Yosemite, California, August 15 to 29, 1936."

Kansas

Clark, Carroll D., and Roberts, Roy L. People of Kansas; a demographic and sociological study... With a foreword by William Allen White. A publication of the Kansas State planning board. 272pp. Topeka, Kans. [1936] 280.7 K13Pe

"The People of Kansas,' a demographic and sociological study of the State by Carroll D. Clark and Roy L. Roberts, is the type of monograph which, if repeated for each state in the Union, would provide an exceedingly valuable picture of the original settlement, historic development,

present population, and social problems of the various sections of the Nation. The monograph is presented in fourteen chapters with a rather elaborate appendix. It analyses the population and social problems of Kansas in terms of the ecology and historic development and their present status.

"The first seven chapters relate population factors to such other factors as climate, rainfall, homestead experience, and industrial development. Chapter 2, on 'Land and Climate', is the type of thing that should be done for every State and region of the Nation. Chapter 3, on the 'Process of Settlement', is of especial value at a time when the western area of the State, part of the so-called 'Dust Bowl', is in the throes of another major population cycle such as occurred in this same area in the decade of the nineties.

"Chapter 4, on the 'Analysis of Growth and Distribution', of population is exceedingly interesting when related to the climatological data presented elsewhere in the monograph. Chapter 5, on 'Racial and National Origins of Kansas Population', is of less specific interest, but is essential to the complete story of the document. Chapter 6, on 'Changes in Interstate Migrations', is one of the most interesting chapters of the book because the State of Kansas, like other Great Plains States, has always been an area of great population turnover. Chapter 7, on the 'Trend of Urban Growth', is of interest because Kansas is primarily a rural State, and this chapter shows that urban growth has been pretty well confined to certain sections of the State and has thus altered the percent distribution of population within various sections of the State during the last few decades.

"The next three chapters have to do with typical population data; Changing Age and Sex Composition; Birth Rates, Death Rates, and Trend of Natural Increase; and The Family and Marital Condition.

"The last four chapters are mainly interpretive and to some extent prescriptive, dealing with: Agricultural and Rural Adjustment; What is Happening to the Small Town; Other Socio-Economic Factors; and Summary and Present Outlook.

"The body of the book has 93 tables and 44 figures; the appendix contains 60 additional tables, many of them having detailed data presented on a county basis from the period of 1860 to 1930, others presenting data on the three sub-regions of the State, and still others on the topics of the fourteen chapters of the monograph." - Farm Population and Rural Life Activities, Vol. XI, No. 1, pp.5-6. January 1, 1937.

Labor, Mexican in the U. S.

Taylor, Paul S. Mexican labor in the United States: migration statistics.

IV... pp. 23-50. Berkeley, Calif., University of California press, 1934. (University of California publications in economics, v. 12, no.3) 283 T21M

"The flood tide of Mexican immigration ceased with 1929, and the ebb began in 1930. As the ebb tide in its turn is now slowing down, a review of the migration in fresher and clearer perspective is possible and opportune. To contribute to some aspects of such a survey is the purpose of the present study. It utilizes unpublished data of the Mexican Migration Service and Secretariat of Economics and Statistics, unused material

from the latest United States census, which includes for the first time a separate classification of 'Mexicans', and long-accumulated fragments of statistical and observational data.

"This is the tenth study of a series on Mexican labor in the United States projected by the Committee on Scientific Aspects of Human Migration of the Social Science Research Council, and continued by its Committee on Population." - Introduction.

Land Settlement - Dominican Republic

Besault, Lawrence de. President Trujillo; his work and the Dominican republic... An account of the career of Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, president of the Dominican republic, and the accomplishments and development of the Dominican republic under his leadership from 1930 to 1936. 344pp. [Washington, D. C.] Washington publishing company, 1936. 277.14 B46

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Chapter 10, contains an account of the reorganization of the Government agricultural colonies. Nine colonies "function under the direct control of the Secretary of State in this field" and there are also "several military agricultural colonies under the control of the commander of the national army..."

"In September, 1932, a law went into effect at the instance of President Trujillo, authorizing the executive power to deed any territory owned by the Government and susceptible to cultivation, to needy Dominicans..."

"This same law has now been amplified by the promulgation of the law of colonization, now in force, in whose second clause provision is made by which it is obligatory for lands privately owned, but uncultivated, to be colonized; this clause definitely discourages the ownership of vast stretches of unused land..."

"A new law recently promulgated provides that in each community of the Republic there shall be established an Agricultural Protective Council... charged with the direction and stimulation of all agricultural work... to carry on active propaganda for the intensification of agricultural pursuits, to aid in the solution of any problems arising regarding the use of land, such as the control and distribution of water for irrigation... This law is now being carried out with brilliant success in the province of Azua, where up to this time more than 8,000 Dominican farm workers formerly without land have been aided by the Agricultural Protective Councils to secure privately owned tracts formerly uncultivated."

Land Settlement - Switzerland

Schweizerische vereinigung für innenkolonisation und industrielle landwirtschaft. Schriften no. 47-54. 8 nos. 1934-36. 282.9 Sch9

For imprint see individual entries.

no. 47. I. Geschäftsbericht der Schweizerischen vereinigung für innenkolonisation und industrielle landwirtschaft in Zürich für 1933. II. Die ausnützung der letzten kolonisierungsmöglichkeiten in der Schweiz als dringliche gegenwartsaufgabe, von dr. Hans Bernhard. 55pp. Einsiedeln, Eberle, Kälin & cie, 1934.

The question of land settlement in Switzerland is discussed

and the need for its utilization to the utmost extent is stressed. Some of the phases described are the use of waste land and land reclamation and the establishment of small farms and subsistence holdings during the depression.

- no. 48. I. Geschäftsbericht der Schweizerischen vereinigung für innenkolonisation und industrielle landwirtschaft in Zürich für 1934. II. Aktuelle fragen der schweizerischen landwirtschaft, von dr. Hans Bernhard. 43pp. Einsiedeln, Eberle, Kälin & cie, 1935.

The condition of Swiss agriculture and some of its economic problems are discussed.

- no. 49. Die landwirtschaftliche primitivsiedlung. I. Landwirtschaftlicher teil, von dr. Hans Bernhard. II. Baulicher teil, von Marc Piccard... Hrsg. von der Geschäftsstelle der Schweizerischen vereinigung für innenkolonisation und industrielle landwirtschaft in Zürich. 21pp. Bern-Bümpliz, Benteli, 1935.

An account of land settlement in Switzerland on an economical basis both with regard to production methods and to farm buildings.

- no. 50. Il Piano di Magadino... Die magadinoebene. I. Die bisher ausgeführten und die in ausführung begriffenen meliorationsarbeiten, von dr. Hans Fluck. 2. Der heutige stand der kolonisationsfrage, von dr. Hans Bernhard. Hrsg. von der Geschäftsstelle der Schweizerischen vereinigung für innenkolonisation, und industrielle landwirtschaft in Zürich, Dufourstrasse 32, August 1935. 28pp. [n.p., 1935]

Italian and German.

An account of the work of reclamation and land settlement on the plain of Magadino.

- no. 51. Innenkolonisation und auswanderung, von dr. Hans Bernhard... Hrsg. von der Geschäftsstelle der Schweizerischen vereinigung für innenkolonisation und industrielle landwirtschaft in Zürich. 24pp. Zürich, Buchdr. AG. Gebr. Leemann & co., 1935.

"Sonderabdruck aus der "Schweizerischen zeitschrift für gemeinnützigkeit" 1935.

A discussion of Switzerland's position with regard to internal settlement as against settlement in other countries.

- no. 52. Pflanzwerke für arbeitslose als krisenhilfe... Hrsg. von der Geschäftsstelle der Schweizerischen vereinigung für innenkolonisation und industrielle landwirtschaft in Zürich, Dufourstrasse 32 dezember 1935. 23pp. [n.p], 1935]

An account of subsistence farming projects in aid of the unemployed of Baselland undertaken in 1928 and of Zürich in 1935 and proposals for their extension in Zürich.

- no. 53. I. Geschäftsbericht der Schweizerischen vereinigung für innenkolonisation und industrielle landwirtschaft in Zürich für 1935. II. Aktuelle kolonisationsprobleme, von dr. Hans Bernhard. (Sonderabdruck aus den Schweizerischen landw. monatsheften, 2. heft. XIV. jahrgang 1936) Hrsg. von der Geschäftsstelle der Schweizerischen vereinigung für innenkolonisation und industrielle landwirtschaft in Zürich... April 1936. 50pp. Bern-Bümpliz, Benteli, 1936.

The position of land settlement in Switzerland in 1935 and a discussion of some of the problems incident to its continuation.

no. 54. Das wiederansiedlungswerk beim Stausee am Etzel, von dr. Hans Bernhard. 34pp. Langnau i.E. Buchdr. Emmenthaler-Blatt a.g., 1936.

"Sonderabdruck aus den "Alpwirtschaftlichen Monatsblättern."

An account of the land settlement and improvement work in connection with the construction of the Etzel Dam in the district of Einsiedeln.

Land Tenure - China

Chen Han-Seng. Agrarian problems in southernmost China. 144pp. Shanghai, Hong Kong [etc.] Published for Lingnan university, Canton, by Kelly & Walsh, limited, 1936. 281.184 H19

In this study of agrarian problems in the province of Kwangtung the author has emphasized the part played by the social structure of a rural society on production. "If it does nothing else, this picture of a regional agrarian situation should demonstrate how futile, must be isolated 'reforms' of the marketing system, of the machinery of credit, of the techniques of production, even of the land system itself, if pursued separately without regard to the totality of influences which impinge upon the life of the farm community. Only some of the most important of these influences have here been traced, but, it is hoped, with sufficient clarity to demonstrate not only their respective direct outcomes in terms of social welfare, but also their inter-relations."

Chapter I deals with distribution of land ownership and use of the land. The peasants are classified as rich, middle, and poor peasants and a study of their land possessions in the district of Pan-yu demonstrates the disparity of land distribution. It is shown that while in the last five years the average size of all holdings has decreased, the middle peasants are losing their land faster than the other two classes.

In Chapter II the economic and political position of the collective landlords is described. The author distinguishes between a "private landlord" or individual family and the "collective landlord" or larger corporate body. The most important collective landlords are the clans. "It is safe to say... that one-half of the cultivated land in Pan-yu belongs to the clans." This land may not be sold except by common consent of the elders. Methods of increasing clan lands are outlined. It is estimated that in Kwangtung 14,700,000 mow of land are collectively owned, yielding a total rent of 147,000,000 yuan per annum of which the clans collect 126,000,000. And, while the indebtedness of the peasants is increasing at a tremendous rate, "the vast sum of clan incomes, representing the fruit of the labour of the multitudes, is quietly passing into the possession of relatively few people."

In Chapter III, The System of Tenancy, a comparison is made between the methods of leasing clan land and those under which private land is leased. Length of tenure varies on different types of land. Sometimes the land is sublet by a tenant at a higher rental than he himself pays. In some districts there are indications of permanent tenure.

The subject of Chapter IV is the rent and price of land. While there are instances of cash rent payment, payment in grain is prevalent in Kwangtung, and fixed rent is perhaps more prevalent than share rent. Ab-

sentee landlordism and the effect of increased remittances from abroad during the depression have helped to increase the price of land.

Taxation and extortion are discussed in Chapter V, trade and credit in Chapter VI and the decline of wages and the loss of labour power in Chapter VII.

"We close our survey... upon a note of misery beyond which human experience can hardly go except in times of catastrophe... The loss of labour power to the region here under review... diminishes production and impoverishes the land just as surely as do the exhaustion of the soil and the decay of the improvements on which the ancestors have toiled. For land and labour are inescapably linked... Labour power in Kwangtung today is neither utilized effectively nor treated as an export commodity: it is simply wasted."

An appendix contains 35 statistical tables.

Mass Consumption

Purdy, Frederick. Mass-consumption; consumer initiated control of production and exchange... With an introduction by Roger W. Babson. 219pp. New York, The Talisman press, 1936. 280 P97

Roger W. Babson writes in part as follows in the signed introduction.

"Our economic structure is certain of change for the better. Change is an inexorable law. Our concern is not to oppose change, but to influence it, so that the least possible damage and loss will be entailed. We thus hold to a first principle of progress - to build on proven foundations already in place.

"Wealth is at our door. We have but to find the way to get through. We know that our productive powers are capable of a larger contribution to our enjoyment of life, that unemployment is a waste, and that idle machinery spells loss. We know that senseless competition drags us down, and that poverty among large masses of the people is undermining the race and threatening its survival.

"Plans and systems pointing a way out have been brought forward, each as the only alternative to destruction. Yet each has had its weaknesses. Mass-consumption, however, relies upon, and co-ordinates with, our established structures and principles.

"I confess that I do not expect to see mass-consumption a reality within my lifetime. But it is so thoroughly sound that I regard it as the base from which our next major advance on the material side of life will be made to permanent ground...

"Mass-consumption brings forward individual planning as the alternative to national planning...

"National security lies in decentralization, both of control and of resources. The wider the distribution of these, the less vulnerable the whole. The nation's gold, its grain, its initiative, its guidance, all may wisely be lodged in a myriad of 'bins', not in one, nor in forty-eight.

"Mass-consumption is not to be mistaken as following the consumer co-operative idea. Its economies are above and beyond the co-operative technic, for it avoids stores and wholesaling. Mass-consumption gets

productive activity under way without first calling for money-spending by people who do not have money to spend. Mass-consumption brings into co-ordination the productive abilities and the needs of the unemployed and the impecunious to establish them in employment and security. Mass-consumption points a way toward the ending of business cycles and depressions...

"Fortunately in mass-consumption the other components of our economic structure are directly benefited: agriculture, manufacturing, the professions, and our financial and credit organizations. The idea is sound. Its economies are possible of realization. These economies will be the greater if the system may be so organized as to avoid needless wastes of competition.

"I feel that mass-consumption is a contribution to our economic outlook."

Milk and Dairy Products

U. S. Federal trade commission. Letter from the chairman of the Federal trade commission transmitting a report entitled "Summary report on conditions with respect to the sale and distribution of milk and dairy products." Jan. 5, 1937. 39pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. (75th Congress, 1st session. House doc. no.94) 173 F32Mi

W. A. Ayres, chairman.

"This is a summary report on the result of an investigation directed by House Concurrent Resolution No. 32, Seventy-third Congress, second session. It summarizes the facts and presents conclusions and recommendations based upon the factual data obtained during the investigation...

"This report includes a summary of the outstanding facts developed by the investigation upon which the conclusions and recommendations are based. Introduction.

Population Problems - Poland

Oberländer, Theodor. Die agrarische Überbevölkerung Polens. 118pp., 18 maps, diagrs. Berlin, Volk und reich verlag.1935. 281.177 Ob2

Bibliography, pp. 117-118.

A discussion of Poland's excessive agricultural population in relation to the productive capacity of the country and of suggested solutions of the problem.

Prices - Switzerland

Switzerland. Volkswirtschafts-departement. Commission d'étude des prix. Publication 3d, 6th-8th, 10th. 5 nos. Berne, 1929-33 284.39 Sw6
no. 3. La marge des prix dans le commerce suisse de la boucherie et de la charcuterie. 60pp. 1929.

3^{me} supplément des Rapports économiques et statistiques sociales, publiés par le Département fédéral de l'économie publique.

Bibliography, p. 60

A study of prices of meat and meat products.

- no. 6. La formation des prix du café en Suisse. 72pp. 1931.
 10^{me} supplément de La Vie Économique; revue mensuelle publiée
 par le Département fédéral de l'économie publique.
 An account of Switzerland's coffee trade, and an analysis of
 prices and price formation and regulation. An appendix deals
 with the situation in Brazil.
- no. 7. Les frais de production et la formation des prix du vin en
 Suisse. 86pp. 1931.
 11^{me} supplément de La Vie Économique; revue mensuelle publiée
 par le Département fédéral de l'économie publique.
 Cost of production and wholesale and retail prices of wine in
 Switzerland.
- no. 8. L'économie sucrière de la Suisse. 67pp. 1932.
 13^{me} supplément de La Vie Économique; revue mensuelle publiée
 par le Département fédéral de l'économie publique.
 An account of Switzerland's production and consumption of and
 trade in sugar, with a section on prices.
- no. 10. Contribution à l'étude du problème des grands magasins; rapport
 de la Commission fédérale d'étude des prix au Département fédéral
 de l'économie publique. 58pp. 1933.
 17^{me} supplément de La Vie Économique; revue mensuelle publiée
 par le Département fédéral de l'économie publique.
 A study of the functions and business methods of the large trading
 concerns in Switzerland.

Public Finance

Viti de Marco, Antonio de, marchese. First principles of public finance...
 Translated from the Italian by Edith Pavlo Marget. 435pp. London, J.
 Cape [1936] 284.5 V83

Bibliography of the principal writings of Antonio De Viti de Marco
 [prepared by Luigi Einaudi]" pp.431-434.

Some extracts from a review of this volume which appeared in The
 Economist (London) Nov. 28, 1936 (pp. 414-415), are given below:

"This translation, based on the 1934 edition of Professor De Viti De
 Marco's 'Principii di economia finanziaria,' will be widely welcomed by
 English-speaking economists. Professor De Viti is less well-known in
 England than the other members of the group with which he was associated -
 Pareto, Pantaleoni and Barone - but in the field of public finance his pre-
 eminence has long been recognized.

"Liberal economists have often been accused of under-estimating the
 importance of the State in economic affairs, and the politicians who fol-
 low their teachings have even now not entirely abandoned the view that
 the best financial policy is to allow money to fructify in the pockets
 of private individuals. Professor De Viti's great merit is that he recog-
 nises that the expenditures of the State should be subjected to the same
 kinds of economic tests as those of individuals or companies, and that
 there can be a true theory of public finance dealing with public goods,
 analogous to the general body of economic theory which deals with private
 goods.

"For the interpretation of the facts, however, certain assumptions are necessary about the ends which the State has in view. The two limiting hypotheses which the author uses are those of the co-operative State in which all consumers are also producers, and the monopolistic State run in the interests of a group of individuals. A given system of taxation can, therefore, only be judged good or bad with reference to the general objects of public policy...

"This approach makes possible an examination of the theory of direct taxation without recourse to the assumptions about absolute 'utility' which are often used. It may be assumed, for example, that each citizen obtains services from the State the value of which is proportional to his income; but this will not justify proportional taxation, since the State, being a monopolist, may rightly prefer to charge discriminating prices for its services. On the other hand - so Professor De Viti argues - there is no justification for basing progressive taxation on the ground that the utility of incomes decreases as incomes increase, since the utilities of different incomes are not in his opinion comparable. The justification of progressive taxation is political, and its aim is to equalise the distribution of wealth.

"For the author, then, the theory of public finance is fundamentally that of analysing the consequences of particular forms of taxation, public loans, and ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, together with the allied problem of deciding on the pricing policies of public and semi-public concerns. This analysis is a brilliant piece of coherent reasoning. Problems of tax incidence and shifting, which were discussed often in isolation by Marshall and Edgeworth, are here fitted into a general theoretical framework. Professor De Viti may not have said the last word on these matters, but all attempts at further analysis will have to take his work as a starting point."

Relief - North Carolina

North Carolina. Emergency relief administration. Emergency relief in North Carolina; a record of the development and the activities of the North Carolina Emergency relief administration 1932-1935... Edited by J. S. Kirk, Walter A. Cutter, Thomas W. Morse. 544pp. [Raleigh, N. C.] 1936. 283 N81

"Final report... covering the period from August 8, 1933, to December 5, 1935... Included... is a brief summary of the preceding administration under Doctor Fred W. Morrison, State Director of the Governor's office of relief... October, 1932, to August 8, 1933." - Letter of Transmittal.

Contains among much else of interest a report of the Rural Rehabilitation Work of the Emergency Relief Administration (pp. 281-315) including A Plan for the rehabilitation of tenant farmers in eastern North Carolina, by Dr. Roy M. Brown.

Another item of interest is a description of rural rehabilitation farm colonies including Beale Johnson Farm Colony, Magnolia Farm and Tillery Farm Colony (pp. 299-305)

Rural Electrification

U. S. Rural electrification administration. Annual report, 1st May 11, 1935 - 1936. Mimeogr. Washington, D. C. [1937] 173.2 R88A

"In 1936 we witnessed the most spectacular increase of rural electrification in the history of the United States. Over 25,000 miles of rural electric lines were constructed and over 110,000 farms received electric service for the first time...

"As of December 31, 1936, 218 allotments totaling \$43,737,779 had been made for rural electrification projects in 37 states and Alaska. Construction was pending, in progress, or completed on 94 of these projects, and farm homes on 28 of them were receiving electric service over the new lines.

"The Rural Electrification Administration is proving a powerful stimulant to construction by private capital and it is anticipated that public and private financing in 1937 will bring the comfort and convenience of electricity to over one hundred thousand rural homes."

Rural Reconstruction - China

Ho, Franklin L. Rural economic reconstruction in China... China institute of Pacific relations. 59pp. [Tientsin, China, Printed at Chihli press] 1936. 281.18 H65

Preliminary paper prepared for the sixth conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Yosemite, California, August 15-29, 1936.

"The rapid decline of the Chinese countryside, especially during recent years, has called forth a nation-wide movement for rural reconstruction, of which the economic aspects above all others have assumed great prominence. The attempts towards rural economic reconstruction were at first made by private organizations as a by-product of famine prevention, but since the establishment of the Kuomintang regime in 1927 government enterprises in this direction have become more important both in the fields of activities and in their magnitude...

"The more important [measures for rural economic rehabilitation] include water conservancy and afforestation, road construction, agricultural improvement and extension, cooperative organization, and reform in land tenure and taxation. In each of these five fields, promising beginning has been made for future development, but problems are not lacking which require immediate consideration before the reconstruction work in these fields can be placed on a sound basis. These, in brief, embrace co-ordination of various agencies engaged in China's rural economic reconstruction, the provision of adequate technical training for the field staff of both junior and senior grade, and allocation of sufficient financial resources for the projects contemplated in each of these fields." - Conclusions.

Statistics

Mauldon, Frank Richard Edward. The use and abuse of statistics; with special reference to Australian economic statistics. 52pp. Melbourne, Melbourne university commerce students' society, 1933. 251 M44

The chapter headings are as follows: The Virtues and Vices of Statis-

tics; Tools of the Statistician; Australian Economic Statistics; Statistics of the Nation's Growth and Business; Statistics of the Nation's Purse; Statistics of Work and Wages; Statistics as an Aid to Foresight and Forecasting; and Statistics and Economic Thought in the United States.

Sugar

Bezençon, Bernard. Étude économique de la question des sucres en France et dans divers pays producteurs. 94pp. Bruxelles, 1936. 281.366 B46
Thèse - Université de Fribourg.
Bibliography, pp. [93]-94.

This is the story of sugar in Europe and especially in France, the economic forces that have influenced its production and those that have affected the international trade in sugar, international agreements, tariffs, bounties, consumption taxes and cartellization, etc.

Tax Exemption - Homesteads

Utah. Investigating committee of Utah governmental units. Report of the sub-committees on the homestead exemption proposal and taxation. October 1936. 163 pp. [Salt Lake City?] 1936. 284.5 Ut13R

This report shows by tables and charts the losses due to the proposed \$2000 exemption on real property and \$300 exemption on personal property to the state, to counties, and to school districts. Under the plan considered most feasible by the Committee "homesteads would not be exempt from all taxes at first. They could not be exempted from taxes levied to retire obligations incurred prior to the passage of the exemption law." To off-set the loss of revenue the committee suggests: A. Reduction in public services; B. Economies in government, by transfer of functions, and elimination of duplicate functions; C. Replacement of loss through other sources of revenues, including increased levies on remaining valuation, increased assessment rates, revising rates and administration of present tax system, certain shifts in use of present and prospective future revenue. The economic aspects of the homestead exemption proposal are discussed and the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal are pointed out.

Taxation

Griziotti, Benvenuto. Impuestos directos y reforma impositiva; principios generales de derecho, ciencia y politica de los tributos. 264pp. Cordoba (Rep. Arg.) Impr. de la Universidad, 1927. 284.5 G882
Bibliography, pp. 257-258.

A study of direct taxes, their basic principles, functions, and results and the general principles underlying their reform. The need of new systems of taxation in a modern world is stressed.

Powell, Alden L. National taxation of state instrumentalities. 166 pp. [Urbana, Ill.] The University of Illinois, 1936. (Illinois studies in the social sciences, v. 20, no.4) 284.5 P87

University of Illinois Bulletin v. 34, no. 8. Bibliography, pp. 149-161.

"The purpose of this study is to present the legal history of the rule in American constitutional practice that the governmental instrumentalities of states and their political subdivisions are generally immune from taxation by the national government." - Preface.

Taxation - North Dakota

North Dakota. Tax survey commission. Report... to the governor and legislature. 7 nos. [Fargo? N.D.] 1936.

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no. 1. The Economic Background of Taxation in North Dakota. 37pp.

no. 2. Higher Education. 113pp.

no. 3. Public School Finance. 53pp.

no. 4. Taxation for Highway Finance. 67pp.

no. 5. Receipts and Expenditures of State and Local Governments for 1934. 53 pp. folded tables.

no. 6. A Digest of Tax Laws. 85pp.

no. 7. North Dakota's Tax System and its Administration Including a Summary of Findings and Recommendations Combined with the Thirteenth Biennial Report of the State Tax Commissioner for the Biennial Period July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1936 to the Governor and Legislature. 175pp.

Taxation of Land Value

Douglas, F. C. R. Land-value rating; theory and practice. 76pp. London, L. and V. Woolf at the Hogarth press, 1936. 284.5 D74

"The object of this work is to present a concise summary of the economic arguments in favour of the rating of land values, together with an outline of the practical means by which that proposal may be put into operation." - Preface.

Taxation of Site Value

London. County council. Rating of site values. Report of the Finance committee in pursuance of a resolution of the Council on 16th October 1934... and proceedings of the Council thereon. 28pp. London, London county council, 1936. 284.5 L84

This report presents briefly the development of the English rating systems; summarizes other studies of the rating of site values; lists former legislation providing for taxation of land values; states the effects of the taxation of site values; and concludes with the recommendation:"That the Council is of opinion that the present rating sys-

tem is inequitable in its incidence, that site value is a subject peculiarly suited to local taxation by reason of its arising from community influences including local expenditure, and that it is accordingly desirable that the present burden of local expenditure should be transferred either wholly or in part from rates to a rate on site value.

"That H. M. Government... be urged to introduce legislation at an early date to empower local authorities to levy a rate on site value.

Tennessee

Allred, Charles Ernest, and Esry, Dalson H. Soil conservation practices in actual use by farmers. Eastern highland rim, 1932-1936. 38 pp., mimeogr. Knoxville, Tenn., February 20, 1937. ([U. S. Works progress administration. Cooperative plan of rural research] Monograph no. 28])
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Allred, Charles Ernest, and Raskopf, Benjamin D. Education of farmers' wives and children in four counties of Tennessee. 43pp., mimeogr. Knoxville, Tenn., February 15, 1937. ([U. S. Works progress administration. Cooperative plan of rural research] Monograph no. 27) 173.2 W89Co no.27

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Allred, Charles Ernest, and Raskopf, Benjamin D. Relation of education to social and economic status of farmers in Tennessee. A preliminary report. 34pp., mimeogr. Knoxville, Tenn., March 1, 1937. ([U. S. Works progress administration. Cooperative plan of rural research] Monograph no. 29) 173.2 W89Co no.29

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Theories of Money, Credit, and Economic Cycles

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284 G58

A study of ancient and modern theories of money, credit, and economic cycles.

Trade - Philippines and United States

U. S. Tariff commission. Report no. 118. United States-Philippine trade. With special reference to the Philippine independence act and other recent legislation. Under the general provisions of section 332 part II, title III, Tariff act of 1930. 215pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 173 T17Rs

The following agricultural commodities are included in the Philippine

export commodities: Sugar, coconut products, tobacco and tobacco products and timber and lumber.

Trade Policy - United States

Molyneaux, Peter. The cotton South and American trade policy. 63pp. New York, National peace conference, 1936. (World affairs books, no. 17) 280.8 W89

"Since 1934... the American government has been making an effort to reform our trade policy by means of reciprocal trade agreements. It has been a slow and difficult process, but I think it may be truly said that our government has moved as rapidly in this direction as the measure of public support of this policy has made possible. This policy should be continued and expanded, but here again the measure of progress is likely to be the extent to which the policy receives the hearty support of an aroused and alert public opinion. Powerful opposition even to this policy exists, and allied with this opposition is an uninformed and even a prejudiced public opinion. This alliance must be destroyed. And it is with the destruction of this alliance that I am most concerned. I am not concerned about specific or particular measures. Let public opinion be informed and aroused with respect to the existing condition and the general direction which reform must take, and it can be depended upon to find expression in effective measures. But without an informed and aroused public opinion the best of measures will fail through lack of support. The informing and arousing of public opinion, therefore, is the most essential work to be done in the immediate future. And, as I see it, this is the most patriotic work which today challenges American leadership." - Conclusion.

U. S. S. R.

Mezhlauk, V. I. The fourth year of the second five-year plan; report delivered January 11, 1936. 66pp. Moscow, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1936. 280.179 M57

At head of title: Second session of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R.

Michael, K. Die agrarpolitik der Sowjet-Union und deren ergebnisse... Herausgegeben in verbindung mit der Wirtschaftsabteilung des Ost-Europa-instituts in Breslau. 304pp. Berlin-Leipzig, Nibelungen-verlag, 1936. (Schriften des Instituts zur wissenschaftlichen erforschung der Sowjet-Union. Herausgegeben von dr. Adolf Ehrst) 281.179 M582

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World Census of Agriculture - 1940

International institute of agriculture. The world agricultural census of 1940. Proposed standard form. 32pp. [Rome, Printing office of the Chamber of the deputies, C. Colombo, 1936] 251 In824

"It was the intention of the Institute that the World Agricultural Census of 1929-30 should be the first of a series of censuses, which would be renewed every ten years.

"With the coming Census in view, the International Institute of Agriculture esteemed it useful to call a meeting of statistical experts at which all the countries adhering to the Institute were requested to be represented. This meeting, which took place at Rome from 7 to 10 October 1936, examined several questions concerning the new Census and proposed, taking into account the experience of the first Census, certain changes in the standard form adopted in 1930. The report, which summarizes the principal conclusions reached by the meeting, is reproduced on page 7. On the basis of the suggestions brought forward, the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a revised standard form, which is now submitted for examination by the various Governments and which appears on page 13.

"A further meeting of statisticians will be held to examine and finally approve the new draft standard form and study certain questions concerning the elaboration and publication of the data; all countries interested will be requested to send representatives." - Foreword.

World Trade

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References at end of most of the chapters.

"The material contained in this volume is separated into four major divisions. That of Part I is related primarily to the background

of modern commercial development. In Part II, I have presented in some detail not only the preliminaries for the growth of the leading commercial nations but a concrete study of their present commerce. I have presented also the trade of other regions of the world, apportioning to each the attention it seemed to merit. I have devoted Part III to a study of the trade in the great staples and in other commodities, including manufactures, which now move in large quantities across national borders. Part IV contains a study of commercial facilities and the principles of international trade." - Author's preface.

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- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Soil conservation service. Library. Soil conservation literature; selected current references, v. 1, no. 1, Jan./Feb. 1937. Washington, D. C. mimeogr. 1.96 R312

Compiled from publications received in the United States Department of Agriculture Library.

The general policy of this new publication is stated in a note to readers signed by Mildred Benton, Librarian of the Soil Conservation Service as follows:

"With this issue we inaugurate the first of a series of bi-monthly compilations which we hope will prove to be a useful tool. It represents an effort to organize into readily accessible form references to data and knowledge on soil conservation and related subjects selected

from currently published material...

"It will, ... be our policy to include only what seem to be the more important references to periodical articles, books and pamphlets. Descriptive notes and abstracts will accompany most of the references and thus assist the reader to decide whether or not he needs to read the article or publication."

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

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- Recent agricultural credit developments relating to commercial banks, by Norman J. Wall. 16pp. February 1937. 1.9 Ec78R
- Revised estimates of sweet potato acreage, yield per acre and production, 1868-1923. 30pp. February 1937. 1.9 Ec71Rs
"These revisions... were combined under the direction of O. C. Stine and Joseph A. Becker. The revisions were made by C. M. Purves, D. F. Christy, Gustave Burmeister and others, with the assistance of the state statisticians in charge of the crop and livestock estimate field offices of the Bureau."
- Source of chickens raised in 1928 and 1934. 3pp. March 1937. 1.9 Ec71Sou
- Wholesale prices received by farmers for whole milk 1909-1936. 60pp. February 1937. 1.9 Ec71Who
"Collected and prepared by Ronald E. Johnson."

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)*

- Farm business facts; an interview between Lauren Soth... Morse Salisbury... and C. L. Harlan. February 15, 1937. 3pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra
- Farm business facts; an interview between Roy F. Hendrickson... and Morse Salisbury. February 24, 1937 (4pp.); March 1, 1937 (4pp.); March 15, 1937 (4pp.) 1.9 Ec7Ra
- Farm business facts; an interview between Roy F. Hendrickson...H.C.R. Stewart... and Morse Salisbury. March 10, 1937. 4pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

- 1937 agricultural conservation program - east central region. Better balanced farming. 1937. (ECR leaflet no. 101) 1.42 Ea72
ECR leaflet no. 101 has been issued for the following states: Delaware (4pp.) - Kentucky (4pp.) - Maryland (4pp.) - North Carolina (4pp.) - Tennessee (4pp.) - Virginia (4pp.) - West Virginia (4pp.)
- 1937 agricultural conservation program. East central region bulletin 101 - North Carolina. Rates and conditions of payment - classification of crops - establishment of bases - miscellaneous provisions - definitions. 16pp. January 21, 1937 (ECR-B-101-North Carolina) 1.42 Ea7B
- 1937 agricultural conservation program - north central region. Agricultural conservation - 1937. What farmers should know about the AAA program. 4pp. 1937. (NCR leaflet no. 102) 1.42 N75N
- 1937 agricultural conservation program. Southern region bulletin 102. Parts I and II. Instructions for filling out work sheets - examples. 16pp. February 13, 1937. (SR-B-102) 1.42 So8B
- 1937 agricultural conservation program - western region. Agricultural conservation... Principal features, approved soil-building practices, and rates of payment. 1937. (WR leaflet no. 102) 1.42 W52L
WR leaflet no. 102 has been issued for the following states: Arizona (8pp.) - California (12pp.) - Colorado (8pp.) - Idaho (8pp.) - Kansas (8pp.) - New Mexico (8pp.) - North Dakota (8pp.) - Oregon (8pp.) - Utah (8pp.) - Wyoming (8pp.)
- Order series - order no. 12, amendment no 1. Amendment to order no. 12, regulating the handling of milk in the Dubuque, Iowa marketing area. 2pp. (Issued by the Secretary of agriculture February 24, 1937. Effective 12:01 a.m. C.S.T., March 1, 1937) 1.4 Ad470
- Procedure for the 1937 agricultural conservation program in the north central region. 21pp. February 27, 1937. For use by committeemen. (NCR-108) 1.42 N75F

Addresses (Mimeographed)***

- Dust, soil conservation, and wheat. By George E. Farrell. 11pp. 1937. 1.94 W56Fa [no.7]
Address prepared for delivery at Farmers' meeting, Dodge City, Kansas, March 22, 1937.

* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture. Office of Information. Radio Service.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

***May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information.

The tobacco situation in relation to state compacts. Address of J. B. Hutson... before the legislature of the state of Georgia... February 23, 1937. 10pp. [1937] 1.94 T55H [no.4]

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)*

The 1937 farm program in the Northeast. By DeWitt Wing. March 15, 1937. 2pp. 1.42 N76R

Progress of the agricultural conservation program, by A. D. Stedman. February 16, 1937 (2pp.); February 25, 1937 (2pp.); March 9, 1937 (2pp.); March, 16, 1937 (2pp.) 1.94 Ad4R

Reporting to the consumer. An interview between Don Montgomery... and Morse Salisbury... March 2, 1937. 4pp. 1.94 Ad422R

Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)**

Basic elements of a national program of land reform, by L. C. Gray. (Issued by Resettlement administration. 12pp., 1937. 1 95 Ad8G [no.9]
Paper read before Conference of Southern Agriculture Workers, Nashville, Tennessee, February 3, 1937.

Land and national security, by L. C. Gray. (Issued by Resettlement administration) 8pp., 1937 1 94 Ad8G [no.10]
An address given before the Commonwealth Club of California, in San Francisco, February 19, 1937.

A land program in relation to agricultural adjustment, by Rex E. Willard. 14pp. January 1937. (Issued by Resettlement administration) 1 95 Ad8W
An address before the Agricultural Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, January 13, 1937.

Land utilization and human welfare, by Rex E. Willard. 7pp., 1937. (Issued by Resettlement administration) 1 95 Ad8W [no.2]
Address before Resettlement Conference in connection with the annual meeting of the Association of Southern Agriculture Workers, Nashville, Tennessee, February 2, 1937.

Problems of the Great Plains and possible solutions, by Rex E. Willard. (Issued by Resettlement administration) 15pp., February 1937. 1 95 Ad8W [no.3]
Address before members of the Colorado Legislature, Denver, January 26, 1937.

Recent policies designed to promote farm ownership in Denmark, by Elizabeth R. Hooker. 23pp. mimeogr. March 1937. (U. S. Resettlement administration Land utilization division. Land use planning section. Land use planning publication no.15) 1 95 L23 no.15

* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Resettlement Administration, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arkansas

White, E.D., and Gregg, V.L. Grading and marketing sour cream. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 314, rev. 7pp. Little Rock. 1936.

California

Giannini foundation of agricultural economics. Agricultural cooperative organizations in California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 56, 16pp. Berkeley. 1936?

A list of associations with addresses and commodity handled.

Colorado

Colorado cooperative crop and livestock reporting service. Colorado agricultural statistics, 1935. 137pp. Denver. 1936.

A supplement to the Colorado Year Book and issued by the Colorado State Planning Commission in cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Colorado. State planning commission. Yearbook of the state of Colorado. 1935-1936. 408pp. Denver. 1937(?)

Similar to the Yearbook formerly issued by the State Board of Immigration, which was abolished in 1935, with the exception of the crop and livestock statistics which are now published as a supplementary volume. See above.

Connecticut

Connecticut Agricultural college. The agricultural outlook for 1937. Conn. Agr. Col. Econ. Digest no.66, pp.541-548. Storrs. 1937.

Connecticut. Department of agriculture. Biennial report... for the fiscal period July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1936. 103pp. Hartford. 1936.

Partial contents: Statistical review, pp.32-33; Bureau of Markets, pp.34-55.

Georgia

Treanor, K. 1937 agricultural outlook for Georgia. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 459, 14pp. Athens. 1936.

Illinois

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station, Department of agricultural economics. Illinois farm economics, nos. 20-21, Urbana. January-February, 1937.

Partial contents: The relation of international trade agreements to incomes of dairy producers, by R.W. Bartlett, pp.93-97; Yield dependability in rating Illinois farm land, by C.L. Stewart and W.J. Wills, pp.97-99.

Iowa

Folken, H.G. County land use planning by Iowa farmers; a first approximation. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 233, 20pp. Ames. 1937.

"This report is prepared for the State Committee as a summary of the reports of County agricultural planning committees."

Hopkins, J.A. Farm organization and management in Webster county, Iowa. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 350, pp.365-408. Ames. 1936.

Schickele, R., and Norman, C.A. Farm tenure in Iowa: I. Tenancy problems and their relation to agricultural conservation. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 354, pp.163-184. Ames. 1937.

In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Wilcox, W.W., and Strand, N.V. Variability of cropping systems and yields within the eastern meat producing area of Iowa. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Series 3604, 30pp. Ames. 1936.

In cooperation with Iowa State Planning Board.

Minnesota

Johnson, E.C. Use of merchant credit by farmers. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Spec. Bull. 178, 8pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1936.

Minnesota. University. Agricultural Extension Division. Agricultural outlook and farm-family living outlook for Minnesota. 1937. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Pamph. 39, 16pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1936.

Waite, W.C., Dvoracek, D.C., and Norton, V.C. Quality of Minnesota inspected potatoes. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, no.171, pp.1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1937.

Mississippi

Mississippi. State college, Cotton marketing school. [Addresses] delivered before the Cotton marketing school, Mississippi State college, State College, Mississippi... 1936. 4 nos., mimeogr. [State College, 1936]

Contents. - Compression and concentration, by T.R. Spedden; Warehouse and insurance, T.R. Spedden; Transportation of cotton, pt. 1-2, by Frank C. Philips.

Mississippi State College, Extension service. 1937 agricultural outlook for Mississippi. Miss. State Col. Ext. Serv. 19pp. mimeogr. State College. 1936.

Missouri

Johnson, O.R. Acquiring farm ownership by payments in kind. A plan to permit tenants to buy farms through annual product payments. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 378, 12pp. Columbia. 1937.

Nebraska

Nebraska. Agricultural college, Extension service. Nebraska agricultural outlook for 1937. 25pp., mimeogr. Lincoln. Nebr. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. 1936.

New York

Anderson, W.A. Rural youth: activities, interests, and problems. II. Unmarried young men and women, 15 to 29 years of age. N.Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 661, 36pp. Ithaca. 1937.

Cunningham, L.C. Dairy-farm management. N.Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 364, 36pp. Ithaca. 1937.

"This bulletin is based on the study of farmers' experiences in the actual operation" of New York farms producing grade B milk on which about 2700 labor-income survey records were taken in the ten-year period, 1925 to 1934.

LaMont, T.E., and Williamson, P.S. Farm management for fruit growers. N.Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 355, 90pp. Ithaca. 1936.

Includes cost of producing apples and yield, prices, and returns of important apple varieties.

New York State college of agriculture and Cornell university, Agricultural experiment station. Forty-ninth annual report, 1935-36. 162pp. Ithaca. 1936.

Partial contents: Extension work in agricultural economics and farm management, pp.30-34; extension work in rural social organization, pp.56-59; projects of the Agricultural Experiment Station in agricultural economics, farm management, and rural social organization, with a list of publications and mimeographed reports, pp.63-72, 138-139.

Varney, H.R. Transportation of milk and cream to the New York market. N.Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 655, 79pp. Ithaca. 1936.

"The purpose of this study was three-fold; first, to obtain facts concerning the volume of milk and cream moving from country plants to city plants in the New York metropolitan area; the second, to ascertain how New York City's milk supply was transported from the country plants to the city, and the changes in methods of transportation that have taken place; and third, to determine the costs of hauling by truck, and some of the factors affecting these costs."

Unless otherwise stated, the data given are for the 12 months ending June 30, 1933.

North Dakota

North Dakota. Agricultural college, Agricultural extension service. North Dakota farm and home outlook for 1937. N. Dak. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 146, 16pp. Fargo. 1936.

Ohio

Moore, H.R. Semi-annual index of farm real estate values in Ohio, July 1 to December 31, 1936. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bull. 98, 6pp., Columbus. February, 1937.

In cooperation with the Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v.10, no.1. Stillwater. February 1937.

Partial contents: Rural zoning as a means of land use control in Oklahoma, by M.M. Blair, pp.2-3; Comparative tax load on adjacent farm lands in Oklahoma and surrounding states, by L.D. Melton, pp.4-7; The New York price of American cotton is closely related to prices at other future exchanges, by Trimble R. Hedges, pp.7-13; Information on soil conservation, by Peter Nelson, pp.13-15; Possibilities of cutting the profit margin through cooperative enterprises, by A.L. Larson, pp.15-17; Marketing progress of one-variety cotton in Oklahoma and other states, by C.B. Barre, pp.17-19; The agricultural situation, by T.R. Hedges, pp.21-22.

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Science serving agriculture. Report... for June 1, 1934 to June 30, 1936. 191pp. Stillwater. 1936.

Economic and social problems, pp.121-140.

South Carolina

South Carolina. Agricultural college, Extension service. Farm outlook for South Carolina, 1937. S.C. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 154, 31pp. Clemson. 1937.

Tennessee

Hendricks, H.E. A land use and soil management program for Tennessee. Tenn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Pub. 197, 24pp. Knoxville. 1936.

Utah

Thomas, W.P., and Blanch, G.T. Drainage and irrigation, soil, economic, and social conditions, Delta area, Utah. Division 3: economic conditions. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 273, 49pp. Logan. 1936.

The third of a series of four publications.

The principal source of data was from farm-management records secured from farmers in the Delta Area of Millard County for 1929, 1930, and 1931.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Agricultural Credit - Brazil

Agricultural credit bank in State of Rio de Janeiro. *Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour.* (n.s.) 138(2097):199. Feb. 11, 1937. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

It is reported from Rio de Janeiro that "according to the local press of December 30, 1936, the Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro has sanctioned a Law authorising the Executive Power to form an Agricultural Credit Bank, the headquarters of which will be in Nictheroy, the capital of that State. The capital of the Bank will be 30,000 contos of reis in bearer shares of 100 milreis each. A number of these shares will be taken by the State of Rio de Janeiro, the remainder being offered to the public."

Agricultural Credit - France

Ménars, O. Le crédit agricole en France. *L'Économiste Français* 65(1):4-5. Jan. 2, 1937. (Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9^e), France.)

A summary of the functioning of agricultural credit in France.

Agricultural Economy - Siberia

Barnes, Kathleen. The agricultural foundation of Siberia's economy. *Far East. Survey* 6(4):37-43. Feb. 17, 1937. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"A survey of Siberia's agriculture as a whole leads to the conclusion that, except for the western part, it is not of all-Union significance. Its importance in the eastern regions is mainly in providing food products for local consumption. The western section, however, is important to the general economy of the whole country, both in grain and in livestock. In industrial crops, with the exception of rice and soyabean cultivation in the Far Eastern Region, the contribution made by Siberian agriculture is small. In all the regions, improvement of agricultural technique is of importance, and it may be expected that as industrialization advances and the population of the region expands, greater areas will be brought under cultivation. A constant feature of large portions of Siberia, however, is their northern geographical location, making the introduction and development of agriculture a matter of science against nature."

Accompanied by a map entitled "Key to Agriculture in Siberia" adapted from advance sheets of the "Great Soviet Atlas of the World." Statistics of area sown to crops and head of livestock in 1935 are also given on the same page.

Agricultural Education - Denmark

Bredkjaer, N. Denmark's cultural and agricultural enlightenment. *Danish Foreign Off. Jour.* no.192, pp.1-6. January 1937. (Published by the Danish Publishing Office, Copenhagen.)

An outline of agricultural organization, education and training.

Agricultural Experiments

Gosset, W.S. Co-operation in large-scale experiments. Royal Statist. Soc. Jour. Sup. 3(2):115-122. 1936. (Published by the Royal Statistical Society, 4, Portugal St., London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

This is a discussion opened by Mr. Gosset at the meeting of the Industrial and Agricultural Research Section of the Royal Statistical Society, March 25th, 1936. It is followed on pp.122-136 by discussion by Professor Fisher, Dr. Wishart, Sir Daniel Hall, and others.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Australia and India

Ghate, B.G. Rural debt structure and adjustment in Australia and India. Indian Jour. Econ. 16(3):345-352. January 1936. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

"The object of this article is to indicate in brief the problem of rural indebtedness in Australia; to clarify the essential differences in the debt structures of the two countries; and to give a sketchy account of the Debt Adjustment scheme enforced in Australia. We do not advocate that India should copy that scheme, but desire to indicate how Indian rural indebtedness has its own peculiar difficulties and to disprove the general fallacy that rural debt is the concomitant of every agricultural economy."

Agricultural Indebtedness - Canada

Brownlee, J.E. Position created by invalidation of debt reduction act. West. Farm Leader 2(5):73. March 5, 1937. (Published in Calgary, Alberta.)

"Sensible solution would be enlistment of support of other Prairie Governments and of farm bodies in demand for more effective machinery under Federal act."

Agricultural Policies - Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay

Martinez, E. Protection of agricultural production and of the export of agricultural products in some South American countries: results of this policy. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 27(12):382E-401E. December 1936. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay are the countries whose protectionist policies are dealt with in this article. In Argentina the legislative enactments began with the Plan of Economic Policy and "were completed by the establishment of a series of organisations or representative vocational councils dealing with the entire crop and animal production of the country. These organisations are: the National Meat Council, the Council for Regulation of Wines, the Commission of Control of the Production of and Trade in Mate, the National Grain and Grain Elevators Commission, National Sugar Commission, Textile Fibres Commission, Council of Regulation of the Dairying Industry, National Oil Commission, Foodstuffs Commission and the National Cotton Council." Coffee-growing and the new direction given to agricultural production is the subject of the section on Brazil. In the

section on Uruguay measures taken for the protection of stock farming, cereal growing, and vine growing and wine making, and the law which "declared it to be compulsory to cultivate the land."

Agricultural Products - Export - Manchuria

Fedosseeff, N. Export of agricultural products. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 4(2): 14-16. Jan. 15, 1937. (Published in Harbin, Manchoukuo.)
Gives export statistics.

Agriculture - Italy

Peyret, Henry. L'agriculture italienne sous le régime fasciste. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 68(11):521-528. November 1936. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athenes, Paris, France.)

A first-hand description of agricultural conditions in Italy under the Fascist régime, with a brief account of land reclamation and improvement, agricultural syndicates and collective bargaining, and corporations and market reorganization.

Agriculture as Purchaser of Industrial Products - Germany

Die deutsche landwirtschaft als abnehmer industrieller erzeugnisse im wirtschaftsjahr 1935/36. Institut für konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 10 (5):21-22. Feb. 3, 1937. (Published in Berlin, Germany.)

Tables illustrate the importance of agriculture as a purchaser of industrial products. They show the value of agricultural production in 1935/36, and expenditures of agriculture in 1935/36 as a whole and for industrial products. About one eighth of the industrial products of the country went to agriculture.

American Statistical Association

American Statistical Association. Journal, v.32, no.197, pp.1-216. March 1937. (Published by the Association, Frederick F. Stephan, Secretary, 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

This number is devoted to the papers and reports made at the 98th annual meeting. Partial contents: Analyzing families by composition type with respect to consumption, by Day Monroe, pp.35-39; Methods of measuring variations in family expenditures, by Faith M. Williams, pp.40-46, discussion by Hazel Kyrk, pp.47-49; Measurement of effects of reciprocal trade agreements, by E. Dana Durand, pp.50-61, discussion by Frank Whitson Fetter, pp.61-64; Statistical methods in balance-of-payments estimates, by Amos E. Taylor, pp.65-74; Statistical cost curves, by Joen Dean, pp.83-89; The Athens meeting of the International Statistical Institute, by Walter F. Willcox, pp.113-118; Movements of mail-order prices, by Frederick C. Mills, pp.131-132; Improvement of government personnel, by Donald C. Riley, pp.133-134.

Art, Rural

Wood, Grant. Revolt against the city. Rural Amer. 15(2):3-7. February 1937.

(Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Among artists, Mr. Wood "stands out because of his outspoken advocacy of the need for a native rural American art. In... [this] essay he develops his ideas on this subject. This material is published by special arrangement with Frank Luther Mott, the Clio Press, Iowa City, Iowa, who holds the copyright, and who has the work available in booklet form."- The editor.

Business - Annual Reviews

The Economist. Commercial history of 1936. Economist, v.126, no.4877, 68pp. Feb. 13, 1937. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

Partial contents: Agriculture, p.4; foodstuffs, pp.33-40; vegetable oils and oilseeds, pp.42-43; cotton, pp.47-48; silk, pp.48-49; other textiles, pp.49-50.

Business Cycles

Hart, Albert Gailord. Anticipations, business planning and the cycle. Quart. Jour. Econ. 51(2):273-297. February 1937. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"Summary. I. Business plans based on anticipations, 273.-II. The optimum plan under subjective certainty, 277; its revision when anticipations change, 281; generalisation for monopolistic competition, 283. - III. Uncertainty leads to flexibility in planning, 285; capital-market uncertainty leads to 'liquidity,' 290. - IV. Breakdown of anticipations helps explain business cycles, 291." - p.273.

Canning Industry

The Canning Trade, v.59, no.28, 121pp. Feb. 15, 1937. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

This number is devoted to the annual convention, January 24-29, 1937, of the National Cannery Association, Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, and the National Food Brokers Association. Partial contents: Trade practices - fair and unfair, by Charles H. March, pp.14,16,18; What the Social Security Act means to the canning industry, by Vincent M. Miles, pp.38,40,42, 46; Some aspects of the problem of canner-grower relations, summary of address by Jesse W. Tapp, pp.54,56-57; Canner-grower relations, by Karl K. Mayer, pp.57, 60; The market situation and factors to be considered in planning for the 1937 season, by Carlos Campbell, pp. 65-66, 68.

The Canner, v.84, no.12, pt.2, Feb. 27, 1937, is also devoted to the proceedings of this convention.

Consumer Movement and the Farmer

Montgomery, Donald E. The consumer movement and the farmer. Rural Amer. 15(2):11-14. February 1937.

"A paper read before the Association of Land Grant Colleges at Houston, Texas."

Cooperation

Cooperative Journal v.11, no.1, pp.1-40. January-February 1937. (Published at 1731 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The "1937 Bluebook: Issue of the National Cooperative Council."

Contents: Democracy, agriculture and unemployment, by John D. Miller, pp.1-8 (address at the opening of the annual meeting of the organization on January 7, 1937); Officers of the Council, 1937, p.9; Executive Committee, 1937, p.9; Board of Directors, 1937, p.10; The scope of the Council, pp.11-12; Resolutions, 1937, pp.13-18; The status of agricultural cooperation, pp.19-20; The cooperative book-shelf, pp.21-22; Council activities in 1936, by Robin Hood, pp.23-29; State councils and their functions, by Val C. Sherman, pp.30-32; By-Laws, pp.33-36; and Incomplete roll of members, pp.37-40.

Taylor, J.B. The organisation of cooperation: integrated society or integrated movement? Nankai, Social & Econ. Quart. 9(4):893-918. January 1937. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China.)

The author's topics are: Opinion and practice in Europe and Asia, including Germany, Bulgaria, Japan, India, and China; village and municipal unity; and national integration. A diagram "suggests the ways in which the two main branches of cooperation have developed and the tendency for them to meet in the wholesale market."

Cooperation - Germany

S., O. The German co-operative societies. Hamburg World Econ. Archives, Bull. 3(3):42-44. Dec. 1, 1936. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

A brief historical survey of cooperation in Germany during a period of almost a hundred years, and of the results of the law of May 21, 1935.

Cooperation - Maynard, Mass.

A town of cooperators. Consumers Guide 3(25):7-12. Feb. 8, 1937. (Issued by the Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Home Economics, and Labor Statistics)

The story of a cooperative town, in which 900 out of 1,500 families belong to cooperative societies, and where cooperators are doing business in many lines. The town is Maynard, Mass., a typical New England mill town.

Cooperation and Planned Economy

Mladenatz, Gromoslav. Co-operation and planned economy. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 30(1):8-16. January 1937. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Corn - Export Control - Mozambique

Control of maize exports. Colonies to supply mother country's deficiency. African World 137(1780):373. Dec. 19, 1936. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2, Eng.)

A "recent" decree provides that colonial maize must be exported only through the Maize Co-operative, the price to growers to be fixed monthly.

Cotton

Briggs, Frank A. Grading, classifying and pricing cotton. Farm and Ranch 56(4):18. Feb. 15, 1937. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)
The author comments on the Doxey Bill.

Cox, A.B. Cotton. Tex. Business Rev. 10(12):5-6. Jan. 28, 1937. (Published by Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.)
The author discusses reasons for the decline in demand for American cotton and urges improvement in Texas cotton quality.

Harrower, David C. Retreat of King cotton. Exports decline in spite of increased foreign consumption - price differential favors foreign-grown product. Barron's 17(8):12. Feb. 22, 1937. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

[Revere, C.T.] Price-making elements in the cotton situation. Textile Bull. 51(17):6-7. Dec. 24, 1936. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

The author comments on the reports of the Crop Reporting Board and the probable policy of the Government in selling loan cotton. He looks "for a continuance of the upward tendency" in prices.

Spalding, Thomas. Early days of cotton growing in the U.S.A. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 14(1):41-44. January 1937. (Published at 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)

This letter to the Charleston (South Carolina) Courier, was quoted by Mr. John Kennedy in a paper read to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society on February 20, 1830.

Cotton - Brazil

Der aufstieg der baumwollkultur in Brasilien. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 9(50):200-202. Dec. 16, 1936. (Published in Berlin, Germany.)

Brazil is shown to be one of the countries outside of the United States in which cotton production has been increasing lately and to such an extent that Brazil has become an important cotton-exporting country. The causes of this expansion and the prospects for its development are briefly discussed.

Cotton - Classification - Rio Grande do Norte

A classificaçao interna do algodao no Rio Grande do Norte. Algodao 3(25/26): 41,42, illus., table. November/December 1936. (Cx. Postal Publisher's address 1321, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The local classification of cotton in Rio Grande do Norte.

The text of the law of November 24, 1936 is given.

Cotton - Cost of Production - Colombia

Análisis del costo de cultivo y cosecha de una hectárea de algodón. Agricultura [Bogota] 8(3):127-130. November 1936. (Published by the Departamento de Agricultura, Ministerio de Agricultura y Comercio, Bogota, Colombia)

Analysis of the cost of cultivating and harvesting one hectare of cotton (in Colombia).

Cotton - Prices In Relation to Quality and Yield

Kapadia, D.F. Cotton prices in relation to quality and yield. Sankhyā; the Indian Journal of Statistics 2(4):449-452. 1936. (Published by the Statistical Publishing Society. Calcutta, India. Agents: P.S. King & Son, Ltd., London, Eng.)

This is a reply to Mr. Mahalanobis' criticism of Mr. Kapadia's paper, A Statistical Study of Cotton Prices in Relation to Quality and Yield. The criticism was published in Sankhyā, v.2, pt.2.

Koshal, R.S. A note on cotton prices in relation to quality and yield. Sankhyā; the Indian Journal of Statistics 2(4):443-448. 1936. (Published by the Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta, India. Agents: P.S. King & Son, Ltd., London, Eng.)

"The present statistical analysis is... carried out for 65 cottons, covering 13 varieties, for which the individual values of yield were readily available. The prices have been adjusted by both the methods additive and proportionate."

Cotton - Statistics

Todd, John A. Cotton statistics. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 14(1):45-51. January 1937. (Published at 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Statistics of world production, consumption and prices are given.

Cotton - Weather Damage

Cotton bale left flat on ground loses 273 pounds. Amer. Hortigraphs and Agronomic Rev. 8(1):29. January-February 1937. (Published by American Cyanamid Co., Agricultural Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.)

"Cotton stored on timbers and covered with tarpaulins lost only 10 pounds a bale, while bales stored in properly constructed warehouses lost only 4 pounds."

De Barbieris, M. Failure to warehouse cotton causes farmer to lose markets. Cotton Digest 9(13):6. Jan. 2, 1937. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)
Discussion of weather damage to cotton.

Cotton Bagging and Jute Tariff

Burch, O.L. Cotton bagging and jute tariff. Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 14(5): 11,12. January 1937. (Published by American Ginner Publishing Co., P.O. Box 504, Little Rock, Ark.)

"This article reprinted from December 11, 1936 issue of Macon Telegraph, Macon, Georgia."

The tariff on jute is opposed.

Cotton - Textile Trade Agreement - Japan and the U.S.

Agreement of U.S. - Japanese is announced. Limitation of Japanese exports of cotton goods to United States. Cotton Trade Jour. 17(5): 1,2. Jan. 30, 1937. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

Statement issued by Cotton-Textile Institute giving details of a two-year agreement between American and Japanese textile interests.

F., M.S. Quota agreement on U.S. imports from Japan. Far East. Survey 6(5): 54-55. March 3, 1937. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"On January 22, 1937, the American cotton textile mission to Japan, an unofficial delegation of American industrialists headed by the president of the Cotton Textile Institute, announced an agreement with the Japanese cotton manufacturers under which the latter are to limit their shipments to the United States to a definite quota for the next two years."

The writer describes the new agreement and what it is expected to do.

Cotton Pickers

Co-op member has invented cotton picker. Mid-South Cotton News 14(6):6, illus. January 1937. (Published at 822 Falls Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.)

The picker invented by L.C. Stukenborg is described.

La cosecha mecánica del algodón en los Estados Unidos. El gobierno Argentina ha adquirido un equipo para ensayarlo en nuestra zona algodонера. Gaceta Algodonera 12(154):9-10, illus. Nov. 30, 1936. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina)

On the Rust Brothers' cotton picker.

Cotton Regions - United States

Johnson, Elmer H. Regional types of southern economy. Tex. Business Rev. 10(12): 7-12. Jan. 28, 1937. (Published by Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.)

The cotton regions of the Southeastern and Southwestern United States are compared.

Credit, Cooperative

Myers, W.I. Cooperative credit grows. News for Farmer Coops. 3(11):3-4. February 1937. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.)

"Outstanding features of the 1936 business of the Farm Credit Administration included upturns in cooperative cash financing of crop production, more financing of farm purchases, and a larger credit business with farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing association. In his article 'Cooperative Credit Grows' Governor Myers discusses these highlights and declares that even greater importance of cooperative credit institutions may be expected in 1937." - p.2.

Doane Agricultural Service

Lord, Russell. Daddy of the galloping managers. Country Home 61(3): 28, 30, 32-33. March 1937. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The story of D. Howard Doane and his work. The author writes in part: "Call him a farmer, or what you will, his Doane Agricultural Service directs, in whole or part, the work on nearly 400,000 acres of American soil. He represents more than two hundred owners. He manages financially, agriculturally, or both, some two thousand different pieces of land. Practically every day in the year, somewhere down through the middle of the country from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, crops are planted or harvested on a Doane-managed farm.

"Howard Doane has led in the commercial phase of the recent shifts of freehold American agriculture toward centralized management, just as definitely as W.J. Spillman, with whom Doane once worked, led the trend toward an agriculture nationally 'planned' from Washington... Doane fathered a new profession-that of galloping farm manager, privately employed. He was the first to turn from county agent and college work to build up a considerable practice as professional farm manager. And as numbers in this new profession grew, he became the first president of their national association. The American Society of Farm Managers has members in nearly every Midwestern state and in Canada...

"The tremendous upheaval that has been taking place in agriculture," he [Mr. Doane] says, "foreshadows a vast change in our whole rural organization. For one thing, the tenant system must be completely re-organized as to direction of work and division of profits."

Drought Area

Erickson, A.W. The great American desert. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 14(3):41, 50-51. Mar. 3, 1937. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Mr. Erickson in writing of that part of North America which was once

known as the Great American Desert, says that "Contrary to public opinion these dust storms [which occur in the North American plains] are the direct result of and not the cause of drouth and crop failures. Instead of being indicators of such conditions they are frequently the harbingers of tremendous precipitation."

Mr. Erickson points out to his readers that the observations made in this article are not to be taken as a "long range forecast of what to expect this coming spring and summer," but that he is presenting "bits of history" regarding the dust storms that have blown and rains that have fallen in this area.

An editorial on this article appears on p.43, entitled "Dust Storms and Rainfall." The editorial states in part:

"On many accounts it has been unlucky for the vast western wheat territory that its greatest confusion of drouths, floods, grasshoppers and other misfortunes should be so concentrated within the period of political experimentation in agricultural economics. Drouth and dust storms have been so much ready-to-hand propaganda for the numberless schemes to up-end farming, while the enormous distribution of government subsidies has caused farmers to have faith in plans which in normal circumstances they promptly would have rejected."

Economic Conditions - Germany

Vier jahre nationalsozialistischer wirtschaftsaufbau im zahlenbilde. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 10(4):17-20, 1. Beilage. Jan. 27, 1937. (Published in Berlin, Germany.)

Statistics are given to show the economic development that has taken place in Germany since the inception of the National-Socialist régime. They deal with unemployment, the development of production, investments, foreign trade, transportation, taxation and the building of capital, and consumption trends.

Economic Council and Chambers of Agriculture - Rumania

Loi relative à l'institution du Conseil Supérieur Économique et à l'organisation des chambres professionnelles. Rumania. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Correspondance Économique Roumaine 18(3):49-96. July-September 1936; (4):49-114. October-December 1936. (Published in Bucharest, Rumania.)

Text in French and English of a law of April 28, 1936, providing for the creation of a Higher Economic Council and the organization of Chambers of Agriculture, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Chambers of Labor.

Economic Institute - Netherlands

Valk, H.M.H.A. van der. Das "Niederlandsch Economisch Institut." Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 44(3):633-636. November 1936. (Issued by Kiel. University. Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

An account of the establishment and aims and activities of the Economic Institute of the Netherlands, founded in 1929, and of its publications: Economisch-Statistische Berichten, De Economist, and Economisch-Statistisch Maandbericht.

Economic Recovery - Great Britain

Keynes, J.M. How to avoid a slump. The Times (London, Eng.), Jan. 12,13,14, 1937. (Clippings)

Contents: I. The problem of the steady level; II. "Dear" money; III. Opportunities of policy.

The following is quoted from an editorial on these articles in the Times of Jan. 14:

"Put briefly... [Mr. Keynes] would have the Government abstain at this stage from any further effort to stimulate general activity, while urging them to more vigorous action for the rehabilitation of the special areas. What is needed to-day, he says, is a better distributed demand rather than a greater total demand. But, if we wish to go slow with certain types of investment that can be postponed, then some other means, he insists, must be found for achieving this than by a higher rate of interest. Dear money in the past has followed recovery and is therefore regarded by some as 'healthy' and 'natural.' But it has also heralded the slump, and if we play with it now he believes that the slump will be made inevitable. He urges that the long-term rate of interest must be kept continuously as near as possible to the long-term optimum and should never be used as a short-term weapon. He would have the Chancellor meet the main part of armament expenditure out of taxation, raising taxes and withholding reliefs for the present in order to have something in hand for 1938 or 1939, or whenever there are signs of recession. He would like to see a temporary rebate on tariffs wherever this can be done without throwing British resources out of employment, and would not worry over a worsening of our trade balance or a temporary strain on the Exchange Equalization Fund; since, in his view, it is desirable that the raw material countries should be allowed to replenish their gold and sterling resources this year in order that they may be able to buy our goods later, when an increased demand in the export trade will be most useful to us. These suggestions are intended to check any tendency towards an unhealthy boom. As a more positive and constructive method to safeguard the future, he urges the setting up of an authority whose business should be, not to launch any scheme of public investment, but to make sure that sound schemes are ready against the time when they will be needed to revive flagging activity. With equal insistence he advocates that the Bank of England and the Treasury should use their great powers to keep the rate of interest low enough to make profitable a flow of new projects at the requisite pace."

Economic Recovery - Japan

Kamii, Yoshio. Industrial recovery in Japan: its causes and social effects. Internat'l. Labour Rev. 35(1):31-52. January 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"The rapid progress of industrial recovery in Japan since 1932 has naturally attracted much attention in other industrial countries. The chief factors in bringing about this return of prosperity appear to have been the expansionist policy pursued by the Government, combined with the devaluation of the yen, and the development of foreign trade, the latter being in turn due not only to the fall of the yen and to some extent the cheapness of labour in Japan, but also to such factors as industrial rationalisation and various legislative measures to promote industry and trade. In... [this] article the author first examines the progress of recovery in relation to all these factors, and then analyses the effects of the economic developments in Japan since 1932 on social conditions, with special reference to employment, unemployment, hours of work, and wages." - p.31.

Entailed Farms - Germany

Further development of the legislation relating to entailed farms. News in Brief 5(1-2):10-11. Jan. 29, 1937. (Published by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst e.V., Berlin N.W 40, Germany.)

Two new decrees are described which deal with the law on entailed farms.

"The new ordinances develop certain points of the Entailed Farms Law and its executory provisions on the basis of the experience gained during the three years that have elapsed since the Act came into force and settle a number of doubtful questions that had arisen from the application of the Law and had not been unequivocally cleared up in practice." Provision is made to make the creation of new entailed farms contingent upon the proviso that the owner be not in debt to more than 70 percent of the standard value of the farm, and to grant to farms that are the joint property of husband and wife the status of entailed farms. Regulations cover the leasing of entailed farms, the claims of a farmer with regard to the sale of agricultural products, measures to be adopted in case the owner of an entailed farm manages it badly or proves his lack of farming ability, etc.

Export Control - Spain

Spain. Export control. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.)137(2091):940. Dec. 31, 1936. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Translation of a decree of December 2, 1936 regulating the export of national products from Spain.

Farm Accountancy - Scotland

Deslarzes, Joseph. Study of the results of farm accountancy in Scotland in 1932-33 and 1933-34. Monthly Bull.Agr.Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.]27(12):369E-381E. December 1936. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

"Summary: Scottish farms under report. - Value of the figures. - Governmental measures in 1932-33 and in 1933-34. - Distribution of the cultivated area and crop yields. - Financial results in 1932-33: gross return, farming expenses, net return; prices. - Financial results in 1933-34; gross return, farming expenses, net return; prices." - p.369E

Fats - Germany

Zi. A brief survey of Germany's recent economic development. Management of Germany's resources of fats. Germany's butter supply. Hamburg World Econ. Archives. Bull. 3(1):3-5, November 1, 1936. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

Food - Supply Policy - Germany

Sohn, Friedrich. German food-supply policy in 1936. News in Brief 5(1-2):8-10. Jan. 29, 1937. (Published by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst e.V., Berlin N W 40, Germany.)

Information is given as to the condition of food supplies in 1936, the progress of the production campaign, the movement to eliminate waste (Kampf dem Verderb), the control of consumption, and the market policy.

Food Products - Consumption - Germany

Volksernährung aus deutschem boden. Richtlinien für die verbrauchslenkung auf dem gebiete der ernährung. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 9(49):195-196. Dec. 9, 1936. (Published in Berlin, Germany.)

Tables are given to show to what extent Germany is able to supply her own food needs.

Fruits and Vegetables - Cooperative Marketing

Hensley, Harry C. Marketing fruits and vegetables. News for Farmer Coop. 3(11):5, 10-11. February 1937. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.)

In this article Mr. Hensley points out what has been accomplished by fruit and vegetable producers in the way of marketing their products cooperatively, and tells what remains to be done.

Fruits and Vegetables - Marketing

Duddy, Edward A., and Revzan, David A. The physical distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 10(1, pt.2):1-92. January 1937. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Studies in Business Administration, vol. VII, no.2.

Contents: Ch. I. Economic and Social Bases of the Commercial Fruit and Vegetable Industry; Ch. II. The Growth of the Commercial Fruit and Vegetable Industry; Ch. III. The Market Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables; Ch. IV. The Chicago Wholesale Market for Fruits and Vegetables; Appendix tables.

Fruits and Vegetables - Marketing - Toronto

Chown, W.F. The Toronto wholesale fruit and vegetable trade. Econ. Annalist 7(1):4-8. February 1937. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

"At the request of a committee, which has been called the Toronto Terminal Market Committee and which was created to study the possibilities and the desirability of a new wholesale market in the city of Toronto, the Economics Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with the assistance of the Ontario Department of Agriculture made a study of the marketing and distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables in that city. As a part of this study, the business of 39 wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers has been analysed for the year 1935. In addition to 25 members of the Toronto Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Association, others are included either because of their importance in the trade, or, because they had places of business on the market along with the other dealers."

Grain - Market Regulation

Einzelstudien über marktregulierungen I - IV. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 44(2):335-372. September 1936; (3):530-580. November 1936; 45(1):148-170. January 1937. (Issued by Kiel. University. Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

These market regulation studies were prepared in the Institut für Weltwirtschaft under the direction of Dr. G. Mackenroth.

Contents: I. - Die niederländische Marktregulierungssystem für Weizen und Weizenprodukte, by Karl Schiller. - pp.335-372. September 1936. (A study of market regulation of wheat and wheat products in the Netherlands, affecting production, consumption and prices. Charts show wheat production and prices in the Netherlands 1896-1935, monthly prices of domestic and foreign wheat, 1926-1936, domestic production and consumption, and import surplus, 1923/24-1934/35, and wholesale prices of wheat and retail prices of bread and flour 1929-1936); II. - Strukturpolitik und Marktregulierungen in der italienischen Weizenwirtschaft, by A.W. Schütttauf. - pp.530-548. November 1936. (The importance of wheat in the Fascist program of securing the food supply of the Italian people is stressed. The so-called wheat campaign is discussed with its policy of intensive production and the market regulations culminating in a complete state monopoly of wheat made even more necessary by the poor harvest expected in 1936. Tables and charts are used as illustrations.); III. - Die Marktregulierungen in der tschechoslowakischen Getreidewirtschaft, by Günther Dillner. - pp.549-580, November 1936. (The grain policy of Czechoslovakia is outlined before the world depression as a background for an account of the causes and development of market regulation of grain and finally the establishment by the State of a grain monopoly and the effect of regulation on income and production. Tables and charts accompany the article.); IV. - Die Marktregulierungen in der dänischen Getreide- und Futtermittelwirtschaft, by Fridel Mack. - pp.148-170. January 1937. (A study of the conditions of production and supply of grain and fodder in Denmark, the necessity for their market regulation and its organization and functioning; also import and price regulation. Tables and charts are given.)

Grain - Storage - India

Satyanandam, P. A scheme of elevators for India. Indian Jour. Econ. 16(3): 337-343. January 1936. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

"The Central and Provincial Governments of India have fully realized the supreme need for Governmental action to improve the marketing conditions of agricultural products in India. Mr. A.P. McDongall, C.B.E., Chairman and Director of Midland Arts, Limited... says that there are only two ways to increase the prosperity of the ryot in India. They are Co-operation and Marketing. He suggested the establishment of a Central Marketing Board in India. The Central Government has taken definite steps in appointing a Central marketing staff consisting of an agricultural marketing adviser, seven senior marketing officers and ten assistant marketing officers, and this staff is attached to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

"The work of the central staff, in conjunction with the provincial marketing staff, falls into three main divisions namely, investigation, development and grading and standardisation.

"In this article we are concerned with the last activity of the central staff, namely, grading and standardisation. Grading necessitates storage and preservation of commodities."

The writer describes the present system used in storing grain, and then discusses a scheme for the provision of elevators for India.

Grain (Bread) Supply - Germany

Measures for security of bread supply. Prohibition of purchase of wheat or rye for live-stock feeding. News in Brief 5(1-2):10. Jan. 29, 1937. (Published by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst e.V., Berlin N W 40, Germany.)

While it is said that the majority of farmers deliver their quotas of bread grain a committee is to be set up in each parish to investigate any failure to deliver the quota. A regulation is to be issued by the Reichsnährstand to prohibit the purchase or sale of wheat or rye to feed livestock. Fodder will be distributed to farmers in order to obtain additional supplies of rye and wheat.

Income

Hansen, H.E. Composite net income of leading food, electrical and rubber companies. Annalist 49(1260):404, 406. Mar. 12, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Indian Journal of Economics

Indian Journal of Economics v.16, pt.IV, pp.407-732. April 1936. (Issued by the Departments of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Conference number. Contains papers read and discussed at the nineteenth conference of the Indian Economic Association held at Dacca, January, 1936.

Partial contents: The structure of Indian handicrafts, by Radha Kamal Mukerjee, pp.465-475; Wages and international trade, by Ch. Sitaram Sastry, pp.477-491; The changing structure of the jute mill, by M.L. Dam, pp.537-546; Jahagirdari and Zamindari tenures in the Muhamaden period, by C.B. Joshi, pp.597-603; Land tenures in South India, by B.V. Narayanaswamy

Naidu, pp.560-615; Land tenures in Bengal, by Sachin Sen, pp.617-625; Reform of land revenue assessment: A Punjab experiment, by P.J. Thomas, pp.627-634; An examination of the law of enhancement of rent in Bengal, by Satyendra Nath Sen, pp.635-641; Some aspects of the post-Diwani land revenue system in Bengal and Bihar, pp.643-657; and Rural Reconstruction in India, by V.G. Kale, pp.659-665.

Discussion on papers: Land tenures, by Khan Bahadur Azizul Haque, V.G. Kale, K.T. Shah, and Sachin Sen, pp.716-720; and The problems of rural reconstruction in India, by Radhakamal Mukherjee, P.J. Thomas and E.D. Lucas, pp.721-723.

Industrial Efficiency Act, 1936 - New Zealand

New Zealand Industrial Efficiency Act, 1936. *Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour.* (n.s.) 138(2097):198. Feb. 11, 1937. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

This Act of October 29, 1936 grants the Governor-General power to make regulations by order-in-Council concerning the fixing of prices for any classes of goods or services, or the control of production and of the marketing and distribution of products.

Insurance, Farm Mutual - South Carolina

Valgren, Victor N. South Carolina farm mutuals organize State association. *News for Farmer Coops.* 3(11):11. February 1937. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.)

Tells of the organization of the South Carolina State Association of Farm Mutual Insurance Companies, which was one of the results of a meeting held in Columbia on December 2, 1936.

Advantages of this association of the South Carolina farm mutuals are pointed out.

Interstate Compacts

Spengler, Joseph J. The economic limitations to certain uses of interstate compacts. *Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev.* 31(1):41-51. February 1937. (Published by the American Political Science Association, Kenneth Colegrove, Secty., 305 Harris Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"It is my purpose in this paper to indicate that the use of interstate compacts to solve important economic problems is greatly limited by the inherent nature of economic processes and economic interrelationships. It is not my intention to appraise historical and administrative arguments designed to show the limited applicability of interstate compacts; or to consider any legal questions other than the apparent economic implications of Article I, Section 10, of the Constitution, relative to compacts; or to advocate the superiority of control by compact over control by individual states, even though the criticisms of control by compact apply with even greater force to control by individual States." - p.41.

Jute - Bengal

Roy, V. The present position of jute in Bengal. Indian Jour. Econ. 16(2): 115-120. October 1935. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

The lack of an effective market and a continued over supply of the crop has brought the price of jute down to a "ridiculous level". As a means of raising the price the compulsory restriction of the total area of cultivation has been demanded by a considerable section of the public. The Development Commissioner, however, advocated the scheme of voluntary restriction. The press and the public are not enthusiastic about the plan. The proposal of the Press for "legalizing the minimum price of raw jute" is not thought to be feasible.

"As the matter stands at present, it seems Bengal would have to experience a period of grave crisis for some time, before recovery takes place. It is doubtful how far these voluntary associations, with little conviction and less enthusiasm such as these exotic bodies can engender, would be able to persuade the ryot towards rationalization of the cultivable area, as the latter is proverbially so conservative and clings to his ancestral ways with imperturbable tenacity."

Keynes Theory of Employment

Darrell, John. The economic consequences of Mr. Keynes. Science & Society 1(2):194-211. winter 1937. (Published at 310 E. 75th St., New York, N.Y.)

The following is quoted from the writer's opening paragraph:

"...There can be no doubt that Marxists owe it to themselves to come to some sort of reckoning with Mr. Keynes. He offers an explanation of the long term trends of capitalism and of the nature of the business cycle which is irreconcilable with the Marxist approach; his influence - direct and indirect - even among socialist and left-wing theorists is not inconsiderable; last and not least, a case-history of the mental development of the most brilliant and versatile of living bourgeois economists cannot fail to be instructive to students of the sociology of thought. Accordingly, we shall attempt (1) to evaluate Mr. Keynes' own theory of employment and output, using as our touchstone the Marxian analysis of the nature of capitalism; (2) to examine the political impact of his proposals and writings, especially in relation to the problems of contemporary economic policy; and (3) to show the relation of his social, historical and political views to his approach to economic problems."

Keynes, J. M. The general theory of employment. Quart. Jour. Econ. 51(2):209-223. February 1937. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"Summary. I. Comments on the four discussions in the previous issue of points in the General Theory, 209. - II. Certain definite points on which the writer diverges from previous theories, 212. - The theory of interest restated, 215. - Uncertainties and fluctuations of investment, 217. - III. Demand and supply for output as a whole, 219. - The output of capital goods and of consumption, 221." - p.209.

Land, Tax-delinquent - Missouri

Lang, Howard B., Jr. The law dealing with sale of delinquent lands for taxes in Missouri. Land Policy Circ. February 1937, pp.21-24. (Issued by the Land Use Planning Section, Resettlement Administration, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Land Problem - Ireland

Edmonds, James E. Ireland strikes at the landlord. Country Gent. 107(3):20, 88-89. March 1937. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

A popular discussion of the Irish land problem from the middle 1800's down to the passage by the Irish Free State, of the Land Act of 1936. This act provides for the "vesting in a governmental agency, without appeal to the ordinary civil courts, but only to a left arm of that agency: 1. Full power to dictate the uses to which agricultural land shall, not may, be put. 2. Full power to decide whether a land titleholder is using his land properly. 3. Power, with few limitations, to take the land from one titleholder, anywhere and of any quantity, part or all, and transfer it to others. This may be done without prior agreement or fixation of compensation and terms, and with almost complete government control over these conditions."

Land Revenue System - Madras, India

Subramanian, S., and Sivasubramanian, N.S. The Madras land revenue system - some aspects. Indian Jour. Econ. 16(3):387-390. January 1936. (Issued by Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Land Settlement - Estonia

Development of new settlements in Estonia, 1929-35. Konjunktuur, Monthly Rev. Estonian Inst. Econ. Research, no.25(12):735-749. Dec. 7, 1936. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia.)

English summary on p.799.

"With a view to developing settlement in Estonia, there have been acquired at auctions, in seven years, 21 farms of a total area of 1914 hectares valued at Ekr. 146,960, and 70 holdings totalling 7,490 ha., to the value of Ekr. 619,597, from voluntary sellers. In addition, up to the end of 1935 103 agricultural units covering 24,943 ha. had been given over to the Settlement Committee out of the State land reserve, making a total area of 34,355 available for settling. Of this area, by December, 1935, 110 farms covering 19,479 hectares had been reorganised into 1216 new settlers holdings and 100 additional lots to increase existing small holdings.

"Reconditioning works, such as drainage and roads of accession, have been completed on an area of 15,000 ha., including 1,181 kilometres of drains of a capacity of 2,602,000 cubic metres and new roads of a length of 305 km.

"On the new holdings 311 houses have been built, of which 128 by the State and 183 by the settlers. The holdings are sold as freeholds to the occupants 3-5 years after settlement, provided the conditions of the settling contract have been complied with."

The article is illustrated by tables and charts.

Land Settlement - Rumania

Loi sur la colonisation. Rumania. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Correspondance Économique Roumaine 18(3):97-104. July-September 1936. (Published in Bucharest, Rumania.)

Text in French and English of the land settlement law of April 4, 1936, which provides for the settlement on available land of certain categories of Rumanian citizens, the standard size of lot to be 10 hectares of arable land and 2,500 sq. m. of building ground, and for the financing of the operation, and the payments to be made by the settlers. Provisions are also made for transfer of lots and dispossession of settlers.

Land Settlement and the Unemployed - England

Newson, John. A policy for the special areas. Nineteenth Century and After 121(720):215-223. February 1937. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

Discusses the plan of The Land Settlement Association to "transfer 2000 men from Durham and Tyneside under the 'Homesteads scheme'." The plan is to "settle colonies of middle-aged men who are unlikely to find work even in the new environment, but whose children are certain to obtain employment in the locality." Considering this plan to be inadequate the writer presents a plan. Under this plan the men would be removed from the "live register" and would receive their maintenance in the form of a pension. In addition to his pension he would be encouraged to take on certain work of a "socially useful nature." One form of useful work suggested is part-time land settlement, in the form of communal holdings. The advantages of this plan are briefly given.

Land Utilization

Hockley, H.A. Digest of state legislation affecting agriculture and land from August 1, 1936 to December 31, 1936. Land Policy Circ. January 1937, pp. 18-20. (Published by Land Use Planning Section, Division of Land Utilization, Resettlement Administration)

Pettet, Z.R. Census minor civil division statistics available for land use planning. Land Policy Circ. January 1937, pp.16-17. (Published by the Land Use Planning Section, Division of Land Utilization, Resettlement Administration)

Salter, Leonard A., Jr. Some problems of rural land-use planning in the north-eastern industrial region. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 13(1):31-37. February 1937. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The area which the writer discusses includes the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey, the five southern counties of Maine and of New Hampshire, 18 southeastern counties of New York, nine eastern counties of Pennsylvania, and one county in Delaware.

Salter, R.M. An agronomist looks at land use. pp.959-967.

"Reprinted from Journal of the American Society of Agronomy, vol.28, no.12, December 1936."

"Presidential address delivered before the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Society held in Washington, D.C., November 19, 1936."

The writer sketches some of the background of the present agricultural problem, comments on some opportunities and responsibilities of agronomists in land use affairs, and proposes attacking the problem via the individual form rather than through the present method of attacking the problem.

Summarized in Fertilizer Rev. 11(5):6-7, 12. 1936.

Livestock - France

Le problème de la viande en France. I. - L'importance de l'élevage français; II. - La structure du marché; III. - La crise et les remèdes apportés. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 68(12):561-567. December 1936; 69(1): 11-16. January 1937; (2):51-54. February 1937. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris, France.)

An account of the development and importance of livestock raising in France, its relative importance to production in the rest of the world, production and consumption of meat in France, the crisis on the meat market and the methods adopted to cope with it.

Markets, Cash and Futures

Brown, Ralph H. Relationship of cash and futures markets. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 78(4):150-151. Feb. 24, 1937. (Published at 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the Association of Grain Commission Merchants.

Dowse, Orrin S. The futures and the cash markets almost Siamese twins. Modern Miller 64(10):16-17. March 6, 1937. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

"Orrin S. Dowse, vice-president of the Stratton Grain Co., presented the importance of the futures and cash grain markets and the necessity of their preservation for the benefit of the producer in a talk before the Association of Grain Commission merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade on Feb. 25."

Milk - Great Britain

Marshall, David. Milk problems. Scottish Farmer 44(2292):1671-1672. Dec. 19, 1936; (2293):1700. Dec. 26, 1936. (Published at 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland.)

Discusses the main recommendations of the Milk Re-organisation Commission.

Milk Scheme - Sweden

Swedish milk scheme. Home Farmer 4(2):13. February 1937. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

"Reviewed by The Times, Stockholm Correspondent."

This article "is reproduced, by permission, from The Times of February 1st."

The writer explains the Swedish milk scheme, which in his opinion has been "most successful". He adds that it has "improved the economic position of the farmers, yet the price of milk to the consumer has been kept at a reasonably low level, and the consumption of milk, which has always been much higher than in Great Britain, has gone on increasing."

Mortgage and Debt Moratoria - Alberta

Blanket moratorium follows rejection of debt reduction act. West. Farm Leader 2(5):67. March 5, 1937. (Published in Calgary, Alberta.)

"Edmonton. - With the Reduction of Debt Act enacted at the special short session of the Legislature last year thrown out bodily as unconstitutional by Mr. Justice Ewing of the Alberta Supreme Court, Premier Aberhart and his advisers promptly declared a blanket moratorium of 60 days on mortgages, loans, agreements of sale and similar time payments after members reached the city last week. It applies on debts contracted prior to January 1st, 1936."

Mortgage Relief Legislation

Horton, Donald C. State mortgage-relief legislation. Agr. Situation 21(2): 8-11. February 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

A brief summary of a digest of these laws prepared by the writer and John W. Barrett and included as appendix B of "Long-term Debts of the United States" published as Domestic Commerce Series 96 of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Onions, Bermuda - Philippine Islands

Elayda, Aniano, Orgas, Adriano M., and Jesus, Francisco de. The economic aspect of growing Bermuda onion in the Philippines. Philippine Jour. Agr. 7(3):353-366. Third quarter, 1936. (Published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Manila, P.I.)

Contains the results of an investigation to determine the economic aspect of growing Bermuda onions in the Philippines. The results as reported "are based on records of farm operations by Bermuda-onion growers who actually undertook the work."

Plan Age

Plan Age, v.3, no.2, pp.25-55. February 1937. (Published by National Economic and Social Planning Association, 1721 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

Contents: The government and the consumer, by Clarence E. Ayres, pp.25-31; Some aspects of European cooperatives, by Clark Kerr, pp.32-38; Cooperatives in Germany, pp.39-44; Government programs - the consumer, by James W. McMally, pp.45-46; German planning - a reply, by Carl Landauer, pp.47-49.

Poultry and Eggs - Cooperative Marketing - Washington

Sanders, S.D. "We needed a co-op". News for Farmer Coops. 3(11):6, 11-12. February 1937. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.)

The story of the Washington Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association as related by Commissioner Sanders, "for 13 years its general manager."

Prices - Germany

Bilanz der preisbewegung. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 9(48):191-194. Dec. 2, 1936. (Published in Berlin, Germany.)

Attention is called to that part of Germany's new four-year plan which insists on stability of prices and wages and to the appointment of a Commissioner of Prices. As a background to this new policy the changes in price structure which took place during the operation of the first four-year plan are outlined.

Die preise der landwirtschaftlichen betriebsmittel und erzeugnisse zur frage der landwirtschaftlichen "preisschere." Wirtschaft und Statistik 17(2):42-44. January 1937. (Issued by the Statistisches Reichsamt. Published by P. Schmidt, Verlag für Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, Berlin S W 68, Germany.)

An account of the relation of prices of agricultural production goods and agricultural products and the method of its determination.

Prices, Compensated - New Zealand

Furniss, R.H. Farm labour and farm prices. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 12(6): Jan. 1, 1937. (Publisher's address: P.O. Box 1001, Wellington, New Zeal.)

"In this, the third article he has written for 'Dairy Exporter' on the question of the compensated price for farmers, Mr. R.H. Furniss advances the idea that the only real solution of the farm labour problem lies in granting the compensated price. Mr. Furniss maintains that the only way to settle, once and for all, the farm labour problem, is to be able to pay to farm workers a wage sufficiently attractive to make farm work preferable to other classes of work." - [Editor's note]

Raw Materials - Germany

Deutschlands versorgung mit landwirtschaftlichen rohstoffen. Zahlen zum verständnis des zweiten vierjahresplanes. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 10(1):3-8. Jan. 6, 1937. (Published in Berlin, Germany.)

In view of Germany's plan to produce her own raw materials, an account is given of the normal consumption of these various products, the quantities imported, and the possibilities of Germany supplying her own needs.

Rayon

Annual rayon statistical survey. Rayon Organon 8(1A):14-28, tables, charts, Jan. 22, 1937. (Published by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., 21 East 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

Includes statistics of rayon production, consumption and prices; cotton, wool and silk prices; and cotton and wool consumption, in recent years.

Real Estate Indebtedness - Central Saskatchewan

Elliott, G.C. Real estate indebtedness in Southwest Central Saskatchewan. Econ. Annalist 7(1):8-14. February 1937. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

"This article presents some facts concerning real estate indebtedness of 529 farm owners in southwest central Saskatchewan in 1935. The reduction in this indebtedness made possible by the Saskatchewan Voluntary Debt Adjustment Plan has been calculated and is also presented. Real estate indebtedness was the most important item of expense for the 529 farm owners. In 1935 approximately 57 percent of a total indebtedness amounting to \$9,697 per farm was associated with real estate in farm mortgages and agreements for sale of land."

Reorganization of the Government

Hoyt, Kendall K. Change in Comptroller general's functions offers opportunity for reforms. Annalist 49(1260):406. Mar. 12, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

This is the first of two articles.

Rogers, Lindsay. The independent regulatory commissions. Polit. Sci. Quart. 52(1):1-17. March 1937. (Published by the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.)

Research, Agricultural

Research at the Houston convention of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Expt. Sta. Rec. 76(2):145-147. February 1937. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

This is an editorial summary of papers presented in the four main topics under discussion by the experiment station subsection of the Association at the Houston convention. "These topics were: Essentials for further progress in agricultural research, the scope and objectives of agricultural economic research, the use of Bankhead-Jones funds to promote a coordinated program of research between the States in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and professional improvement for the experiment station staff." The scope of research in agricultural economics was considered by Director C.L. Christensen of Wisconsin.

Rural Life - Manchuria

W., A. The reform of rural life. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 4(2):12-13. Jan. 15, 1937. (Published in Harbin, Manchoukuo.)

Discusses the establishment of rural self government under the "Chia", its organization and duties.

Soil Erosion - Union of South Africa

Campaign to check soil erosion. African World 138(1785):57. Jan. 23, 1937. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C. 2, Eng.)

"Steady progress is being made by the Union Department of Agriculture and Forestry with its anti-soil erosion campaign. Launched in 1933, the campaign to check soil erosion has been adopted throughout the country, and the results attained are already considerable.

"Up to the end of August last, which is the latest date for which statistics are available, when the campaign had been in progress 3 1/2 years, 12,959 dams had been built in various parts of the Union at an aggregate estimated cost of £1,513,156. These dams form part of the soil erosion control plan and have other obvious uses.

"During the present year the Government intends also to tackle the problem of drift sands. This is an evil which has assumed alarming dimensions in certain coastal areas, where drift sands have encroached on Government and privately-owned land. A State scheme is to be instituted, in terms of which facilities will be granted to landowners who are prepared to undertake the reclamation of drift sand areas on their properties."

Standards of Living

Bennett, M.K. On measurement of relative national standards of living. Quart. Jour. Econ. 51(2):317-335. February 1937. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"The purpose of this paper [as stated on p.317] is to describe a tentative method of measuring differences in national standards of living as of a given period of time. The attempt is made to answer two questions: (a) what is the relative rank of each of fourteen countries with reference to standard of living; and (b) what is the degree of difference in standard of living as between any two countries of the fourteen here considered.

"'National standard of living' is here defined as the per capita quantum of goods and services utilized annually by the inhabitants of a country. No attempt is made to present an absolute measure of standard of living in any country; emphasis falls on relative differences. The inquiry deals with standards of living characteristic roughly of the past decade. The problem of measuring change in standard of living over a period of years is not considered."

Sugar

Mikusch, Gustav. World sugar estimate for 1936-37. Facts about Sugar 32(1): 7-8. January 1937. (Published at 56 West 45th Street, New York, N.Y.)

"Indicated production increase of 620,000 tons is less than gain in consumption in 1935-36."

Sugar - Excise Tax - United States

Lamborn, Ody H. Sugar tax will hit market basket. Com. and Finance 26(4): 125, 135. Feb. 20, 1937. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Sugar - Italy

Agresti, Olivia Rossetti. The sugar industry in Italy. Facts about sugar 32(1):9-12. January 1937. (Published at 56 West 45th Street, New York, N.Y.)

"Its development and organization under Fascism - Sugar included in plans for economically self-sufficient State."

Sugar Agreement - South Africa

Plenary conference produces its infant. Birth of new sugar agreement. Full text of the comprehensive document. South African Sugar Jour. 20(9):563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585-586. September 1936. (Published in Durban, Natal.)

Tax Delinquency, Rural - Wisconsin

Wehrwein, Carl F. Trend in rural tax delinquency in Wisconsin. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 13(1):93-95. February 1937. (Published by the Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Tenancy - Agra Province, India

Misra, Babu Ram. Tenancy legislation in Agra Province. Indian Jour. Econ. 16(2):159-183. October 1935. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Acts described and discussed are the Act X of 1859 in which "the first serious attempt was made to consolidate, amend and improve the existing relations of landlords and tenants and to place the rights of tenants on a firmer and surer basis"; Act. XVIII of 1873; Act XII of 1881; Act. II of 1901; Act. III of 1926.

Tenancy, Farm - Denmark

Ashton, John. How Denmark settled the tenancy problem. An example that might serve as a model for other countries. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 52(2):10. February 1937. (Published at 1104 Insurance Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Tenancy, Farm - France

Le projet de loi relatif à la propriété culturale. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(1):17-19. January 1937. (Published at 8 Rue d'Athènes, Paris, France.)

A critical discussion of a Government bill determining the conditions of termination or renewal of a farm lease, and the compensation due to the outgoing tenant for improvements of various kinds, and granting to the farmer a right of preemption in case of the proposed sale of the farm.

Tenancy, Farm - United States

Alexander, Will W. Some facts about farm tenancy. South. Progress 1(2):13,27. October 1936. (Published in the Hurt Bldg., 45 Edgewood, S.E., Atlanta, Ga.)

The writer states that there is need for a reasoned approach to the problem of farm tenancy, "for a sane recognition of facts as facts, and for a willingness to do what appears to be sound and necessary for the improvement of the basis of our southern agriculture." The steady increase in tenancy during the past fifty years, the increase in white tenants and the decrease in negro tenants, the need for diversification, soil destruction and poverty of the tenant are pointed out. The solution of the problem is a difficult one and a long term program "must be accepted as the only possibility." Some form of "inexpensive credit with which capable tenants can be financed in the purchase of their own farms," and some form of education and training will be needed in the program adopted.

Hoffsommer, Harold. Some tenant problems of the South. Rural Amer. 15(2):8-10. February 1937. (Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"Read before a conference of the Land Use Planning Section, Land Utilization Division, Region VI of the Resettlement Administration, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, November 6, 1936."

In this article the writer points out: "(1) that there is much confusion in attacking the problem of tenancy (a) because of confused terminology and (b) because of difference in opinion regarding what is the most desirable tenure status; (2) that in order to ascertain the most desirable tenure status it is necessary to deal in terms of the social as well as the individual values which are attached to each."

He then discusses briefly the three points involved in the task at hand: "(1) a more careful analysis and identification of the various types of tenancy than has heretofore been made; (2) an enumeration of the chief individual and social values which are attached to the tenancy problem and an evaluation of the degree of expression of these values in the several types of tenancy; (3) the recommendation of a method or methods to bring about the necessary changes in tenure relations so that the social and individual values may have fullest expression.

[Molyneaux, Peter.] [President Roosevelt's farm tenant program] Tex. Weekly 13 (8):1-3. Feb. 20, 1937. (Published at Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Editorial commenting on the President's message on farm tenancy. The author considers the tariff the cause of the situation in the Cotton Belt.

[Schoffelmayer, Victor H.] Tenancy problem related to cotton. Cotton Digest 9(16):12. Jan. 23, 1937. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Relation between increase in tenancy and decrease in yield per acre is noted.

Stanford, J.E. Changing tenants into home owners. South. Agr. 67(1):16. January 1937. (Published in Nashville, Tenn.)

Describes plans for a farm tenant purchase project worked out by the Resettlement Administration as a demonstration for the promotion of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant bill in 10 southern states. "This program has for its purpose the infiltration or individual type of resettlement and proposes setting up the farm family in already established communities and on suitable land wherever it may be found."

Stanford, J.E. Uncle Sam tackles the tenant problem. South. Agr. 67(2):23. February 1937. (Published in Nashville, Tenn.)

Points out how hard it will be to work out a solution for the tenant problem since there are so many different suggestions for it. The farm tenancy conferences held in Dallas and Montgomery in January are discussed. The majority of those attending these conferences agreed that the following should be included in whatever bill is passed by Congress: "1. The purchase of best quality of land at fair prices. 2. Careful selection of tenants to take into the program. 3. Long terms of payment at a very low rate of interest. 4. Provide comfortable, sanitary dwellings, and adequate outhouses and equipment but guard against burdening the tenant with too much debt for houses, furnishings and equipment. 5. Provide sufficient, well trained supervision for the farming operations until the debt to the government is liquidated."

Taylor, Carl C., and Taeuber, Conrad. Social factors associated with farm tenancy. Agr. Situation 21(2):2-6. February 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Among the points brought out are the following: "the material standard of living of farm tenant families is lower than that of owner-operator families in the same farming areas throughout the Nation"; the constant moving about of tenant families makes for unstable institutions; the gradual development of inferior status among tenants is one of the most forbidding social aspects of tenancy; displaced farm tenants and croppers generally remain in agriculture as wage hands.

Wallace, Henry A. Farm tenancy. Vital Speeches of the Day 3(8):243-245. Feb. 1, 1937. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Radio address over the Columbia Broadcasting System, January 22, 1937.

Westbrook, Lawrence. Farm tenancy: a program. Nation 144(2):39-41. Jan. 9, 1937. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N.Y.)

Calls attention to the Dyess, Pine Mountain Valley, and Cherry Lake rural communities, operated first under the FERA and then by the Resettlement Administration which the writer says have been testing and

proving grounds for the principles to be applied to a large-scale program for tenants, and sharecroppers. Points out that men fail in farming in the South because they are incompetent and that they are not competent farmers because they are physically ill and ignorant, because they lack adequate credit, because they must produce, sell and purchase in small quantities, etc. A program, the purpose of which is to "set up a system of tenancy designed to benefit the tenant", is suggested. "Under that system tenants fitted to succeed as owners should be enabled in due time to become owners. Others who might succeed better as tenants should be eligible to receive the same benefits as landowners but under continued supervision." The program would be carried on through a federal policy-making and refinancing body, with separate operating bodies in each state which would be in the form of self-liquidating, non-profit state corporations.

Woofter, T.J., Jr. Landlord and tenant on the cotton plantation. U.S. Fed. Emergency Relief Admin. Monthly Rept. June 1936, pp.88-99. (Published in Washington, D.C., in 1937)

The material in this article is summarized from a monograph of the same title published by the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration as Research Monograph V. Subtopics are plantation areas, labor conditions and tenure classes, ownership, plantation organization and management, cotton production trends, land use and the one-crop system, credit system, income, living conditions, mobility, education, relief and rehabilitation.

Yarnell, Ray. Between thee and me. Capper's Farmer 48(1):52. January 1937. (Published in Topeka, Kans.)

Tenancy has many evils and it also possesses "virtues of exceeding value." Enabling every farmer to own a farm will not solve the tenancy problem. We should make it easier for a man to own a farm and also make it easier for a man to become a tenant and safer for him in that tenancy. The Fifty-fifty Agreement which establishes partnership between the owner and the operator is suggested as a first step in the solution of the problem.

Trade, Foreign

Comer, Donald. Triangular foreign trade. Manfrs. Rec. 106(2):42, 74. February 1937. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

In this discussion of international trade, the writer who is president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association says that international trade "can and does operate like a banking clearing house. Trade between two nations—trade between Japan and America—doesn't have to be balanced by paying for what each of us needs from the other in unwanted or unneeded goods. Nor does the balance in trade have to be adjusted by payment in gold. The triangular arrangement is the logical answer — the clearing house way."

Commodity prices and foreign trade. Statist 129(3077):246. Feb. 13, 1937. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Hodson, H.V. Ottawa and after. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. (n.s.)8(84):
62-70. February 1937. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E.C.3, Eng.)

Kindleberger, Charles P. Flexibility of demand in international trade theory.
Quart. Jour. Econ. 51(2):352-361. February 1937. (Published by Harvard
University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Stein, Guenther. The "real income" from export trade. Oriental Econ. 4(1):
28-31. (Published at 2 Sanchome Hongokucho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Japan.)
Conclusion, in part: "It is beyond the scope of this article to analyse
in detail the reasons which were behind the deterioration of the terms
of trade of industrial countries in general, and of Japan in particular;
just as it is not proposed to try and examine to what extent this develop-
ment may have constituted a national loss to the economy of Japan. But
it might be useful to enumerate some of the factors which seem to enter
into these questions.

"Rationalization and increasing efficiency of Japanese industries no
doubt play a great role among the circumstances which have made it possi-
ble for Japan to give comparatively more to and receive comparatively
less from, foreign countries without at least its big industrial units
suffering actual losses."

Other factors named are the devaluation of the yen; the tendency toward
overproduction and increased competition; and a "decrease in the 'real'
wages and incomes of large parts of the Japanese population, industrial,
commercial, and agricultural, on account of rising domestic prices, may
probably be considered as another important factor." But whichever the
explanation may be, "it seems to be undeniable that the 'real income'
of Japan from her increasing export trade in recent years has not grown
to such an extent as the monetary returns of her foreign trade would in-
dicate. Japan has given the world much more in intrinsic value of export
goods than she has received herself in import goods."

Wheat - Valorization - Rumania

Décret de valorisation du blé. Rumania Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.
Correspondance Économique Roumaine 18(4):115-137. October-December 1936.
(Published in Bucharest, Rumania.)

A Royal decree of July 1, 1936 fixes a minimum price for wheat and
provides for the payment of an export bounty on wheat. The functions of
the Central Office for the valorization of wheat are listed. Producers and
millers must declare the quantities of wheat produced and the amount
threshed.

Wine

Caddow, Harry A. First results of Wine Institute survey. Wines and Vines 18(3):
20. March 1937. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)
Contains a summary of production, consumption and inventory data ob-
tained by the survey.

Wool - Valorization - Rumania

Ghelase, Ion. I. Le commerce et la valorisation de la laine en Roumanie, autrefois et de nos jours. Rumania. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Correspondance Économique Roumaine 18(3):1-19. July-September 1936. (Published in Bucharest, Rumania)

French and English in parallel columns.

Contains an account of the means adopted to promote the marking of Rumanian wool and to increase its value.

Wool from Milk

Making artificial wool out of skimmed milk. Home Farmer 4(2):14. February 1937. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Contains information regarding the manufacture of "synthetic wool" from skimmed milk. It is stated that research on the making of artificial wool has "been carried out for three years by Antonio Ferretti, who gave to his new textile the name of 'synthetic wool' and has now commenced manufacture on a commercial scale."

The writer believes that since the manufacture of "artificial wool in Italy is an almost accomplished fact it is possible to visualise its extension into other dairy countries where it is capable of profoundly affecting the general economy."

Zoning, Suburban County - Wisconsin

McNeely, J.G. Suburban county zoning in Wisconsin. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 13(1):90-93. February 1937. (Published by the Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Description of county zoning ordinances of Kenosha, Outagamie, Racine, Manitowoc and Walworth, counties.

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American management association. Packaging, packing & shipping; a record of the subjects as developed through the American management association. James O. Rice, editor. Published for the American management association. 237pp. New York, N.Y., Elliot publishing company, 1936. 280.3 Am33

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On cover: Directory of Public Cold Storage Warehouses; members of the Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, a division of the American Warehousemen's Association.

Bassett, E. M. Zoning; the laws, administration, and court decisions during the first twenty years. 275pp. New York, Russell Sage foundation, 1936. 98.5 B29

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Copeland, Melvin Thomas. The purpose of the Robinson-Patman act; an analysis of this much discussed law. 29pp. Indianapolis, Ind., National food brokers association [1936?] 286.2 C79

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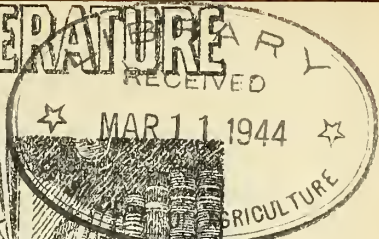
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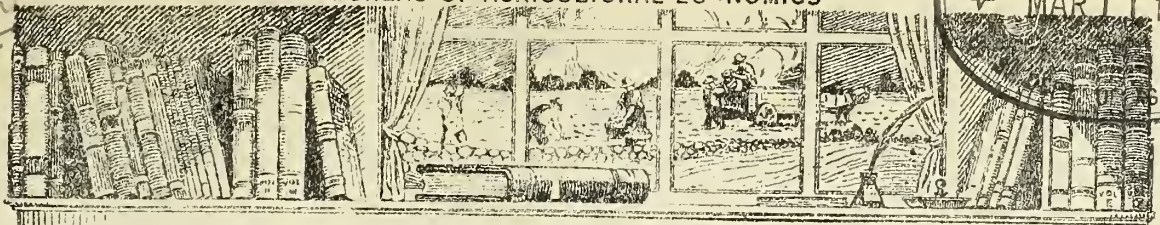
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He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator.
Sir Francis Bacon

Vol. 11

May 1937

No. 5

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews.....	389-403
Hendrickson, C. I.: The theory of the land question, by G. R. Geiger.....	389
Burmeister, Gustave: Sugar; a case study of government control, by J. E. Dalton.....	393
Hannay, A. M.: Grundzüge der schweizerischen Agrarverfassung, by Oskar Howald, and Hans Brugger; Die sozialökonomische Struktur der bulgarischen Landwirtschaft, by I. S. Mollov; und Die sozialökonomische Struktur der jugoslawischen Landwirtschaft, by Otto von Franges.....	396
Edwards, E. E.: The hill country of northern New England, by H. F. Wilson.....	402
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts.....	403-430
Thompson, W. R. Moisture & farming in South Africa.....	404
Atkeson, T. C., and Atkeson, M. M. Pioneering in agriculture.....	405
Voitinskii, Vladimir S. The social consequences of the economic depression.....	405
Hooker, A. A. The international grain trade.....	412
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International conference to promote land value taxation and free trade. 5th, London, 1936. Fifth International conference.....	415
Smith, W. M. The marketing of Australian and New Zealand primary products.....	417
Bogardus, E. S. Introduction to social research.....	421
Magill, R. F. Taxable income.....	424
Bibliography.....	430
Selected List of Recent Reviews.....	430-441
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character.....	442-445
State Publications.....	446-454
Periodical Articles.....	455-507
Notes.....	507-512
Correction.....	512

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Geiger, George Raymond. The theory of the land question. 237pp.
New York, The Macmillan company. 1936. 282 G272

One who is attempting to understand the meaning and significance of the present attention to and activity in land and problems associated with the use of land will probably approach this book with considerable interest. Turning to the preface he would find: "... the primary interest is in a theoretical analysis that, without apology, will be largely deductive. For it is a belief of the writer that present day economics is not sufficiently sensitive to the function of (mere) theorizing..." To some this might be a warning that they need go no further. Others might continue, for the author is of "the conviction, made in another work, that philosophy cannot remain oblivious to any significant social or economic problem. Especially must moral philosophy show a genuine and pragmatic interest in the instruments and agencies that alone can bring into operation its own exhortations..." The author is "professionally in the field of philosophy and not of economics."

The book is divided into six chapters: "The Meaning of the Land Question", "Land Value", "Land and Capital", "Historical Aspects of the Land Question", "Socialization of Land Through Taxation", and "Epilogue".

A few quotations from the first chapter will give a fair idea of the author's style and his conception of the land question:

"Without any further preliminaries let us introduce what is felt to be crucial and fundamental for any attempted economic orientation - the land question. The land question? What quaint implications that phrase suggests! Agrarianism, farm relief, the grange, back-to-the-soil... Hasn't it something to do with AAA and the perennial complaint of the embattled farmer? The land question - it seems a phrase with an almost old-fashioned ring. Why not write on something more up-to-date? Why confine economic theory to the prairie, etc., etc.?"

"The treatment of the land question in the following pages has nothing to do with such a bucolic background (or, at least, almost nothing). In fact, it is believed that this popular, parochial outlook towards land is the sign of a naïve, perhaps viciously naïve, economics. The utterances even of leaders in economic and political activity indicate too often that land is considered as a rather unimportant, somewhat antique element in the social process. It is a field to be exploited by Southern and Scandinavian novelists, and perhaps also by strictly agricultural 'planners' a la Wallace and Tugwell. But as compared with industrial and technological forces land is thought to fade into insignificance. The land question offers an approach to economic problems that

is not clothed with purely contemporary phrases, and its vision is not focussed on the machine economy. It seems, therefore, to the economist a revival of the classical arguments, and to the layman a nostalgia for the rural scene...

"Land must be looked upon as the 'given' element, not merely of production, but of existence itself. It has cosmic in addition to economic implications. Without land, life as well as the creation of wealth would have no meaning. This is not a figure of speech. It is an absurdly obvious statement, but no less significant because of self-evidence. The term land, as it is being employed here, refers to the foundation of human activity, the physical, literal, and essentially simple ground of all of man's efforts. These efforts may or may not be economic in character, but they all gravitate earthward. Land is unique and fundamental; the connotations it presents are not bounded by narrow horizons...

"The most impressive of such implications (interest in the farm problem), and one that has distinctly an element of paradox in it, is that which points to agriculture as the (functional) base of the economic pyramid... This is the paradox suggested - the current concern with the agricultural phases of land indicates that, despite an unanalyzed and purely rule-of-thumb approach, land is being recognized, but very dimly, as having something to do with general economics. In a crudely empirical fashion 'land economics' is being elevated slightly above the barn-yard and the real estate office. That elevation is still insignificant but it contains some interesting possibilities..."

The second chapter gives a history of theories of value and in the last part "an exposition that will try to demonstrate why land value is unique... The argument of this chapter is not historical but theoretical. It is an effort to show that at least two classes of value must be considered in economics, that of reproducible human enterprise and that of irreproducible nature..."

The chapter on "Land and Capital" discusses the change in the concept of capital and criticizes the present concepts, particularly that of Fetter, which do not distinguish between land and capital. In the first chapter, the author criticized Doctor Ely or, as he states, the "Ely school" for pointing out that there are different kinds of land. In a footnote he does approve Professor Common's distinction of "site value" and "foundation value". The author's view will be given in his own words: "... the summary argument may be a little more abstract and insist that land represents a passive factor in production, whereas labor and capital are active instruments, the first operating directly and the second, indirectly. Land only lends itself to production; it absorbs wealth without literally creating it. Again to be concrete it may be said that land is a less transient element than capital. Land site for all intents, is permanent; most land fertility, given a modicum of labor attention and scientific treatment, is a long-run natural contribution. (In a footnote he states: "The elements of land fertility that are exhaustible and replaceable should be regarded as capital.") Commodities are produced to be destroyed. Buildings are old in twenty years, outmoded in thirty or forty; other improvements vary in their longevity, but all are 'consumed'..."

" ... If capital and all the tools of production that man uses are essentially reproducible and replaceable, whereas land space and site value are just as essentially irreproducible, then land, under private control as it is, represents the final and limiting restriction in economic production. If land rent and land value are essentially unearned incomes, depending upon such private control of a given, irreplaceable economic element, then the exploiter of that unearned increment occupies the keystone position in economic distribution...

" ... A conclusion then would seem to be that the control of land is the final economic control. It is ultimate and basic, and all other powers of monopoly and exploitation rests upon it. It is the pedestal on which capitalism stands. To proscribe man's free access to land is to limit all economic freedom; it means forcing man down to a marginal economic life."

"The Historical Aspects of the Land Question which are discussed in Chapter IV show as did the two previous chapters a wide reading and familiarity with books written on the subject. The author gives a resume of primitive, ancient, feudal and post-feudal tenure systems. His conclusion from this historical survey is given in the following excerpt:

" ... It has taken many different forms, this age-old species of economic privilege, but everywhere it has meant that those who own the land control those who do not. The argument that primitive and ancient slavery medieval serfdom, and contemporary industrial peonage are no more than protean-like disguises of a basic and unitary thralldom may perhaps sound meaningless to both Marxian and orthodox historians. Moreover, it is an argument that must depend for any strength it possesses upon the economic propositions outlined in the preceding chapters of this work; an inductive reference to historical data can be no more than suggestive."

"... The title of the present chapter (fifth) and a statement made at the close of the third may introduce a proposed clue to such a solution (of the land question) - the taxation of land values." The taxation of land values may be only a clue to the solution of the land question, but most readers after reading the first four chapters will hardly need the title to this chapter or the statement referred to in chapter III to have more than a clue to the fact that land value taxation is the author's solution to the land question and all other economic, perhaps social or any other question.

"Now it is fully realized that any mention of this particular topic suffers from the stereotypes that have arisen during long years of controversy ...

"First the very term taxation is misleading. Although the attempt will be made farther on to justify the taxation of land values in terms of fiscal canons and the recognized incidence of taxation, it must be recognized at the outset that the interpretation here of such a program is in terms no less ambitious than those of social reconstruction itself..."

Another "prejudgement" is "that the immense significance of a program to socialize rent through taxation should not be clouded by disputes over fiscal elasticity. If a tax on land should ever prove to be the only instrument necessary to break economic monopoly and to provide for the expense of government, so much the better..."

"A third connotation... hinges on the philosophical contrast between 'individualism' and 'socialism'... The position that is to be taken here is that the taxation of rent can be discussed without any necessity for taking sides in this matter of political philosophy...

"... In fact, the whole land question has seemed to revolve around these concepts of social and of unearned. The entire argument has been to establish that land value is different from other expressions of value, that land is different from capital, that land is unique. And the criterion of 'social' is one that almost automatically proposes a way of handling what has here been designated as the land question. It proposes, in a word, that society collect the value it creates, the collection to be through the ordinary channels of taxation...

"... Even if 'ownership' under land value taxation would be technical and legalistic, virtual not factual, the use of land and the ownership of the products of land would be inviolate. Land would be cultivated no less by individuals if the rent of land went to the State instead of to private land owners..."

That land value taxation will solve all problems, human and probably Divine, can be seen from this quotation: "The land question appears to offer a clue to that synthesis which has always haunted economic philosophers, i. e., a unified explanation that would reconcile the diverse appearances of injustice and inequality in all economic systems. That quest for historical synthesis was the stimulus for the preceding chapter. Here it may be phrased philosophically, and, if possible, with judicious restraint..."

The epilogue takes up two further points. "One is a mention of ethics.. The second reason for adding an epilogue is to make a direct appeal to the leaders of liberal and radical opinion, an appeal that asks them to direct their attention, without antecedent prejudice, to a consideration of the land question. This request is peculiarly necessary in the case of the 'sophisticated' leader, the one who has broken with classical economic theory, and whose tincture of socialism is *too** faint to make him an orthodox collectivist. (To be specific, shall we name Professor Tugwell and the editors of the Nation and New Republic as examples of the class intended?) The sly contempt and patronizing dismissal that any reference, for example, to single tax or Henry George receives from these emancipated economists are doubly irritating. They are doubly irritating because, instead of being an illustration of economic naïveté, an interest in the land question is really indicative of quite a subtle approach..."

The quotation above perhaps gives the clue to much of the writing on the single tax. It was not written for us. Whether or not the style of writing and the arguments used will appeal to the "sophisticates" Dr. Geiger lists above, it is questionable whether it will stimulate an interest in the relation of taxation to land problems by many of the younger economists to whom he directs his appeal earlier in the book.

* Reviewer's italics.

It should be said that the author appears to be aware of the danger of inserting parenthetical remarks and of frequent repetition as these quotations indicate: "At the risk of breaking the argument, a digression may be inserted here..." "The opening chapter has insisted - to the point perhaps of being rhetorical..." "Now although the present discussion of value and rent seems already to have all the polemical appearances of a debating school in economic theory..."

If the reader is interested in understanding how taxation of land may be modified or used to solve the problems connected with the utilization of the land he will have to look elsewhere. He will find no discussion of how taxation can be used to reforest the millions of acres of cut-over land now tax delinquent, nor how to restore a range cover on the land in the Great Plains now owned by the counties or on which the "owners" pay no taxes, nor how to restore to agricultural use the land held speculatively in Cook County discussed in the study by Simpson and Barton and referred to in a footnote. - Clarence I. Hendrickson, Senior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Dalton, John E. Sugar; a case study of government control. 311pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1937. 281.365 D17

The title of this book would naturally suggest a treatise heavily laden with dry statistics and excerpts from tedious governmental reports and proceedings, but the reader is immediately impressed by the almost complete absence of just such material. The author has done a commendable piece of work in setting down an easily read, brief, and concise history of the development of the sugar industry in the continental United States, its possessions, and Cuba. At the same time he has woven into the thesis the important influence that the U. S. Government has had, either purposely or accidentally, in bringing about this development and has built up a strong case for the necessity of a continuation of further governmental action to sustain the industry in the future. It becomes evident early in the story that the writer believes that one of the best solutions to our many economic problems is for Government and business to work together, and that business should recognize this fact immediately. His main argument, of course, is that, from almost the beginning, Government through the enactment of tariff and tax laws has had a great influence upon the development of industry in this country. Business or industry may have resented Government interference at times but apparently have always been ready to seek further aid from the Government in times of distress.

4 In the case of sugar it is pointed out that, "one is struck by the complex intimate and important tie which has always existed between it (sugar) and the Federal Government."

The history of the sugar industry is discussed rather briefly in sections divided on the basis of tariff legislation. First, the developments during the period from the Civil War to 1890, during which time a tariff for revenue with incidental protection for Louisiana cane producers was in effect. Second, the period 1890 to 1894, the free sugar era with subsidy payments to Louisiana cane and western beet growers. Third, 1894 to

the outbreak of the World War, when a tariff for protection was in effect. It was in this period that the United States acquired possession of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands and a protective interest over Cuba. Fourth, the sugar industry under war control. Fifth, the sugar depression of the late 1920's, and sixth, the depression from 1929 to 1933. In each of these sections the influence of governmental action on the development of the sugar industry in each of the various areas is emphasized, and in the last named section a summary of the situation as it existed in 1933 is plainly brought out.

From this point on the discussion turns to the plans and programs for sugar developed and put into operation under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Since the author was chief of the Sugar Section of the A.A.A. during the years 1934 and 1935, when the sugar program was in its formative stages, he had access to all of the records of that organization and a good opportunity to study the problems from close range. Therefore, it may be assumed that this study can be taken as an authoritative account of all that happened during those "hectic" days.

One chapter is devoted to the effort made by the sugar interests to arrive at a satisfactory solution to their problems. Of course, these efforts came to naught, but some very interesting reasons are given for the failure of this venture. It is interesting to note that the industry plan got no further than mere discussions because it was impossible for the various interests to reach an agreement on some of the most vital points at issue.

On the other hand, when it was decided that the Government should step in and legislate a program for sugar, these difficulties were easily overcome by simply assigning to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to find the answers and put the program into effect. Here the author points out how readily agreeable all interests were to rely upon an officer of the Government, in this case the Secretary of Agriculture, for a square deal. It is also brought out clearly how such a procedure was the simplest in the long run and obtained results which most people thought were impossible because of the multitude of administrative details involved. It appears, however, that all interests were generally well satisfied with the results obtained.

Despite the many administrative details and the serious difficulties involved in bringing together the various elements of the sugar industry onto a common meeting ground, the program was probably one of the most successful ever attempted. This success is attributed largely to the fact that an officer of the Government was given wide authority and, therefore, could set up a very flexible program. It is significant that no two producing areas were treated exactly alike. Each had its specific problems and each had to be solved in a manner particularly suited to its place in the industry. Likewise, it is indicated that the effect of the program on each area was somewhat different from that on every other area. Considerable space is devoted to this part of the problem, and it appears that the author has done a good piece of work in ferreting out all of the intricate details relating to it. He discusses

in considerable detail the workings of the quota system in general, and its effect upon the production of sugar in each of the important producing areas. One interesting sidelight in this connection is how the program tended to stimulate production in some areas and to reduce production in others. Also, how the Administration was able to compensate for the varying treatment given each area. Thus it is indicated that a really honest effort was made to strike a reasonable balance and give to each a just share in the gains accruing to the whole industry. It is recognized, of course, that a utopian solution to these problems was impossible of attainment but, considered as a whole, the program added much to the economic welfare of those for whom it was introduced.

Although most of the thesis is directed toward the solution of the problems of the sugar producer, one short chapter is devoted to a brief discussion of the sugar refiner and what that portion of the industry would like to get out of a national sugar program. The latter, of course, is the complete exclusion of imports of refined sugar. Another short chapter is devoted to the sugar consumer. In the absence of any real statistical information, as is usually the case concerning the consumer, the author makes a few estimates as to what the sugar program has cost the consumer and lets the matter rest. Since the consumer is usually an illusory sort of entity in most tariff and subsidy programs, it is always easy to figure that he will finally pay the bill in full and seldom if ever raise a hue and cry about cost. Therefore, it is a simple matter to treat the problem here in its simplest form and only in an incidental manner. It serves to round out the story and complete the study in all its ramifications.

As a conclusion chapter, the author sets down some broad interpretations gleaned from this study of the sugar industry. He sets down some thought-provoking ideas regarding the relationship between Government and business or industry and admits that Government has played an important rôle in fashioning the present status quo but not at the instigation of Government itself. There was no revolt against the Government program of sugar control because each portion of the industry felt that it was receiving a fair and equitable share of the total gains. The administration of the sugar program also demonstrates that the Government can mobilize sufficiently trained personnel to perform its duties in a business-like manner.

In this last chapter the author almost goes the full distance of endorsing Government planning and supervision or direction of business and industry, but finally extricates himself by the flat statement that he holds to no such brief. It is simply that our economy is complex, and the activities of Government are closely mingled with those of business, industry, finance and agriculture. It has always been so and probably will always remain so. - Gustave Burmeister, Senior Agricultural Economist. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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Mollov, I. S. Die sozialökonomische struktur der bulgarischen landwirtschaft hrsg. von Janaki St. Molloff. 196pp. Berlin, Weidmannsche buchhandlung, 1936.

Bibliographical foot-notes.

Franges, Otto von. Die sozialökonomische struktur der jugoslawischen landwirtschaft. 288pp. Berlin, Weidmannsche verlagsbuchhandlung, 1937.

Contains bibliographies.

At head of title on all three books: Schriften der Internationalen Konferenz für Agrarwissenschaft (International conference of agricultural economists)

While the Fourth International Conference of Agricultural Economists was in progress in St. Andrews, Scotland, in the summer of 1936, a group meeting was held to discuss the land tenure research projects which had been inaugurated by the Third Conference, held in 1934 at Bad Eilsen, Germany, under the leadership of Dr. Max Sering. As reported in the proceedings of the Fourth Conference, "Dr. Sering gave a brief account of the position with regard to the investigations into systems of land tenure, more correctly into the social and economic constitution of the rural population in the various countries concerned." With regard to the scope and methods of the investigations, Dr. Sering called attention to the following points: "As the agrarian constitution, though the foundation is only a part of the general social and economic structure, a general survey must be given of the occupational and social structure of the population as a whole, and of the parts played by agriculture, industry, and trade, etc. in the national community and economy.

"The investigations have to be centered in the present state of things, but a knowledge of the historical development is indispensable, so that the modern constitution can really be understood. For old as for new-settled countries it is equally desirable to get a knowledge of the motives which guided the men who created or transformed the agrarian constitution...

"Besides the leading political and social ideas, the natural conditions soil and climate, and further the origin, the race, and the traditions of the settlers should be treated of.

"On the other side, the social, economic, and biological effects of the land-tenure system are to be examined.

"As to the economic conditions and effects, it would be a mistake to give a full encyclopaedia of the agriculture in any country. It is sufficient to describe the most important types of farming in the various regions.

"The social side of agriculture must clearly be set in the foreground, as it has been sketched in the outlines: Distribution of the land; size of farms and properties - mode of tenure and working conditions - the question how far capitalistic dependence is penetrating agriculture in the forms of indebtedness and expansion of tenant farming - critical review of the social reforms induced in most countries by the agricultural crisis."

In the three volumes under consideration which have been published as a result of the decisions outlined above descriptions are given of predominantly agricultural countries that, in spite of their racial and traditional differences, have many characteristics in common. These are evident in their wide variety of climate and soil, in the predominance of the small family farm, in types of land settlement and methods of land utilization, in the parcellation of the land and the need for the consolidation of holdings, and in many of the difficulties that beset their agriculture and their rural life. One striking difference is the lack in Switzerland of an agrarian reform problem such as occupies such an important position in the national economy of Yugoslavia. The approach of each country to its problems, the methods adopted to solve them and the measure of their success are described from the viewpoint of the different authors.

Switzerland: It is shown that, while 77.4 percent of the total area of Switzerland falls within the category of agricultural or forest land, the area susceptible of intense agricultural utilization covers barely a quarter of the whole country. The variety of natural and economic conditions of production and the resulting unequal intensity in the use of the land are clearly reflected in the varied density of the agricultural population according to cantons and districts.

Three types of land settlement are distinguished, the scattered farm with one dwelling house, the farm group and parish settlement with from 2 to 20 dwelling houses, and the village settlement with more than 20 dwelling houses. In recent years there has been an increase in suburban settlements. The distribution of the different forms of land settlement is determined by natural, economic, and social causes, and the influence of historical tradition is marked in the different parts of the country.

The author traces the changes in land tenure from the days of the Romans, through the age of feudalism when the land was owned by the large landowners and cultivated almost exclusively by the peasants, to the emergence of the country as a land of peasants without large landowners or large estates.

The small family farm has become a distinctive feature of the country in the course of the last two hundred years, encouraged, among other things, by the early acquired freedom of the peasant, the prevalence of the village settlement with its tendency to split up the peasant farms into scattered strips, and the inheritance system which divided the land equally among the heirs.

A historical survey is made of sizes of farms and a table shows that in 1929 small farms of up to 5 hectares made up 59.6 percent of the agricultural enterprises, and covered 20.9 percent of the agricultural area. A study of the relation of types of farming to area and numbers of farms shows a preponderance of grass farming, grass farming with some arable farming, and arable farming with a strong emphasis on fodder production.

The small farms are not always worked as independent economic entities. The owners of a certain number are also employed in trade, industry, forestry, or in the public service. Some are purely subsistence farms. Others produce for the market.

Statistics showing land parcellation are given. The existing parcellation of the land is attributed in large measure to the form of settlement, the inheritance system, and the earlier systems of land utilization. Attempts have been made in recent years to bring about a consolidation of holdings by means of exchange of strips between neighbors or by purchase or sale of parcels of land.

An account is given of land ownership and tenancy according to the figures of the agricultural census of 1929. Of the total agricultural area of Switzerland 1,276,055 hectares belonged to landowners, 267,318 hectares were leased to tenants, and 40,497 hectares were held in usufruct. The proportion varies according to the situation of the land. Causes of changes in ownership are enumerated and discussed. Labor and agricultural indebtedness are also briefly discussed.

It is pointed out that Switzerland does not have to consider agrarian reform in the strict sense of the word. Her three main problems are said to be consolidation of holdings, the creation of new peasant settlements, and the prevention of the commercialization of the land which should belong to the peasant for his own use. Various measures are suggested to bring this about.

* Bulgaria: This is a collection of 16 articles on various phases of Bulgarian agriculture. The first four articles deal with the orohydrographic features of the country, its climate, soil, and transportation facilities. They are: Orohydrographische Uebersicht Bulgariens, by G. Guncev; Klimatische Charakteristik Bulgariens unter Berücksichtigung der landwirtschaftlichen Produktion, by K. T. Kiroff; Die Böden, by Ivan T. Stranski; Das Verkehrswesen, by L. Boschkoff. Number 5 is Geschichte der Besiedlung und die Siedlungsformen in Bulgarien, by Ivan Batakliiev. The author sketches the history of colonization and land settlement in Bulgaria from prehistoric times to the present, pointing out the effect on the forms and types of settlement of the Thracian, the Roman, the Slav, and the Turkish influence. The main types of present-day settlement are either the closed village type or the scattered hamlet or farm, the former being found both on the plains and in the hills, and the latter for the most part on hilly ground. There are other intermediate types of settlement such as the villages along the roads in the valleys. These include some towns. A new post-war type of settlement set up for refugees on the coast of the Black Sea and on the banks of the Danube is the village in the form of a chess board. Illustrations are given of the different types. There are small, medium-sized, and large settlements. Scattered strips and excessive parcellation are also typical of Bulgarian agriculture.

A study of the population of Bulgaria, its distribution and movement is contributed by Perko Wăzarow in Die Bevölkerung Bulgariens, and Christo Wakarelski has sketched village life in Bulgaria from a historical and sociological point of view in Geschichtliches und Soziologisches aus dem Leben unseres Dorfes.

Die Beziehungen zwischen Landwirtschaft und Volkswirtschaft, by N. W. Dolinski, deals with the sources of agricultural income and the share of agriculture in the payment of taxes.

Land ownership and tenancy are discussed in the article Die Grundbesitzverhältnisse in Bulgarien, by Slawtscho Sagoroff. About 40 percent of the farmers who are independent landowners also rent land. Agriculture is the only or the main source of income of the majority of the tenant farmers; 6.5 percent are workers on the large estate and only 1.9 percent find their main occupation in industry or other branches of activity. The rent is paid in money or in kind. In the latter case the custom for the most part is for the net return to be divided equally between the owner and the tenant. Changes in land ownership are traced from 1897 to 1934, and it is shown that in the period since 1908 there has been a tendency to break up the farms into smaller units, and to increase the number of small holdings. The main cause of this is said to be increase in population and the setting up of new households on an inherited piece of land with the intent of forming new independent entities. A comparison of the number of agricultural households and the agricultural population in the period from 1908 to 1934 shows that the number of households increased more rapidly than the population. The provisions of the land reform of 1921 and the measures taken to carry them out are briefly sketched.

Article no. 10, Die rechtliche Lage des Landbesitzes vom Standpunkt des Erb- und Sachenrechtes, by L. Dikoff, discusses the legal rights and obligations of landownership especially in connection with the inheritance of landed property. The sale and transfer of landed property are briefly discussed.

Land utilization and forest utilization are the theme of two articles, the former, Die Landnutzung, by Pawel P. Egoroff, and the latter, Die Waldnutzung, by T. Iwantcew. In the former article statistics are given of the distribution of the agricultural land among private persons, the State, and various organizations. The agricultural area has increased since the World War almost to capacity. The Bulgarian agricultural enterprise is preponderantly a subsistence farm, 65 percent of the gross production being used by the owner, and only 35 percent reaching the market. A great variety of crops is produced, and statistics are given of their distribution on the cultivated area. The smaller the farm the more intensively is it cultivated. The second article discusses the ownership of forest land and the use of the timber.

Agricultural labor is the theme of article no. 13, Die Arbeit in der Landwirtschaft, by Pawel P. Egoroff. The numbers of workers available, the family as a working unit, the categories of workers, hours of work, and the rôle of the seasonal worker are among the topics discussed.

In Eigentümlichkeiten der Organisation des landwirtschaftlichen Betriebes, by Pawel P. Egoroff, attention is called to some of the characteristics of the organization of the agricultural enterprise in Bulgaria. The relation of numbers to sizes of farms and the distribution of the various crops, of machinery, and of livestock according to different sizes of agricultural enterprises are discussed. Tables show the average yearly production of agricultural products for the periods 1907/11 and 1930/34 and the percentage of the total production sold, exchanged, or used on the farm in 1935 in the case of certain enterprises investigated.

In Die Verschuldung der bulgarischen Landwirtschaft, by Assen Tschakaloff, a brief sketch of the organization and development of agricultural credit in Bulgaria and the part played by the agricultural cooperatives is followed by an account of agricultural indebtedness in Bulgaria since 1930 and the measures adopted for its relief.

The need for consolidation of scattered holdings is emphasized in the concluding article, Grundstückszusammenlegung und Siedlung in Bulgarien, by Dako Ivan Toscheff.

Yugoslavia: The configuration of the land, the climate, the soil, and the vegetation are discussed as forming the physical basis of the agriculture of Yugoslavia. The economic basis is found in the production of crops and livestock, the agricultural industries, transportation and foreign trade, and farm management.

It is pointed out that just as Yugoslavia has more extremes of climate than most countries of Europe, just as the country ranges from vast plains to high mountains, so in its farm organization it contains the various types of enterprise known to history from that of the nomadic shepherds without a fixed place of abode to the most intensive method of farming.

The author deplores the dearth of official statistics which has made him dependent for much of his information on secondary sources or on personal observation. He draws a picture of a country of small farmers whose aim is to live on and off their own land, a country where land prices have grown to exceed the value of the land and so have brought about a condition of agricultural indebtedness. Many of the families living on small farms have non-producing members who must be supported, and it is shown that in many districts there has existed especially since the depression a condition of actual hunger and lack of the necessities of life. In the case of those families where there is no such lack there are still several problems to be solved which the author discusses. They are the payment of taxes and the acquisition of clothing and of such articles of consumption as salt, oil, vinegar, petroleum, sugar, tobacco, matches, yarn, etc.

The author seems to feel that he has perhaps painted too hopeless a picture, for he hastens to assure his readers that Yugoslavia has all the prerequisites for a successful agricultural development.

He goes on to describe the Zadruga which is an assemblage under one roof of a number of families descended from a common male ancestor and bound together by common economic interests and by sharing the work of the farm. When a Zadruga is split up, as a rule each father of a family founds a new smaller Zadruga based on blood relationship. This custom is found all over Yugoslavia especially where share farming prevails. The introduction of money and credit and the marketing of farm products has put an end to it in other districts. The author describes the life in common, the feeling of each member of the Zadruga that he is part of a whole, and the duties of the different members.

Beyond the Zadruga throughout Yugoslavia all children are recognized as heirs of their parents on an equal footing. That has led to increasing parcellation of the land with its unavoidable consequences. But there is a custom in some parts of Slovenia for one son designated by his father - not necessarily the oldest or the youngest - to inherit the farm. In this case it is customary for the heir to retain only half of the farm and to divide the other half equally among the other inheritors.

The author points out that Yugoslavia is composed of territories with a varied historical background in which the greatest difference is to be found in their agricultural organization. He therefore sketches the historical development of the agricultural organization in the northern part of the country, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Serbia, and in Dalmatia, and then describes the effect in those regions of the agrarian reform of the new State of Yugoslavia.

The conception of agrarian reform in Yugoslavia is distinguished from that of the economists of western Europe and North America. The author finds in Yugoslavia no desire for nationalization of the land, no sympathy with the views, for example, of John Stuart Mill, Henry George, Damaschke or Sering. He finds instead the basic idea of the first measures adopted by the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes for a new regulation of land distribution in the views of Dr. Antonin Svehla of Czechoslovakia who believed that might and ownership of the land are synonymous, and that in a democratic state the land must be given back to the people to whom it belongs.

Resolutions for carrying out a plan of agrarian reform were made at the end of 1918. But the agency chosen to put them into effect was not the Ministry of Agriculture but the Ministry of Social Service. A proclamation of the Regent Alexander on January 6, 1919, recommended the abolition of large landed property and feudal services and the distribution of the land among the poor farmers, the former owners to be given a fair compensation, and the work to be done by a commission. Thus was introduced a charitable element which distinguished agrarian reform in Yugoslavia from that of other countries. In February 1919 a decree incorporating preliminary dispositions for the preparation of the agrarian reform was passed. It soon became apparent that to entrust the carrying out of the agrarian reform to the Ministry for Social Service was a mistake. A Ministry for Agrarian Reform was established by a decree of February 12, 1920 to administer the reform. But the original aim was lost sight of, and it was not till January 1929 that the problem could be placed on a sound, economic basis, free from party bias. The Ministry for Agrarian Reform was dissolved and its work for reform passed over to the Ministry of Agriculture.

A historical survey is made of land settlement, the different types of settlement and their buildings in various sections of the country. Consolidation of holdings, to provide for which a law is being considered, land improvement, cooperation, agricultural education and training, and agricultural indebtedness and the measures adopted for its relief are discussed according to the regional division of the country. It is believed that the decree of September 26, 1936 for the liquidation of farmers' debts may under certain conditions achieve its object to an extent, unparalleled anywhere else, at the same time the author points out that relief of agricultural indebtedness will not remove the cause of the difficulties that beset the agriculture of Yugoslavia. The cause can only be eliminated by security of productive capacity, the provision of adequate sale prices of agricultural products, the maintenance of and additions to the medium sized peasant settlements, the provision of a standard of living on the land worthy of human beings, and an increased consciousness of human and racial worth among the people of the country.

An appendix contains an account of the provisions of the law of September 6, 1929 for the relief of agriculture which is said to be the starting point for all other measures for the improvement of agriculture in Yugoslavia. - Annie M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Wilson, Harold Fisher. The hill country of northern New England; its social and economic history, 1790-1930. 455pp. New York, Columbia university press, 1936. (Columbia university studies in the history of American agriculture... III) 277.004 W69

Bibliography, pp. [403]-437.

The story of those who left New England for the new lands of the West has been generally known for a long time, but it has remained for the author of the volume here reviewed to provide us with a social and economic history of those who stayed behind. The work is the product of sound scholarship and painstaking research. Its extensive, annotated bibliography of Federal and State publications, town and county histories, newspapers, magazine articles, and a miscellany of material such as local gazetteers and directories, biographies, geographies, State histories, monographs, and unpublished manuscripts is noteworthy, but its usefulness would have been enhanced if the references had been classified. The book is beautifully printed and bound and provided with significant illustrations.

The subject is divided into four periods which the author, by way of characterization, has aptly correlated with the four seasons thus: Summer, 1790-1830; Autumn, 1830-1870; Winter, 1870-1900; and Spring, 1900-1930. The first period was one of self-sufficient economy with little market for surplus farm products. The second registered the transition, due largely to the rise of manufacturing in the inland villages, to commercial agriculture. The coming of the railroads in the late thirties hastened the trend away from self-sufficiency. This period also marked the zenith of the sheep industry on the upland farms.

The years from 1870 to 1900 witnessed a marked decline in the rural population and in the amount of improved land. In many of the isolated hill localities, the trend has continued down to the present. The sheep industry practically disappeared because the farmers were unable to compete with Western, Australian, and South American wool. The development of creameries and cheese factories afforded the farmers a new source of income, but the profit from this form of dairying dwindled when Middle Western butter and cheese entered the Eastern markets.

Although the author concedes that the "Spring" of the present century gives no promise of a "Summer" comparable to that of a century ago, he feels that the New England hill farmer is gradually finding his

place in the agricultural life of the Nation. The rural population and the amount of improved acreage in Northern New England continued to decline, but the farmers with the better soils and more favorable locations were able to make adjustments and develop specializations to meet outside conditions. The milksheds of the cities to the southward gradually extended into the hill country, and the care of the annual summer visitors became a lucrative industry. The organization of farm extension work and the introduction of daily mail service and of the automobile and the telephone hastened the modernization of the rural life of the present generation.

All in all, the paramount theme of the book is the constant adjustment which the hill-country farmers have made to meet new conditions, both internal and external. The so-called abandoned farms, as concrete evidences of adjustments, receive detailed attention. As the author points out, these farms really should be referred to as "unoccupied farms."

The American farmer of popular history, fiction, poetry, and cartoon, has been essentially the New England farmer. "The gaunt, bearded figure that still typifies the tiller of the soil is a caricature of the close-fisted Yankee of the hill country, and has little in common with agricultural regions farther west." It behooves us to know the original of this tradition, and we should therefore be especially gratified for The Hill Country of Northern New England.- Everett E. Edwards, Agricultural Economist, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Editor of Agricultural History.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Cooperation - Wales

Conference on development of agricultural co-operative business, Aberystwyth. Report of conference... October 30th, 1936. 47pp., mimeogr. Aberystwyth, Department of agricultural economics, University college, 1937. 280.29 C763
Papers: Review of the Cattle subsidy and its effects in Wales - Cattle Industry (Emergency Provisions) Acts, by E. Ll. Harry; pp. 2- 19; Finance and profits of co-operative societies in Wales, by W. H. Jones and J. R. E. Phillips, pp. 20-29; Prospects of Trade in feedingstuffs and fertilisers, 1936, by W. H. Jones, pp.30-47.

Agricultural Economics - Portugal.

Lisbon. Universidade técnica. Inquérito económico-agricola promovido pelo Senado Universitário e dirigido pelo professor de economia rural do Instituto superior de agronomia, engenheiro-agronomo E. A. Lima Basto. v. 4, Alguns aspectos económicos da agricultura em Portugal, pelo professor E. A. Lima Basto. 482pp. folded tables, diagrams. [Lisboa] 1936. 281.176 L68

Bibliography, pp. [461]-463.

This is the fourth volume of an investigation of agricultural economic conditions in Portugal. Some of the topics discussed are: The importance

of agriculture in Portuguese economy; rural property, its distribution, classification, value and taxation; land tenure; agricultural, forest and animal products; agricultural associations; labor, currency, prices and wages; and the relation of the state to agriculture. Many tables are included and appended.

Agriculture and Climate - South Africa

Thompson, W. R. Moisture & farming in South Africa. 260pp. [Johannesburg] South Africa, Central news agency, limited, 1936. (South African agricultural series - vol. 14) 340 T37

Bibliography, pp. 249-255.

Professor Hubert D. Leppan of Pretoria University writes as follows in the foreword:

"From its inception, the Faculty of Agriculture, giving recognition to the truism that the more closely the farming of a country conforms with the dictates of the physical controls the more likely it is to succeed, has focussed much of its research on the climatic influences governing the rural development of the Union. It is perhaps not surprising, then, that Mr. Thompson, a former student at the Faculty of Agriculture, should devote himself to a study of the relationship between moisture supplies and South African farming. Certainly the correlation between the proper utilisation of available rainfall and success in the agricultural industry of the Union is a close one.

"A great deal of uncertainty in the production from land, lying within similar latitudes to those of South Africa, is to be found in various parts of the world. This uncertainty, among many other far-reaching effects, stimulates thought as to its origin, and, in consequence, a host of theories are advanced. Many of these theories, in the absence, in our case, of reliable meteorological data, must necessarily be based on very slender evidence - which, unfortunately, does not seemingly debar their acceptance. Still more unfortunate is the fact that costly action is often taken on false assumptions.

"Mr. Thompson's task, in the following pages, has been to scrutinize the available evidence in order to present a comprehensive background to the picture. This treatise, the result of five years of hard work, dispels a number of illusions concerning our rainfall and paves the way for more detailed investigations. He claims to show, and it would be difficult to refute his contention, that during historical times our present climate has always been with us - a nail in the coffin of those who fatalistically aver a progressive decline in our rainfall and its inherent efficacy.

"A perusal of this book must not only renew hope in many, but, supplying as it does a wealth of information, should be of very material assistance in effecting a proper adjustment of farming to our natural resources."

Agriculture - Scotland

Highland and agricultural society of Scotland. Transactions... fifth series, v. 48. Ed. by John Stirton. 461pp. Edinburgh, W. Blackwood & sons ltd., 1936. 10 H536

Partial contents: The trend of changes in the agricultural economic system, by Sir John B. Orr, pp. 122-142; Gleanings from Scottish agri-

cultural literature, by Alex. F. Smith; pp. 143-165; Agricultural statistics, pp.264-282; Prices of grain in Edinburgh market for 1935, p.283; Prices of sheep since 1818, pp.284-287; Prices of wool since 1818, pp.288-290.

Agriculture - United States

Atkeson, Thomas Clark, and Atkeson, Mary Meek. Pioneering in agriculture; one hundred years of American farming and farm leadership. 222pp. New York, Orange Judd publishing company, inc., 1937. 120 At52

A book of reminiscences. Its chief value to the reader rests on the notes regarding the difficult development of agricultural education as exemplified in West Virginia, and the encouraging development and results on the farms and in Washington of farmer organization as exemplified by the Grange. Its influence is somewhat restricted by the fact that little attempt is made to relate the events of this life to what was going on in similar lines of work elsewhere in America. - Caroline B. Sherman.

Arizona

Arizona. University. Arizona and its heritage. 291pp. Tucson, University of Arizona [1936] (Bulletin, v. 7, no. 3. General bulletin no.3) 280.008 Ar42

An interesting collection of brief articles relating to Arizona such as the following; Conservation, by H. L. Shantz, pp. 7-10; Climate, by H. V. Smith, pp. 26-31; Soils, by W. T. McGeorge, pp. 31-37; Forests, by C. K. Cooperrider, pp. 53-60; Lumber Industry, by G. A. Pearson, pp. 176-181; Cattle Industry, by E. B. Stanley, pp. 181-189; Range Sheep Industry, by E. B. Stanley, pp. 189-196; Range Goat Industry, by E. B. Stanley, pp. 196-199; Indian Agriculture, by H. L. Shantz, pp. 199-205; Pioneer Agriculture, by R. H. Forbes, pp. 205-210; Field Crops, by R. S. Hawkins and I. A. Briggs, pp. 210-216; Truck Crops, by M. F. Wharton, pp. 216-220; Horticulture, by A. F. Kinnison, pp. 220-224; Dairying, by W. S. Cunningham and R. N. Davis, pp. 224-228; Poultry Husbandry, by H. Embleton, pp. 228-231; Local Debts and Public Information, by W. A. Roberts, pp. 255-259; Population and Sociology, by E. D. Tetreau, pp. 259-264.

Business Cycles

Knight, A. W. Abolish slumps; a diagnosis of the trade cycle. 142pp. London, P. S. King & son ltd., 1936. 280 K742

Partial contents; Circulation of incomes; The mass-unemployment problem; Destruction and creation of incomes; Technique and profits; Diagnosis of slump and boom; and Communal control?

Voitinskii, Vladimir Savel'evich. The social consequences of the economic depression, by Vladimir Woytinsky. 364pp. Geneva, 1936. (International labour office. Studies and reports, series C. (Employment and unemployment no. 21) 280 V87

"The loss to the world's economic system through the depression between 1930 and 1934 was estimated at 149,000,000,000 to 176,000,000,000 old

gold dollars...

"Stressing the rôle the United States played in the depression, [the author] estimates that at its outset the United States national income made it 'richer than all the European countries put together' and 'the sum of the incomes of the people of the United States constituted approximately half of the world's income.' If the United States had been as important to world trade as to world production, he says 'the shock would certainly have been more violent.'

"The most striking feature in the development of income in the United States during the depression,' he writes, 'was undoubtedly the absolute increases (26 per cent) in the real value of interest.'

"He concludes that it is impossible to deal with such a depression or to prevent another by isolated efforts." - N. Y. Times Jan. 28, 1937.

Cattle Insurance - Portugal.

Portugal. Direcção geral da acção social agrária. Repartição das corporações e associações agrícolas. Inquérito as associações mutuas de seguro de gado bovino. 3v. maps. Lisboa, Serviço de publicidade e biblioteca, 1936. 284.6 P83

At head of title: Ministério da agricultura. Direcção geral da acção social agrária. Repartição das corporações e associações agrícolas.

Contents. - v. 1. Pénacova e Viana do Castelo. - v. 2. Coimbra e Caminha. - v. 3. Leiria e Valença.

A study of the organization, functions, and activities of the mutual cattle insurance societies in Portugal, illustrated by many tables and charts.

Chemurgy

Hale, William Jay. Prosperity beckons; dawn of the alcohol era. 201pp. Boston, Mass., The Stratford company [1936] 281.12 H13

A highly enthusiastic discussion of the possibilities of putting agricultural products to industrial uses - especially to the making of alcohol.

Classification of Business Literature

Harvard university. Graduate school of business administration. Library. A classification of business literature. 257, 58pp. New York, H. W. Wilson company, 1937. 243.1 H262C

The scope of this classification "scheme was extended beyond the area which would be generally recognized as that of business, to include various related subjects, such as economics, technology, or social psychology. As will appear from a cursory examination of the final product, the schedules pertaining to these affiliated subjects are developed in much less detail than those pertaining to the fields that are integral parts of business administration. However, a place will be found in the classification for practically all books that are likely to be needed in a library devoted primarily to business literature. - Preface.

Colonization - Algeria

Tiquet, J. Une expérience de petite colonisation indigène en Algérie. Les colons Arabes-Chrétiens du Cardinal Lavigerie. 192pp. Maison-Carrée, Impr. des Pères blancs, 1936. 282.2 T49

Bibliography, p. viii.

An account of the work of the Catholic Church and especially of Cardinal Lavigerie in settling on the land in Algeria groups of Christian Arabs. The establishment of the two villages of Saint-Cyprien and Sainte-Monique is described and compared with other colonization experiments in Algeria.

Consumers Cooperation

Lincoln, Murray Danforth. Consumers' co-operatives and private business, broadcast from the Town hall, New York, over the NBC blue network, auspices of the League for political education, inc., in co-operation with the National broadcasting company under the direction of George V. Denny, jr., moderator. 35pp. New York, N. Y., American book company [1937] (America's town meeting of the air. [ser.2, no.10]) 280.2 L63

On cover: Murray D. Lincoln, J. Frank Grimes, Frederic C. Howe, Joseph Mead.

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Przegaliński, B. "Społem" union of consumers' societies of the Polish republic. 20pp. Warsaw, "Społem" union of consumers' societies of the Polish republic, 1936. 280.29 Sp6

An interesting and useful account in English of the cooperative movement for consumers in Poland.

Cooperation - China

Strickland, Claude Francis. The co-operative movement in China (Report on observations made during a trip to China, 1934-1935) 60pp. Nanking, Sino-British cultural association [1935] 280.2 St8Co

Cooperation - Finland

Pellervo seura. Agricultural co-operation in Finland. 38pp. Helsinki, Pellervo-seura, 1936. 280.2 P36A

"The central institution for Finnish agricultural co-operation is the Pellervo Society. Its membership consists of the central agricultural co-operative organisations S.O.K., Hankkija, Valio, O. K. O., Karjakeskuskunta, Muna and Metsäkeskus, besides which 1,500 farmers' co-operative societies have joined it...

"By joining co-operative societies of their own free will large classes of the Finnish population have been able to enjoy the benefits of modern technical progress, the advantages of wholesale buying and selling and an organised system of credit and to employ the methods of large-size production and division of labour. In the rural districts

cooperation has given smallholders a chance of obtaining a livelihood, most farms in Finland belonging to this class. On this basis it is intelligible that at present there are about 5,500 co-operative societies in Finland with a total membership of somewhat over 800,000. Though this number does not represent the same number of individuals, it indicates in any case that the Finnish people is a nation of co-operators. The combined sales of the co-operative societies exceed 5,000 million marks a year and for carrying on their work the co-operative societies and their central organisations have accumulated about 1,400 million marks of their own funds. Co-operation has increased the efficiency of economic organisation. By organising the production and distribution of commodities on co-operative principles costs have been reduced considerably, so that the margin between the price obtained by farmers and that paid by consumers is very small. Besides, co-operation has educated large classes of the population in self-government and the management of economic enterprises. It has, in a word, taught the Finnish people economics in the sense of modern exchange and credit and at the same time the correct interpretation of economic agreements and their honourable fulfilment."

Cost of Living and Real Wages - Japan

Uyeda, Teijiro, and Inokuchi, Tosuke. Cost of living and real wages in Japan, 1914-1936. 30pp. Tokyo, Japanese council, Institute of Pacific relations, 1936. (IPR International research series) 284.4 Uy3

Japanese council papers, no. 1. Institute of Pacific Relations Conference, Yosemite, California, August 15th to 29th, 1936.

"The object of this paper is to present some statistical materials on one important aspect of the Japanese population problem. An increase of population need not cause serious social difficulties even though the rate of growth is high or the density of population is great in proportion to the area of the country. Anxiety need only arise when the growth seems likely to force a lowering of the standard of living of the people or seriously check its rise.

"If the standard of living continues to rise, an increasing population may be a blessing, but if it tends to force down standards, it will become a menace to the peace of society. Of course, we must guard ourselves against putting undue importance on the effects of changes in population on standards of living, and we have to consider not only the number of inhabitants but also the growth of industries giving employment to them. In a completely industrialized country general commercial and financial conditions play a large part in determining the standard of living of the people, and changes in the size of the population may be relatively much less important. Nevertheless, in a country like Japan, where about half of the entire population is engaged in agriculture of a traditional kind and where the average farming household subsists on some 2 1/2 acres of land, a rapid increase in the rural population must have an unfavourable effect on their standard of living, unless it is accompanied by an expansion of employment in towns, or a development of new rural industries. In fact, a continuous migration of young men and women from rural to urban districts in search of employment is an outstanding feature of this country. If the industries of the towns are expanding, such a flow of population goes on smoothly, but, if this is not the case, they must remain at home and tend to over-

crowd rural occupations. The available land becomes insufficient to employ each 'pair of hands...'

"It is generally believed by those who have observed the economic development of this country during the last sixty years, that the standard of living of the people was steadily rising for many years before the Great War, that it made a striking upward jump during the war-boom years, and that, in more recent times, it has become difficult to maintain this higher level. So far, however, we have not been able to prove this observation by statistics.."

"The method of estimating changes in real wages, which we have adopted in this study, is to divide the actual earnings in each year by the cost of living index-number of that year, and compare the results thus obtained from year to year." - Introductory Statement.

Cotton

McKee, John A. Damaged cotton. 83pp. [New Orleans, La., Graham printing co., ltd., 1937] 280.372 M19

Bibliography, pp. 81-83.

Partial contents: Peculiarities of raw cotton; density and absorption; water damage; country damage; steam damage; preliminary reconditioning; picking and reconditioning; selling damaged cotton; salvage problems; and spontaneous heating and ignition.

Economic Tracts - Reprints

King, Gregory. Two tracts, by Gregory King. (a) Natural and political observations and conclusions upon the state and condition of England. (b) Of the naval trade of England a^o 1688 and the national profit then arising thereby. Edited with an introduction by George E. Barnett. 76pp. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1936. (A reprint of economic tracts, edited by Jacob H. Hollander) 280.171 K58

Europe

Kienast, Walther. Die anfänge des europäischen staaten-systems im späteren mittelalter. 43pp. München und Berlin, R. Oldenbourg, 1936. 277.17 K54
Reprinted from Historische Zeitschrift v. 153, no. 2, pp.229-271.
(cf. International index of periodicals July 1935-June 1936)

A survey is made of the statecraft of European nations from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century with special reference to the relations between the states as determined by their individual and common interests.

Farm Credit and Mortgages

Carret, J. Le nouveau régime des warrants agricoles. Préface de m. Louis Tardy. 294pp. Besançon, Jacques & Demontrond, 1936. 284.2 C23

Ouvrage honore de souscriptions des ministères de l'agriculture, des colonies, du commerce, des finances et de la justice.

This is a study of the French system of "warrantage agricole" which allows the farmer to use his stock and agricultural products as security for loans. The warrant was first introduced in the commercial field by

the law of May 28, 1858. It was applied to agriculture by the law of July 18, 1898 which authorized the borrowers to retain the products offered as security. The law of April 30, 1906 amended the previous law by extending the system to all agricultural products. Other changes were made in 1935 culminating in the extension of the warrant to the stock of the farm and to growing crops, and facilitating its use by cooperatives. The author examines the conditions under which the warrant may be obtained, the formalities to be observed and the costs involved, the rights and obligations of the borrower, the conditions under which the warrant may be used by agricultural cooperatives, and the application of the system to wheat and wine and to standing crops. The last two chapters deal with the use of the system in northern Africa and in certain French colonies.

Doane agricultural service. Texas as farm loan territory; an investigation and report to Aetna life insurance co., Hartford, Connecticut, by Doane agricultural service. 185pp., processed. St. Louis, Mo., 1937. 281.083 D65

The objects of this Study and report are three: 1. To designate and group those counties in Texas having so high a degree of similarity that a single farm loan policy may be adopted for the group. 2. To assemble, in readily accessible form, important facts of value to farm loan executives, that are not of major importance in selecting loan territory, but have a bearing on loan procedure. 3. To assemble facts of value to rural appraisers, which will provide them with pertinent and reliable data affecting values."

Jordan, Harry John. The extension of credit to the livestock industry. 439pp., processed. Evanston, Ill., 1936. 284.2 J76

Thesis(Ph.D.) - Northwestern university.

Bibliography, pp. [404]-439.

U. S. Supreme court. Moratorium on farm mortgages. Opinion of the Supreme court of the United States in the case of Robert Page Wright, bankrupt, petitioner, vs. Vinton branch of the Mountain trust bank of Roanoke, Va., et al., involving the constitutionality of section 75, sub-section (S), of the Bankruptcy act, as amended. 8pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. (75th Cong., 1st sess. Senate Document no. 47) 284.2 Un392M

Farm Tenancy - Washington

Washington (State). State planning council. Farm tenancy in Washington; a report to the President's Farm tenancy committee. 28pp., mimeogr. [Olympia, Wash.] Washington State planning council [1937] 280.7 W27F

"This report presents information dealing with the status of farm tenancy in Washington. More specifically, it gives the present status of farm tenure and trends in tenancy in Washington and in the United States, variations in tenancy within the state, prevailing types of tenancy, problems associated with tenancy, and conclusions and recommendations concerning farm tenancy. Such information should be helpful in formulating policies and programs designed to improve the welfare of the people engaged in agriculture or dependent upon it and to maintain or improve farm resources."- Introductory paragraph.

Farming - Industrial Employment

Troxell, W. W., Cottrell, L. S., Jr., Edwards, A. D., and Allen, R. H. Combined farming-industrial employment in the coal and iron subregion of Alabama. Preliminary report. 65pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] November 1936. ([U. S. Works progress administration. Social research division] Research bulletin J-4) 173.2 W89Rej no.4

At head of title: Resettlement Administration.

"Prepared by W. W. Troxell, L. S. Cottrell, jr., and A. D. Edwards of the Rural Section, Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration and R. H. Allen of the Land Utilization Division, Resettlement Administration."

Troxell, W. W., Cottrell, L. S. Jr., Edwards, A. D. and Allen, R. H. Combined farming-industrial employment in the naval stores subregion of Georgia and Alabama. Preliminary report. 46pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] November 1936. [U. S. Works progress administration. Social research division] Research bulletin J-5) 173.2 W89Rej no.5

"Prepared by W. W. Troxell, L. S. Cottrell, jr., and A. D. Edwards of the Rural Section, Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration and R. H. Allen of the Land Utilization Division, Resettlement Administration."

At head of title: Resettlement Administration.

Troxell, W. W., Cottrell, L. S. Jr., Edwards, A. D. and Allen, R. H. Combined farming-industrial employment in the lumber subregion of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Preliminary report. 63pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] November 1936. ([U. S. Works progress administration. Social research division] Research bulletin J-6) 173.2 W89Rej no.6

At head of title: Resettlement Administration.

"Prepared by W. W. Troxell, L. S. Cottrell, jr., and A. D. Edwards of the Rural Section, Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration and R. H. Allen of the Land Utilization Division, Resettlement Administration."

Food Imports - Gt. Britain

[Murray, K. A. H.] Third supplement to the Planning of Britain's food imports containing the revised annual index numbers for 1935, and the monthly and annual index numbers for 1936. 8pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, Feb. 1937. 286 M96

At head of title: University of Oxford Agricultural Economics Research Institute.

"The accompanying index showing the recent changes in the volume of food imports was first compiled in 1933; it includes the twenty-eight commodities which compete most directly with the products of British agriculture, and covers about 70 percent of the total food imports into the United Kingdom, excluding animal feeding stuffs, drink, and tobacco. Its principal aim is to show the changes which have occurred since various

measures affecting imports were brought into play in 1931 and the following years, such as the departure from the Gold Standard, the Import Duties Act, the Ottawa and other Trade Agreements, the Irish Free State (Special Duties) Act, the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1933, and various voluntary agreements for quantitative regulation.

"The main changes in food imports from 1931 until 1935 were threefold: a reduction of 12 percent, in total imports, the index falling from 117 to 103; an increase of 17 percent. in Empire supplies, the Empire index rising from 117 to 137; and a marked decline, 30 percent., in imports from foreign countries. As a result of these changes the Empire's share of the market for imported food rose from 38 percent. in 1931 to 51 percent. in 1935." - Introductory paragraphs.

Foreign Trade

National foreign trade convention. Official report of the twenty-third National foreign trade convention held at Chicago, Illinois November 18, 19, 20, 1936. 644pp. New York, National foreign trade council, inc., National foreign trade association [1937] 286 M46

Publisher's address: 26 Beaver Street, New York.

Partial contents: Effects of the trade agreements, by Ernest G. Draper, pp. 22-30; The status of international trade, by W. F. Gephart, pp. 47-55; Exploring world markets for food specialties, by C. C. Coldren, pp. 286-296; The position of American lumber in foreign trade, by Dr. Wilson Compton, pp. 478-489; Farm products and world markets, by Fred H. Clutton, pp. 494-507; The Pacific northwest-permanent wheat export problem, by Alfred E. Mallon, pp. 507-512; Barter - Its effect on our Latin-American trade, by W. T. Moran, pp. 556-561.

Grain Trade

Hooker, A. A. The international grain trade. 144pp. London, Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1936. 286.359 H76

The preface states that

"The present volume describes the Trade from its London aspect, since London remains the largest distributional centre for international grain, and it is written principally for the market clerk who is anxious to improve his knowledge of the Trade and acquire a wider and more balanced view of the world's grain business."

The book is divided into two parts - Distribution in Space and Distribution in Time and Uncertainty Bearing. The first of these contains chapters on statistical and news services, weather and crops, bearing of national policies on price, bearing of price on production and consumption. The second part contains chapters on price forecasting, grain futures markets, technicalities of trading in futures, hedging, privileges - puts, calls and double options.

Grass Drying - England

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Grass-drying; a study of production costs in 1936, by R. N. Dixey and R. P. Askew. 45pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, 1937. 281.330 Ox2

"No recent development in the agricultural industry has attracted more widespread attention than that of grass-drying. The losses incurred in haymaking and the possibility of a reduction in the outlay on purchased feeding stuffs have combined to make the future of the process a matter of interest to all farmers.

"As a result of ten years' continuous research, the technical difficulties of drying on the farm, as distinct from the factory, have been largely overcome and the process is fast moving from the experimental stage. By the spring of 1936, there were already some 40 grass-drying machines in use on farms in this country and there were prospects of further development. Commercial success, however, depends upon whether the grass can be produced at a cost to compete with other feeding stuffs, and the Agricultural Economics Research Institute decided, therefore, as a preliminary investigation, to undertake the collection and examination of specimen costs. Five farms, so situated that continuous supervision of the records was possible, were selected, and they form the basis of this report." - Introduction.

Hail Insurance

Rohrbeck, Walter. Die hagelversicherung in der welt. 244pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1937. ([Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n. F. 127. Sonderheft) 18 G31A

This is a study of hail insurance in 52 countries, its organization and historical development, the conditions of insurance and the premium rates. Many tables and an extensive bibliography of the subject are appended.

India

Hypes, James Lowell. Spotlights on the culture of India. 368pp. Washington, D. C., The Daylion company, 1937. 280.182 H99
Bibliographical foot-notes.

Contains chapters on Indian Agriculture, Farm Income and Standards of Living, Indian Markets, Social and Cultural Factors Affecting the Economic Life of India.

Industry Control

Australia. Canned fruits control board. Annual report, 10th, 1935/36, together with statement by the Minister for commerce (Rt. Hon. Earle Page) regarding the operation of the Canned fruits export control act, 1926-1935. 19pp. Canberra, Printed by L. F. Johnston [1936] 286.3939 Au7

U. S. Committee of industrial analysis. The National recovery administration. Message from the President of the United States transmitting a report on the operation of the National recovery administration, which has been prepared by those members of the Committee of Industrial analysis who have no official relationship to the government. 193pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. (75th Congress, 1st sess., House doc. no. 158)
173.2 In22

Letter of transmittal signed: John M. Clark, etc.

Labor and Cost of Production - Dairy Industry - Germany

Zeiler, Karl and Bauer, Hans. Arbeitszeitstudien in molkereien als unterlagen zur berechnung und vergleichung der betriebskosten. 183pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1936. (RKFL Schriften des Reichskuratoriums für technik in der landwirtschaft, hft. 73). 58.8 G31S no.73

Studies of hours of labor in the dairy industry as a basis for the determination of the cost of operation.

Labor - Occupational Statistics

Vöitinskii, Vladimír Savele'vich. The labor supply of the United States. Occupational statistics of the 1930 census tabulated by class of work and industry, as well as by sex, race, and age groups. Prepared by W. S. Woytinsky for the Committee on social security of the Social science research council. 129pp., processed. Washington; D. C. [1936]
283 V87

J. Frederic Dewhurst, Director Committee on Social Security, of the Social Science Research Council, writes in part as follows in the foreword:
"The present report, which is an attempt to meet this need, is an outgrowth of the work commenced by Mr. Woytinsky while a consultant on the staff of the Central Statistical Board charged with responsibility for investigation of the scope and character of statistics needed for administration of old-age benefits and unemployment compensation. Since joining the staff of this Committee, Mr. Woytinsky has been engaged in extending his earlier investigation and in making a comprehensive study of labor supply and demand in the United States. This investigation has required a systematic rearrangement of available occupational statistics--in such a way as to provide information on the number and characteristics of the gainfully occupied persons affected by the provisions of the Social Security Act. The tabulations resulting from this rearrangement are not only useful for administrative purposes, but they also provide a valuable statistical background for study of employment and unemployment and other problems of the labor market.

"In view of the widespread interest on the part of official agencies and students of these problems, the Committee believes that these statistics should be made available prior to the publication of Mr. Woytinsky's study. No attempt has been made by the author in this preliminary document to interpret, or to draw conclusions on the basis of, the statistics presented."

Land Use - Classification

Los Angeles co., Calif. Regional planning commission. A decimal classification of the urban & rural uses of land, prepared for property use maps and planning studies, by Bryant Hall, research engineer. 36pp., mimeogr. [Los Angeles] The Regional planning commission, County of Los Angeles, 1936. 282 L89

"This classification was prepared by the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission for use in a land use survey conducted in 1936, as a W. P. A. project, and as a possible basis for a nation-wide standard notation in connection with a system of key-colors for the major classifications. . . . Introduction.

Land Value Taxation and Free Trade

International conference to promote land value taxation and free trade. 5th, London, 1936. Fifth International conference to promote land value taxation and free trade, London, September 1936. no.2-10, 12-26. London, International union for land value taxation and free trade [1936] 284.59 In8 5th

Have also Conference Programme: and Economic Causes of War and of Industrial Depression, memorandum addressed to the World Economic Conference, Geneva, May 1927, by the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade.

Partial contents: no.4. Access to Raw Materials and the Need for Expansion, by Ole Wang; no. 5. Colonial Systems of Land Tenure and Taxation, by the Right Hon. Josiah C. Wedgwood; no. 8. Land Valuation in Denmark, by K. J. Kristensen; no. 9. Official Testimony on Land Value Rating, by F. C. R. Douglas; nos. 10 and 11. The Exemption of Improvements and Land Value Taxation in Pittsburgh, by the Hon. William W. McNair; no. 12. Town planning and Taxation: Friends or Foes? by Harold S. Bottenheim; no. 13. Ten Years of Land Value Taxation in Denmark, by Abel Brink; no. 14. The British Municipal Demand for Land Value Rating, by C. A. Gardner; no. 15. Agriculture and the Economic Depression, by Arthur R. McDougal; no. 16. Tax Relief - Pretence and Reality, by H. Gunnison Brown; no. 18. State Interference in Industry, by H. Kolthek; no. 19. True Free Trade and Laissez-Faire, by W. R. Lester; no. 20. Henry George and Karl Marx, by Frank McEachran; no. 21. Problems of Population, by Chr. Norlev; no. 22. The Land Question in Russia, by A. Daude-Bancel; no. 23. California. The Sales Tax and Proposed Constitutional Amendment for Land Value Taxation, by Jackson H. Ralston; no. 24. The Henry George School of Social Science, by Lancaster Greene; no. 25. Henry George. America - Europe, by Jakob E. Lange; no. 26. Remedies for Raising Wages; True and False, by E. J. McManus.

Local Government

Dorr, Harold M. Administrative organization of state government in Michigan, 1921-1936. 28pp., processed. Ann Arbor, 1936. (Michigan. University. Bureau of government. New series bulletin no. 5) 284.59 M5822 no.5

Hicks, H. S. The wasteful system in local government; an analysis of the expenditures of the minor governmental units of Kane county, Illinois. Published jointly by the Illinois Chamber of commerce, the Aurora Chamber of commerce, the Elgin association of commerce. 24pp. [n.p., 1936]
280.023 H527a

May be obtained from Illinois Chamber of Commerce, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Princeton university. Princeton local government survey. Local government in New Jersey. (Pocket report series v. 2, no. 1) The budget process in local government. 37pp. Princeton, N. J., 1936. 284 P933
On cover: Pocket Report Series no. 1

Wisconsin. Public welfare dept. Financial condition of Wisconsin counties, 1935. 81pp., mimeogr. Madison, Wisconsin Public welfare department [1936] 284 W752

"Prepared by Mr. Hugo C. Schwartz... summarizes an extensive review of the relative financial condition of Wisconsin counties... begun by the Wisconsin Emergency relief administration and completed by the Public Welfare Department."

Looking Forward

McGrath, Thomas Orrin. Anticipating the future. 75pp. Los Angeles, Calif., 1936. 280 M172

"Modern civilization has become so complex that we cannot continue to progress unless the mass have a knowledge of the principles involved in the production, distribution and exchange of wealth, and of the natural forces that govern growth and that time the major changes in our environment..."

"To fill such a need an effort has been made to summarize the fundamentals each one must know to govern self as an individual and to act to make laws to govern ourselves as groups, classes, a state and as a nation, so as to be able to be free to plan our activities to earn a living, manage and save and invest savings to preserve self in emergencies and in old age. - Introduction.

Marketing-Fruit - Oregon

Oregon. State agricultural investigating committee. Marketing Oregon fruits; a review of economic conditions including trade practices, with recommendations and suggestions for legislation. A report submitted to the Honorable Charles H. Martin, governor of Oregon. 30pp., mimeogr. Salem, Ore., State agricultural investigating committee, 1937.
280.393 Or3

"The Committee recommends the continued expansion of cooperative marketing under the following conditions: 1. As the need for grower group action exists. 2. As growers come to understand the advantages of as well as the requirements for successful operation of cooperatives. 3. As capable management, members for boards of directors as well as operators, is developed. 4. Generally, as local organizations are

built upon and around local operations, canneries, dried fruit packing plants and the like. Again, generally, federation of such local organizations is appropriate the better to render services in common than can be done by each local organization alone, such as merchandising commodities at distant markets. 5. As producer ownership and control is provided for and maintained.

"Greater participation by growers in marketing their own products would solve in whole or in part a number of the problems outlined in this report.

"The use of open end contracts declines as cooperatives advance, farm storage problems incidental to holding dried fruits would be solved, more aggressive merchandising including effective advertising could be done, grower financing would be assisted, and the price structure for each of the several fruits materially stabilized." - Committee Recommendation and Conclusion.

Marketing - Poultry Products

Benjamin, Earl, and Pierce, Howard C. Marketing poultry products....3d ed. 40lpp. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc.; London, Chapman & Hall, limited, 1937. 280.347 B43M

Bibliography, pp. 381-391.

The authors state in their signed preface to this revised third edition that:

"The principles and practices of marketing poultry products have progressed rapidly during the decade since the last edition. New and special methods have developed to such an extent that it seemed desirable to revise completely and amplify this edition of 'Marketing Poultry Products' under a dual authorship."

Marketing-Primary Products - Australia and New Zealand

Smith, W. Millar. The marketing of Australian and New Zealand primary products... With a foreword by J. Coatman. 352pp. London, Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1936. 280.3 Sm6

Bibliography, pp. 317-340.

J. Coatman, Late Professor of Imperial Economic Relations in London University writes in part as follows in the preface to this volume:

"I regard it as a privilege to be able to introduce Dr. Smith's book to the public. Originally, it was in the form of a thesis for the degree of Ph.D. of London University, and during the latter part of its preparation Dr. Smith was under my supervision. I was at once attracted by its subject, not only because of its importance in inter-Imperial and, indeed, in international trade, but because of the opportunities which it affords for the application of theoretical analysis to practical problems. I quickly saw that Dr. Smith was well qualified to carry out this application of theory to practice. He handles his economic analysis with competence and firmness, while his knowledge of the actual details of marketing arrangements and process is complete. The result is that we have a book which both students and those concerned at all stages of the marketing of Australian and New Zealand primary produce can read with benefit.

"Recent developments in the United Kingdom have made it quite clear that certain readjustments in the Ottawa Agreements will come up for effective discussion when the Agreements expire. Australia and New Zealand will be peculiarly affected by such readjustments, and therefore it is to the advantage of all concerned that all parts of the existing mechanism by which commodity exchanges are effected between these two countries and the United Kingdom should be thoroughly understood. Here Dr. Smith's book will be particularly valuable, because he shows clearly and simply the basic conditions of the efficient marketing of Australian and New Zealand primary produce in their greatest market. It will be seen from these remarks that his book is something far more than a mere exposé of a working system. He gets down to root principles and he deals with his subject in the light of the teachings of economic science. The production and encouragement of studies such as this was one of the principal objectives of the Chair of Imperial Economic Relations in the University of London. Owing to the disbandment of the Empire Marketing Board, that Chair has now disappeared, but as its first and only occupant I am very proud to point to Dr. Smith's book as one of the permanent results of its short existence.

The book is divided into six chapters with the following titles: The Impulse to Large-Scale Marketing; Legal Aspects of Marketing Organization; Marketing Control Organizations; The Structure of the Markets; The Problem of Maximizing Returns to Producers; and The Marketing Prospect.

Mexico - Social and Economic Problems

Mexico. Secretaría de relaciones exteriores. The Mexican government in the presence of social and economic problems. 4 nos. Mexico city, 1936. 280.14 M57

[no.1] in Spanish. no. 2 also in Spanish.

At head of title, no. 2, 5-6: Ministry of Foreign Relations.

No. 1. Viaje del C. Presidente de la Republica Monterrey, Tampico, Guadalajara. 40pp.

No. 2. The Religious Question, the President's Reply to the Memorial from the Employers, Mexico's Economic Situation Rapidly Improving. 48pp.

No. 5. The President's Message to Congress. 69pp.

No. 6. Presidential Plan for Incorporation of Federal Territories. Ideology and Work of National Revolutionary Party. Mexico and Spain. The League of Nations. The Agrarian Problem in the Laguna region. 28pp.

Netherlands East Indies

Cator, W. L. The economic position of the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies. 264pp. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press, 1936. 280.1994 C29

On cover: issued under the auspices of the Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations, by Basil Blackwell, Oxford.

Bibliography, pp. 256-261.

"The Netherlands East Indies, those long narrow mountainous islands of the Sumatra-Java-Timor line, together with most of Borneo, Celebes, the

Moluccas and the western portion of New Guinea, constitute a tropical empire of extreme importance in world politics to-day. The alluvial plains fringing the islands yield an amazing variety of commodities such as sugar, tobacco, rice, maize, potatoes, tapioca and coco-nuts; the foothills give bases for production of rubber; coffee, pineapples, tea, and cinchona for quinine; and the high mountains are being carefully forested. While various trade and agricultural reports have already brought out a considerable amount of knowledge regarding the production of commodities in this vast empire, the scholars of social sciences are as yet far behind in their information and understanding of the relations of the tropical producers themselves. Dr. Cator's book is written from a study of numerous Dutch documents, and therefore may be regarded as a distinct contribution to this particular field of economic research.

"The one and a half millions of Chinese inhabitants certainly constitute a most important group of producers in the Dutch overseas empire. Many of their ancestors have been pioneers in establishing intermediate and retail trades to support that 'mighty wholesale dealer,' the Dutch East India Company. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants and contract-labourers from South China, since the middle of the nineteenth century, have opened up the gold and tin mines and toiled on the sugar and rubber plantations. As late as 1933 more than half of the 9,280 immigrants admitted to the Netherlands East Indies were Chinese." - Preface signed by E. C. Carter, Secretary General.

North Carolina

North Carolina. Dept. of conservation and development. Division of commerce and industry. North Carolina: today and tomorrow. Division of commerce and industry... Compiled under the direction of Theodore S. Johnson, chief engineer. 270pp. Raleigh, N. C. [Printed by Winston printing company, Winston-Salem, N. C.] 1936. 280.063 N811

Partial contents: Agricultural resources of North Carolina; forest resources of North Carolina; wildlife resources of North Carolina; commercial fisheries of North Carolina; economic statistics and indices for North Carolina; and future progress in North Carolina.

Poland

Birmingham, Eng. University. Information service on Slavonic countries. Polish section. Monograph no. 1. Poland: human and economic characteristics in their geographical setting. Dec. 1936. 16pp. [Birmingham, P. Hicks & co., 1936] 280.176 B53
Bibliography, p. 16

Prices - Eggs

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Egg prices; a study of the factors affecting prices and production, by O. J. Beilby. 64pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, 1937. 284.347 OX2

Partial contents: Consumption; Supplies; Prices; Factors affecting

prices; Estimated and actual price changes for 1936; Factors determining fluctuations in the home output.

There are also four appendices with the following titles: Imports of Eggs into the United Kingdom, 1924-35; Data Used in Estimating the Effect of Supplies and of Demand on Egg Prices, 1925-35; Average Monthly Price Per Cwt. of a Representative Poultry Ration, 1922-35; and Data Used in Estimating the Fluctuations in Home Output, 1926-36.

Public Finance - Connecticut

Hopkins, Francis W. An historical sketch of local finance in Connecticut until 1930 with special reference to forest resources, forest industries and the taxation of forests. 209pp., processed. [Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards brothers, inc.] 1936. 284 H77

Bibliography, pp. 205-209.

"A revision of a dissertation presented to the faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University in May, 1930."

This is a study of the finances of four representative Connecticut towns, Union, Lebanon, Killingworth and North Haven from the date of settlement to 1929. It is "supplemented by a description of the finance of the State of Connecticut insofar as it bears on problems of local finance. An attempt has been made to give finance its proper setting in the commercial, industrial and agricultural conditions which prevailed, with special reference to forest resources, forest industries and taxation of forest." - Foreword.

In addition to the sections on taxation and finance, it contains the following: Connecticut commerce and industry, 1819-1929, pp. 153-158; and Connecticut agriculture, 1819-1929, pp. 159-165.

Rural Life

American country life association. Youth section. Conservation and rural life. Youth section, A.C.L.A., December 1, 1936. 29pp., mimeogr. [Madison? Wis.] 1936. 281.2 Am343

By Agnes M. Boynton and E. L. Kirkpatrick.

"Prepared and published by the Youth Section, American Country Life Association, and the Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, cooperating." - p. 29.

Additional references at end of each section.

"In the foregoing plan, conservation has been interpreted broadly to include both natural and human resources from the standpoint of wiser and better uses of all for more efficient rural living. 'The purpose of conservation is to keep the natural resources so abundant that man may live happily, fruitfully and relatively free from suffering.' More important, however, the chief purpose in rural as well as national life is the effective utilization of all resources for the building of a civilization 'finer than the world has yet known'. Natural resources including soils, forests, water power, and minerals are fundamental and basic, but human life and culture with the many activities which go into their development are paramount in the conservation movement which is now sweeping the country." - Concluding paragraph.

Sheep and Grass

Garrad, G. H. The Romney Marsh problem. 20pp. [Springfield, Maidstone, Kent, Eng.] 1936. 281.345 G19

At head of title: Kent Education Committee. [Address of this committee is Springfield, Maidstone, Kent]

"The Romney Marsh problem is not one problem but a whole series of problems. It covers a very wide field - the system of management of the grassland, the proportion of grassland to arable land, the breeding and management of sheep, the diseases of sheep, the price of wool, the prices of store sheep and fat sheep at different seasons of the year, the present-day demand of the public for smaller joints of mutton, etc. The whole problem revolves, fundamentally, round the question of sheep and grass, and if a satisfactory solution can be found in Romney Marsh the same solution can probably be applied successfully in other sheep grazing districts as well."

Simon Nelson Patten

Boswell, James Lane. The economics of Simon Nelson Patten. 156pp. Philadelphia, 1933. 280 B65

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Pennsylvania.

Bibliography, pp. 143-152.

"It is the purpose of this dissertation to make Patten's contributions to economic thought more accessible to students of economics. His ideas are brought together and organized so that the reader may see Patten's economics as a whole. An attempt is also made to interpret and compare his ideas with those of other leading economists." - Preface.

Reviewed by Karl W. Bigelow in Journal Political Economy, v. 44, no. 6, pp. 818-820. December 1936.

Social Research

Bogardus, Emory Stephen. Introduction to social research; a text and reference study, wherein are presented various methods of social research in a compact, convenient form. 237pp. Los Angeles, Cal., New York [etc.] Suttonhouse ltd. [1936] [University of Southern California. School of research series. no. 14; Social science series. no. 17] 280 B632In Bibliography, pp. 226-234.

The author writes in part as follows in his signed preface:

"The aim in this treatise is to bring together within convenient compass the many different research techniques that are now being used in the social sciences. While attention is given to statistical methods, which are the oldest, best developed, and most widely accepted of all research techniques, other leading research devices are also given prominence. Within the last few years some of the weaknesses of statistics have been extensively recognized and a number of other techniques have been developed, chiefly, that known as social case analysis, which is viewed here as being complementary to statistical analysis. Together statistical analysis and case analysis, however, need the support that other methods can give and hence this book presents all the accepted research methods in a kind of balanced relationship.

"Since the approaches of statistical analysis and case analysis are so different from each other many persons regard them as competitors. Some persons consider one, or the other, the superior, and view the remaining procedure as inferior if not relatively useless.

"The point of view of the present writer is that both statistical analyses and social case analyses have their places in research, and that other approaches likewise have a distinctive function to perform. In other words the 'enemy' of any one method of research is not some other procedure but rather the difficulties of discovering truth in complicated social situations. All techniques should be joined together in a common attack on baffling problems.

"This book presents an exhibit of the various research procedures now being used not only as separate units but as a system of research. It is suggested to the research student that before actually setting out on a piece of research he examine each of the several methods of research and determine exactly in what ways each may be utilized to the best advantage in the given undertaking. It then becomes the opportunity of the research student to marshal all the techniques simultaneously or in tandem fashion upon the citadels of hidden data and their meanings."

Social Insurance

International labour office, Geneva. The International labour organisation and social insurance. 219pp. Geneva, 1936. (International labour office. Studies and reports. Series M (Social insurance) no. 12) 284.6 In85In

"From 1919 to 1935 the International Labour Office has published a large body of material on social insurance problems, and the International Labour Conference has adopted a number of Draft Conventions and Recommendations, which together constitute a whole complex of regulations. It has therefore been considered advisable to prepare a general study giving an account of the work done and the results obtained during the past fifteen years.

"This is the purpose of the present work, which is composed of three parts.

"Part I surveys the historical evolution of national social insurance laws throughout the world, in order to illustrate the national developments on which the action of the International Labour Organisation has been based.

"Part II describes the work of the International Labour Office in the field of social insurance and the methods it has adopted in carrying out its task, which consists primarily in the collection and distribution of information.

"Part III gives an account of the conditions in which international regulations on social insurance have been drafted and the reasons leading the Conference to adopt the particular solutions embodied in the Draft Conventions and Recommendations concerning workmen's compensation for industrial accidents, sickness insurance, and invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance." - Introduction.

Soy Bean

International institute of agriculture. Le soja dans le monde. 282pp. Rome, 1936. 60.3 In22S

Covers both the culture and the utilization of the soy bean.

State Planning

Montana. State planning board. Staff report, period ending Dec. 31, 1936. 87pp., mimeogr. [Helena, Mont., 1936] 280.7 M763

National Resources Committee, Works Progress Administration cooperating.

U. S. National resources committee. State planning; programs and accomplishments... December 1936. 128pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 173.2 N214S

Supplementing state planning report of 1935.

Bibliography, pp. 99-128.

"This volume consists of statements by each of the various planning agencies, prepared by the boards themselves following a general outline suggested by the State research staff in the Washington office of the National Resources Committee." - Foreword.

Subsidies

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Livestock industry bill. Cattle subsidy provisional proposals. Presented to Parliament by the minister of agriculture and fisheries, the secretary of state for Scotland and the secretary of state for the Home department... January, 1937. 7pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1937. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 5362) 281.343 G79

Scottish chamber of agriculture. Levy - subsidy plan for the assistance and development of the agricultural industry in Great Britain by means of a pool or fund derived from import duties on imported agricultural produce. 20pp. [n.p., 1936?] 281.171 Sco33

Address of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, Annandale Estates Office, Moffat, Scotland.

Tariff - India

Adarkar, Bhaskar Namdeo. The Indian tariff policy, with special reference to sugar protection. 161pp. [Bombay, Printed by M. N. Kulkarni, at the Karnatak printing press] 1936. 285 Ad1

Partial contents: Protection as a cure for unemployment; Protection and industrialisation; The burden on the consumer; Sugar protection: The agricultural aspect; Sugar protection: The industrial aspect.

Taxable Income

Magill, Roswell Foster. Taxable income. 437pp. New York, The Ronald press company [1937] 284.5 M27T

Copy in Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics is second printing. March, 1937.

The following is taken from the foreword which is signed by Robert Murray Haig:

"Viewed from the vantage point of the present, the federal income tax law of 1913 seems an incredibly naive document. Today it seems astonishing that so many fundamental issues should have been so slightly considered or so blithely ignored. The law contained no precise and comprehensive description of the tax base...

"Immediately upon its passage specific questions arose regarding the intent of the Congress and regarding the power of the Congress to carry out its apparent intent. Such questions have continued to arise during the years and have received much attention from taxpayers, from the Treasury and from the courts. Many of these questions have been referred back to the Congress for consideration, or reconsideration, and almost annually a new revenue act has made its contribution to the gradually evolving definition of the income tax base.

"In the course of this evolution there has been fashioned a working conception of taxable income - a conception no longer so 'off-hand' as once it was, but certainly no masterpiece of handicraft. Today, however, there is at least a clear consciousness of the presence of problems whose very existence was ignored in the early statutes and substantial progress has been made toward an understanding of the nature of these problems and toward a series of practicable solutions.

"In view of the great dependence currently placed on income as a tax base, it is obviously of great importance that critical and reflective attention be given to the definition of this concept of taxable income. At the very outset it is necessary to know what is the precise character of the base that has been evolved in this country as the result of administrative and judicial interpretation of the tax legislation. Professor Magill's volume answers this question, with specifications as to conflicts and internal inconsistencies. It does more than this, however. In following through the trends of legal interpretation of the meaning of income, Professor Magill has in large measure succeeded in making explicit the tests and standards utilized by the courts in deciding upon the merits of the questions in dispute. This success is achieved in spite of the fact that the judges themselves have seldom been specific regarding their assumptions and have often been unconscious that any assumptions were involved. Professor Magill has certainly made it much easier for students of the income tax to understand the judges and may have made it easier for the judges to understand themselves - and the income tax.

"The casual reader of this volume may easily fail to grasp the magnitude and difficulty of the task which Professor Magill here essayed. There is a deceptive appearance of effortless facility in many of the chapters that is the result neither of superficiality nor of simplicity

of the task: rather, it is the result of the most complete mastery of his difficult materials. Only those who have had occasion to work extensively with the adjudicated cases in this field will appreciate fully the intelligence with which the author has organized his study and the skill with which he has eliminated wearisome and extraneous detail."

Taxation

Central landowners' association. The agricultural landowner's handbook on taxation (taxes, rates, tithe, death duties, stamp and licence duties, etc.) A brief guide to law and practice in England and Wales. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged November, 1936, by R. Strachan Gardiner, secretary to the association... with a foreword by the Right Hon. Lord Clinton. 251pp. London, The Central landowners' association [1936] 282 C33A Ed.5

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May be obtained from Illinois Chamber of Commerce, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago.

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Stamp, Sir Josiah Charles. The fundamental principles of taxation in the light of modern developments... New and revised ed. 220pp. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1936. 284.5 St22 Rev. ed.

Taxation - Roumania

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International labor office, Geneva. The world textile industry; economic and social problems. Report to the Tripartite technical conference, Washington, April 1937. v. 1, v. 2, pt. 2-5. Geneva (Printed by Kundig) 1937. 304 In32

This is a "Proof" copy only. The full report will be available soon. Some of the subjects as shown in the chapter headings in volume I follow: Scope and Character of the Textile Industry; Sources of Raw Materials; World Textile Manufacturing; World Trade in Textiles; Problems of "Over-Production" and "Under-Consumption"; Factors in International Competition; Wage Rates and Earnings; Employment and Unemployment; and Economic Factors and Labour Standards.

Volume II is devoted to Labor Statistics.

Textile Raw Materials - Germany

Herrmann, Conrad. Die textilrohstoffversorgung Deutschlands. 3lpp. Jena, G. Fischer, 1937. (Kieler vortrage gehalten im Institut fur weltwirtschaft an der Universitat Kiel, hrsg. von dr. A. Predohl, 48) 280.9 K54 no. 48

An account of Germany's consumption of cotton, wool, flax, hemp and rayon and a study of the extent to which it may become possible for her to supply her own market and become independent of foreign sources.

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- Gt. Brit. Treaties, etc., 1936 (Edward VIII) Agreement between His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom and the Egyptian government regarding financial questions affecting the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cairo, November 5, 1936. [In continuation of "Egypt nos. 1 and 2, 1936," Cmd. 5270 and 5308] [2]pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1936. ([Foreign office] Egypt no. 3 (1936)) 286 G7972AE
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Valuation of Property

- Bonbright, James Cummings. The valuation of property; a treatise on the appraisal of property for different legal purposes. 2v. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1937. 284.5 B64
"This treatise presents the results of a research in legal and economic theories of property valuation, prepared under the direction of the author and under the auspices of the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences. As with all other studies supported by the Council, the analysis and conclusions are those of the author and his

associates, who alone assume responsibility therefor.

"Although the present work covers almost the entire study, it omits a detailed treatment of several of the topics to which we have devoted separate monographs or articles. A list of these publications is given below. To the titles of three of the articles are attached asterisks in order to indicate that they are so largely reprinted in this work as hardly to repay the attention of the present reader. Acknowledgments are due to the Columbia Law Review for kind permission to reprint." - Preface.

Works Progress Administration

Allred, Charles Ernest, and Hendrix, William E. Home conveniences on Tennessee farms with regional comparisons. 41pp., mimeogr. Knoxville, Tenn., March 10, 1937. ([U. S. Works progress administration. Cooperative plan of rural research] Monograph no. 30) 173.2 W89Co no.30.

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"The purpose of this bulletin is to present information relative to regional differences in the farm price of corn in Tennessee by areas, in the United States by states, and point out some of the causal factors contributing to these differences." - Introduction.

Missouri. University. Division of social research. Rural research section. Research bulletin no. 1-2 Feb. 1936-July 1936. 2 nos., mimeogr. [Columbia, Mo.] 1936. 281.29 M692

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no. 1. Current Changes in the Rural Relief Population in Missouri, July-December 1935, by E. L. Morgan, Melvin W. Sneed, Douglas Ensminger, Marie Dale. Feb. 1936. 6pp. tables, diagrams.

no. 2. The Reasons for Openings and Closings in the Rural and Town Caseload in Missouri, October - December, 1935, by E. L. Morgan, Douglas Ensminger, Melvin W. Sneed, Marie Dale. July 1936. 42pp.

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World Census of Agriculture - 1930

International institute of agriculture. The first world agricultural census (1930) A methodological study of the questions contained in the forms adopted for the purposes of the census in the various countries. 229pp. Rome [Printing office of the Chamber of the deputies, C. Colombo] 1936. 251 In8Fi Prov. ed.

"The plan for preparing and utilizing the results of the World Agricultural Census of 1930 as recommended to the General Assembly of 1932, included, inter alia, a detailed consideration of the census returns completed in the various countries 'so as to make it possible to carry out a series of comparative studies of the methods followed and of the principles adopted in the preparation of the schedules by the different countries.'

"On the other hand, the General Assembly 1934 expressed the hope that 'the Permanent Committee will take steps to secure that such summaries of questionnaires and instructions to enumerators used in taking the World Agricultural Census are communicated to the Member States as will be most useful for the next Census of Agriculture which the Institute proposes to organise for 1940'.

"The present volume is an attempt to give practical effect to this plan and also to meet the wishes expressed by the last General Assembly. As a summary of the experience acquired at the time of the first Agricultural Census, it should provide a useful basis for the work of organising the new Census.

"The first part contains information of a general order respecting the countries which took part in the World Agricultural Census of 1930, the dates on which the different enumerations were made and the definitions of a farm as adopted in the various countries.

"The three next sections are directly connected with the standard form, prepared by the Institute for the World Agricultural Census of 1930.

"These sections discuss in order the various questions which appear in the standard form itself, in the appendix and also in the supplement containing additional questions, indicating in each case the suggestions made by the Institute and the solutions adopted in their own schedules by the different countries.

"The fifth section relates to a series of questions to which there is no reference in the standard form but which occur in the census schedules of certain countries.

"The volume concludes with a reproduction of the text of the standard form recommended by the Institute for the World Agricultural Census of 1930 and of the documents relating to its preparation."

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Marketing and distribution, pp. 15-16.

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Bennett, K. R. Labor requirements for harvesting hay on New York cost-account farms, 1914-1935. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 161, 20pp., mimeogr. Ithaca, 1937.

Bennett, K. R. Labor requirements of cabbage grown on the farms of New York farm cost-account cooperators, 1914-1935. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 147, 24pp., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1936.

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Bennett, K. R. Labor requirements of wheat and oats grown on New York cost-account farms, 1914-1935. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 154, 34pp., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1937.

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- Hurd, T. N. Costs and returns in growing market sweet corn, 35 farms, Hudson Valley, 1936. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 167, 19pp., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1937.
- Hurd, T. N. Costs and returns in growing market sweet corn, 23 farms, Nassau County 1936. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 166, 18pp., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1937.
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Partial contents: Business conditions: - 1910-14=100, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, pp. 2409-2411; Prices of basic commodities and milk, by Leland Spencer, pp. 2411, 2418; Some observations on grade "A" milk, by J. O. Eastlack and E. J. Sherwood, pp. 2419-2426; Competition among dealers in the delivery of milk in New York city, by C. J. Blanford, pp. 2427-2428; Shipments of western cream to eastern markets, by Leland Spencer

pp.2429-2430; Wintering cattle on a market garden farm, by G. P. Scoville, pp. 2431-2432; Tax delinquency in New York towns, by Floyd F. Hedlund, pp.2432-2433; Sales of fruits and vegetables on the Watertown public market, 1936, by George R. Bishop, pp. 2434-2435; Expenses of farmers' fire insurance assessment companies, by A. W. Peterson, pp. 2436-2438; Some facts concerning the operation of the Jamestown public market, by T.N. Gearreald, pp. 2438-2440.

New York (Cornell) State college of agriculture, Department of agricultural economics and farm management. Farm economics, no. 100, Ithaca. March 1937.

Partial contents: Business conditions; - 1910-14 = 100, by F. A. Pearson, pp. 2441-2452; Changes in prices of farm products, by F. A. Pearson, pp. 2452-2455; Changes in the seasonal variation of butter prices and market receipts of butter, by E. E. Vial, pp. 2456-2463; Labor incomes on dairy farms in New York, 1935-36, by L. C. Cunningham, pp. 2463-2464.

New York (Cornell) State college of agriculture, Department of agricultural economics and farm management, Extension staff. New York agricultural outlook. 1937 economic handbook. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 146, 65pp., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1936.

New York. Department of agriculture and markets. Annual report... for the year 1935, 198pp. Albany, 1936.

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Scoville, G. P. Marketing apples in the Champlain Valley. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 173, 27pp., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1937.

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Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 10, no. 2. Stillwater. April. 1937.

Partial contents: Number and amount of farm chattel mortgages filed in Payne county and the index of the amount of chattel mortgages and Oklahoma cash farm income, 1927-1936, by Lippert S. Ellis, pp. 25-28; Is Farm tenancy inherently an evil? Yes? No? Who knows?, by Peter Nelson, pp. 29-34; The development of credit unions in Oklahoma, by Trimble R. Hedges, pp. 34-39; Some results of marketing Oklahoma wool on grade, by A. W. Jacob, pp. 39-41; The livestock situation, by Peter Nelson, pp. 41-42; General situation, by Trimble R. Hedges, pp. 42-44.

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James, D. M. The grading of canning crops in Pennsylvania season of 1935. Pa. Dept. Agr. Bur. Markets. 9pp. Harrisburg. 1936?

Pennsylvania. Agricultural experiment station. 49th annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 336, 46pp. State College. 1936.

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Whittemore, Margaret, and Kuschke, Blanche M. The rural homemaker in southern Rhode Island as a paid worker. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 259, 32pp. Kingston. 1936.

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Bonnen, C. A., Magee, A. C., and Thibodeaux, B. H. Farm business report. High Plains cotton area, 1934. Texas. Agr. Expt. Sta. Div. Farm and Ranch Econ., College Station. 29pp., mimeogr. 1936.

Preliminary report of a farm management study in Lubbock, Lynn, Dawson, Lamb, and Hockley counties, Texas, 1934.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Ullrich, C. E. The farm operator in the Texas rural and town relief population, October 1935 (28 sample counties.) Cooperative plan of research, Texas Agricultural experiment station, Federal works progress administration, Texas. Relief commission. 29pp., mimeogr. [n.p.] 1936.

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Utah. Agricultural experiment station. How science aids Utah agriculture. Biennial report... 1934-35 and 1935-36. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 276, 84pp. Logan. 1936.

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Heisig, C. P. A graphic presentation of changes in the agriculture of Washington from 1930 to 1935. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 341, 47pp. Pullman. 1936.

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Washington

Landis, P. H., and Brooks, M. S. Farm labor in the Yakima Valley, Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 343, 75pp. Pullman. December 1936.

Rural Sociology Series in Farm Labor, no. 1.

"This study deals with certain phases of the farm labor problem as it affects the farmer, the farm laborer, and the community. It deals with the seasonal fluctuations in employment, with the income of resident and transient laborers, with the social and economic characteristics of the hired laborers, and with community problems growing out of the seasonal

nature of the agricultural occupation - housing conditions of laborers, schooling, relief and participation in local organizations."

In cooperation with the Federal and the State Works Progress Administration and the State Department of Public Welfare.

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Bordner, J. S., Morris, W. W., and Hilburn, E. D. Land economic inventory of... Waukesha, Racine and Kenosha counties. Wis. Exec. Council, Div. Land Econ. Inventory [Bull.] no. 4, 32pp. Madison, 1936.

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Hill, G. W., Slocum, Walter, and Smith, R. A. Rural relief changes in Wisconsin. A study of the characteristics of rural households on relief, June, 1935 and April, 1936. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Stencil Bull. [Unnumbered] 62pp., mimeogr. February, 1937.

In cooperation with the Federal Works Progress Administration. Division of Social Research.

Wisconsin crop and livestock reporting service. Wisconsin poultry. Wis. Dept. Agr. and Markets. Bull. 176, 57pp. Madison. 1936.

Prepared by W. H. Ebling and others.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Contents: Poultry development, prices, feed costs, and farm income estimates; poultry and egg production estimates; market receipts of chickens and eggs, cold-storage holdings, imports and exports of poultry products; development of the commercial hatchery industry; index, pp. 54-57.

Wisconsin. College of agriculture, extension service. Cooperation principles and practices. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Spec. Circ. [unnumbered] 128pp., Madison. 1936.

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Wyoming. Department of agriculture. Wyoming agricultural statistics, no. 11, 1936, 66pp. Cheyenne. 1936?

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Wyoming, Department of Commerce and Industry.

Includes some statistics by counties and general agricultural information.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Academy of Industry

Javits, Benjamin A. The Academy of industry. Plan Age 3(4): 90-96. April 1937. (Published by National Economic and Social Planning Association, 1721 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Presents a program for an "Academy of Industry, to give direction to our industrial structure and enlightenment to the masses as to their role in the machine age of which they form a part. Such an institution would serve as the spearhead of a movement designed to substitute planning toward an objective social goal for a more or less chaotic and haphazard economic system... In its educational and publicity work the Academy would never represent any one branch of the economy, but would embrace the problems and point of view of the industrial, agricultural and labor groups."

Agrarian Culture

Moore, Harry E., and Moore, Bernice M. Problems of reintegration of agrarian life. Social Forces 15(3): 384-390. March 1937. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"This is one of a series of articles dealing with agricultural reconstruction and agrarian culture."

Agricultural Credit - Morocco

Forichon, Robert. La caisse régionale de crédit agricole indigène de Fes-Taza. Bulletin Économique du Maroc 4(15): 47-48. January 1937. (Published by the Société d'Études Économiques et Statistiques, Rabat, Morocco.)

The native regional agricultural credit bank of Fes-Taza was founded in 1933. It provides agricultural and land credit, and real and personal credit. The agricultural credit is given to landowners with about 10 hectares of land, and is in the form of short-term loans repayable in a year or 18 months and guaranteed by two solvent farmers. The land credit requires real guarantees in the form of titles to property. The importance of short-term and intermediate credit to the Moroccan cultivator is pointed out.

Agricultural Credit and Cooperation - France

Agricultural credit and co-operation in France. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 30(3): 114-116. March 1937. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.7.1, Eng.)

An account of the provision of short, medium, and long-term loans to individuals and cooperatives through the National Bank of Agri-

culture. A Decree-Law of August, 1935, regulated the legal and fiscal position of Agricultural Cooperative Societies and empowered them "to assist the marketing of their members' crops by making advances secured by warrants on their produce."

Agricultural Economic Conditions - Australia

Emanuel, A. Economic conditions and policies affecting agriculture during the world economic depression. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [Reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 28(2): 53E-66E. February, 1937. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The conclusion of a study dealing with "Phases of the depression and recovery in Australia."

Conclusion: "By 1934 Australia still had a long way to go before arriving at the degree of economic well-being which obtained before 1929. Nevertheless it can be asserted that Australia had made much progress towards adjusting itself to changed world conditions. What we have termed the external or trade problem was solved chiefly by the force majeure of the crisis which imposed the depreciation of the currency and the diminution of imports. On the other hand the internal problem was being brought under control before the rise in the price of wool itself tended to consolidate the progress which had been made. A return in the prosperity which reigned before the crisis, however, was not to be expected until world conditions returned to normal. For Australia this meant until export prices rose and the international flow of capital was resumed. In spite of the improvement in prices compared with the trough of the crisis they remained substantially below the pre-crisis level. European tariff barriers and monetary conditions have hit both wheat and wool, and the gains in Eastern markets have not been sufficient to offset the losses elsewhere. In 1934-35 wheat export prices in Australia averaged 3s. 3/4d. per bushel compared with 5s.6d. in 1927-28. Prices of wool in the grease fell in 1934-35 and averaged 9.75 pence per lb. compared with 19.50 pence per lb. in 1927-28. Increases in production could hardly compensate for such declines. Australia is one of the many countries whose main hopes must lie in an eventual resumption of full international economic intercourse."

Agricultural Indebtedness

The liquidation of farmers' debts. Internatl. Labour Review 35(2): 247-253. February 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"The existence of farmers' debts, which in many countries amount to very large sums, hampers the success of efforts to establish a new position of equilibrium in agriculture. The accumulation of such indebtedness is due to a number of factors, among which must be mentioned the over-rapid breaking up of big estates in recent decades, and particularly after the war, with a view to the establishment of many

new small and medium-size holdings; the need for large amounts of capital to develop these new holdings and acquire the necessary stock and equipment; and the attempts made after the war to promote more intensive methods of cultivation, both in the older countries and in the newly formed States and the colonies. The farmers needed credit, and as the prices of agricultural products were then at a high level and showed an apparently firm upward tendency, they were easily able to obtain the advances for which they asked. But then came the depression, bringing with it a collapse of prices; farm incomes were affected, the farmers were unable to pay their debts and, in addition, the value of the property on which the loans were secured fell, so that part of the loans was now unsecured.

"The ordinary measures to deal with insolvency could not be applied here, since to do so would have meant declaring bankrupt large numbers of farmers without knowing who would replace them on their farms and without considering the political consequences. The question of farmers' debts therefore became a social and political problem which Governments had to find other means to solve.

"The aim of the ... notes [which follow the above statement] is to illustrate how manifold the character of the intervention has been by the help of examples from various countries; they are not intended to offer a complete survey of the measures taken with each of these countries."

Agricultural Policy - Italy

Spl. Reaktivierung und wandlung der agrarpolitik. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 22(10): 347-349. Mar. 5, 1937. (Issued by Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv. Published by Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

Provisions have been made to finance the continuation of the land improvement work in Italy. Increased agricultural production and live-stock raising are proposed, and the new program includes plans for the reorganization of tenancy and land ownership conditions. These projects are briefly discussed.

Agricultural Pressure and Governmental Response - U.S.

Christensen, Alice M. Agricultural pressure and governmental response in the United States, 1919-1929. Agr. Hist. 11(1): 16-32. January 1937. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Bldg., 13th St., and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D. C.)

Presented at the joint session of the Agricultural History Society with the American Historical Association at Providence, R. I., on Dec. 29, 1936.

Agricultural Prorate Act - California

Abel, Edson. The agricultural prorate act in 1936. Pacific Rural Press 133 (9): 294. Feb. 27, 1937. (Published in San Francisco, Calif.)

Livingston, L. F. Farmers need not be guinea pigs. Nation's Business 25(4): 29-32, 114-115. April 1937. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

Mr. Livingston, manager, Agricultural Extension Section, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., writes of the present crisis in agriculture and holds that now, as in past crises, the technical man will come to the aid of the farmer. He writes in part in opening: "With so many doctors in the agricultural clinic, and so many remedies being offered, it is not strange that the farmer should be confused. His troubles have become the common gossip of the nation, a major concern of government and courts and editorial writers. Moreover, it is not strange that, amid this confusion, those men who have dedicated their lives to agricultural betterment should have been crowded out of the picture.

"I refer to the technical men of the farming industry - to the specialists in plants and soil of the experimental stations and agricultural colleges, to the county agents, to the agricultural engineers. Yet, it is in technical improvement and in technically-fostered change alone that the permanent security of agriculture rests. Laws can't make a poor farm good, or make an ignorant farmer smart.

"When I say that technically-fostered change is the one hope of agriculture, I am simply reporting what American agricultural history records in letters as big as bamboos. This is not our first farm crisis; it is not our first experience with over-production, so-called, and crop prices that don't pay for the seed and labor of planting. We have been through it all repeatedly, and each time the solution has been the same. A new and superior agricultural industry has emerged-built, not by laws, but by the daring of the American farmer himself and the ingenuity and inventive genius of the technical man."

McMillen, Wheeler. New conquests for agriculture. Grain & Feed Rev. 26(8): 12-13. April 1937. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Wheeler McMillen, editor of the 'Country Home Magazine,' ... in addressing the annual convention of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers' Association at Huntington March 12-13, told of the two conflicting schools of thought which have arisen regarding the future of American agriculture. One theory assumes the attitude that the limitations of our agricultural production have been reached and that American farmers can look for little improvement in their lot. Editor McMillen exhibits little patience with this school but advances in its stead a philosophy of advancement which would seek out new crops for America and new uses for products already grown on our farms." - [Editor's note]

Agriculture - Germany

Die intensität der deutschen landwirtschaft. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 10(10): 57-59, Mar. 17, 1937. (Published in Berlin, Germany.)

A comparison of agricultural production, the percentage of land used for agriculture, numbers of livestock and use of artificial fertilizer and machinery in Germany and other countries shows that Germany is not lagging behind. Nevertheless the need for more intensive use of the land is stressed.

Agriculture - India

Raghunath Prasad Singh. India's agricultural motto: "Full speed ahead" Indian Jour. Econ. 17(65, pt.II): 213-218. October 1936. (Issued by the Departments of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

"During the past decade the mind of India was obsessed by the constitutional issue, and no serious attention was paid to the improvement of the economic and social conditions of her rural population. The world-wide economic depression which began in 1930 also hit the Central and Provincial Governments very hard, and no provision could be made in the Budgets for bringing about an all-around improvement in the condition of the agriculturist and of the country-side. But these phases are now happily at an end... With the coming of the Marquis of Linlithgow as Viceroy... fresh avenues of improving the condition of Indian agriculture have been explored. His Excellency is determined to see that this great nation-building work shall proceed without let or hindrance. In his own words India's agricultural motto must be 'Full speed ahead.'"

The writer gives first "a brief survey of the principal improvements carried out in the agricultural technique", and then proceeds to "deal with other factors which have a close bearing on the development of Indian agriculture."

Agriculture - Palestine

Hazen, N. W. Agriculture in Palestine and the development of Jewish colonization. Foreign Agr. 1 (3): 119-148. March 1937. Mimeographed. (Published by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

"The land actually under cultivation in Palestine is estimated to be between 1,300,000 and 1,500,000 acres. Of this, only about 100,000 acres are irrigated. From a production standpoint, however, this irrigated land is more important than the comparison of area indicates as it will produce about five times as much as will land without irrigation... At present, the number of wells in the country exceeds 3,000, and it is believed that 1,000 more could be dug without affecting the capacity of existing ones."

A historical summary of Jewish agricultural colonization covers three periods, 1870-1907, 1908-1920, and 1921 to date. Two major agencies for the settlement of Jews in Palestine are distinguished and their functions are outlined. "At the beginning of 1936 it was estimated that there were 204 Jewish agricultural settlements in Palestine with a population of about 95,000 and a land area of some 366,000 acres."

Various types of Jewish agricultural settlements are described. In the Kvutza or "typical farming commune ... property and production belong to all members collectively and distribution is also organized on a collective basis." The kibbutz is "a cooperative settlement organization consisting partly of urban wage earners and partly of agricultural workers working toward the establishment of an agricultural settlement...

"Those urban workers of Palestine who are able to save money for their future settlement on the land and who are unwilling to submit to the communistic life of the Kvutza and the Kibbutz have developed their own form of cooperative agricultural settlement. Such an organization, called 'irgun', improves and starts cultivating individual plots for each of its members on land rented from the Jewish National Fund...

"A group of such small semi-collective farmers is commonly known as a 'moshav ovdim' (workers' settlement)...

"It may be said that in the last 15 years the agricultural colonization of Palestine by the Jews has transformed the old-fashioned agrarian system of that country through land reclamation and soil improvement, through improvement in farming practices, and through the creation of a strong cooperative movement and the development of the agricultural commune." These are briefly discussed.

An account is given of agricultural production and foreign trade in agricultural products, with accompanying tables, showing the production of the principal crops and the amount of imports and exports from 1931 to 1935 and the value of citrus fruit exports compared with total exports from Palestine, 1928-1935.

Agriculture, English - Influence on American Agriculture

Loehr, Rodney C. The influence of English agriculture on American agriculture, 1775-1825. Agr. Hist. 11(1): 3-15. January 1937. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Bldg., 13th St., and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

Paper presented at the joint session of the Agricultural History Society with the American Historical Association at Providence, R. I., on Dec. 29, 1936.

Agriculture and Nutrition - Great Britain

National nutrition and British agriculture- I. Agriculture and public health, by Sir John Orr; II. A national plan for agriculture, by Sir Daniel Hall; Increased meat production, by J. A. Scott Watson; IV. Increased production of milk, by H. D. Kay. Scot. Jour. Agr. 20(1): 1-25. January 1937. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The four papers included under this heading were read before Section M of the British Association at Blackpool, September 1936."

Art, Rural

Christensen, Chris L. Art becomes part of rural education. Rural Amer. 15(3): 2. March 1937. (Published by the American Country Life Asso-

ciation, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

"Recently a group of artists whose lives are rooted in the soil have attracted the attention of the world by making their paintings the means of expressing the sentiments and the minds of farm people in the Middle West...

"In the summer of 1936 the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin inaugurated the policy of placing an 'artist in residence' on the agricultural campus. It also provided an art studio wherein works one of this group of American artists, John Steuart Curry. Mr. Curry's presence in Wisconsin is a result of the desire on the part of the Agricultural College, in cooperation with the Art Department in the College of Letters and Science and with the Art Education Department in the School of Education, to stimulate and encourage a more general appreciation of art and to urge on the part of Mr. Curry that he come in close contact with rural people and farming."

Beef Subsidy - Argentina

A beef subsidy. Rev. River Plate 82(2355): 9. Jan. 29, 1937. (Published in Buenos Aires. May be obtained from S. S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

A decree to assist livestock producers "appeared a few days ago." The plan is to assign \$1.65 per pound to the National Meat Board for every pound sterling of exchange derived from shipments of Argentine beef to the United Kingdom up to a total sum of \$15,100,000. The money will be distributed among the meat exporting companies, the benefit of the subsidy to be passed on to the producers. The measure is declared by the Government to be a temporary one.

Berichte über Landwirtschaft

Germany. Reichs-und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 21(2): 185-410. 1936. (Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

Contents: Die zahlenmässige Entwicklung der mecklenburgischen Bauernstellen in Domanium und Ritterschaft von 1553-1930. (Dargestellt am Beispiel des Kreises Hagenow.), by Otto Koch. -pp.185-202. (This is a statistically illustrated account of the development of peasant settlements in the district of Hagenow in Mecklenburg from 1553 to 1930. It indicates a difference in growth between those on public lands and those on privately owned estates. In the latter case compulsory supplies and services caused hardships so that the number of peasant settlements had declined in 1930 from 518 to 223 and the average size of the dwelling houses had become less than a fifth of their former size. On the other hand the provision of holdings for peasant proprietors and cottagers on public lands had caused an increase of peasant settlements in the Hagenow district of from 579 to 3,288. The number of houses was doubled and their average size trebled.); Internationale Lage und Probleme der Pferdezucht, by Stephan Moskovits.-pp.203-259. (The most important horse-breeding countries in the world are divided into four groups according to

whether their supply of horses steadily increased, fluctuated, or steadily decreased from 1920 to the taking of the last census. The factors which have influenced these conditions are examined.); Der Tauschwert der Butter, by H. v.d. Decken.-pp.260-264. (Attention is called to the sharp decline during the depression years of the purchasing power of butter for industrial products after a steady improvement during the nineteenth century followed by 4 or 5 decades of slight variations. Since 1933 in Germany there has been a tendency to return to normal conditions. This tendency did not appear in the United States and Britain till 1935.); Deutschland. Allgemeiner agrarpolitischer Bericht, by F. Sohn. -pp.265-285. (A report on German agricultural policy, as of August 1936, deals with the grain marketing regulation for 1936/37, the status of the milk marketing, livestock marketing, early potato marketing and hops marketing regulations, agricultural production and land utilization in 1936, the progress of land settlement in 1935, the redemption of debts on hereditary farms, and the plan to train young agricultural workers to become technical workers.); Russland. Die Landwirtschaft der Sowjetunion im Jahre 1935, by O. Schiller.-pp.288-331. (Little change in the area under cultivation in U.S.S.R. is shown in 1935, but there was an increase in production, in numbers of livestock, and in the use of machinery on farms. Compulsory collection of taxes in kind caused a deficit in the villages especially of grain. State prices for such products were only a tenth of the market prices. There was migration from the villages to the towns.); Russland. Forstpolitisches aus der Sowjetunion, by E. Buchholz.-pp.332-344. (An account of the condition of forestry and the timber business in the U.S.S.R.); Internationale Bibliographie des agrarökonomischen Schrifttums, Achte Folge, by S. v. Frauendorfer. (A continuation of the eighth part of Dr. von Frauendorfer's bibliography of publications in the field of agricultural economics.)

Bread - Prices - France

Proust, Pierre. Le prix du kilogramme de pain à Paris de 1880 à 1936. Société de Statistique de Paris. Journal 78. année, no. 3, pp. 105-108. March 1937. (Published by Berger-Levrault, 5, Rue Auguste-Comte (6^e), Paris, France.)

An account of the variations in the price of bread in Paris over a period of 55 years, from 1880 to 1919 and 1920 to 1936.

Business Cycles

Is there a trade cycle? Economist 126(4880): 512-513. Mar. 6, 1937. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"The trade cycle is very much in the news. For even Communists now admit that trade sometimes goes up, and even the stock markets admit that it sometimes goes down. Is it really a cycle at all, however? Or is it merely a series of irregular ups and downs? Trade, after

all, can only go up, stand still, or go down; and is it so very surprising that it does first one of these things and then another? And if there is no genuine cycle, is there any reason to believe that recovery will stop just because it has already continued for about the traditional period?

"Several well-known economists in many countries, including Professor Cassel, [in *The Crisis of the World's Monetary System*, p.35] have argued that there is no cycle, but merely a succession of irregular ups and downs. Professor D. H. Macgregor, [in *Enterprise, Progress, and Profit*, Chapter III] ... has shown by a critical analysis of the historical evidence that this is not true."

The author continues by reviewing Professor Macgregor's position, and then concludes: "In assessing the present situation ... it seems safest to assume that the trade cycle and its attendant cyclical forces are real things; that there is a certain tendency for them to work themselves out in eight to ten years; but that they are associated with, if not determined by, human policy-particularly insofar as it affects interest rates and the capital goods. And from this point of view, though from few others, armaments, like houses, must be accounted capital goods."

Business Cycles - United States

Slichter, Sumner H. The period 1919-1936 in the United States: its significance for business-cycle theory. *Rev. Econ. Statis.* 19(1, pt.1): 1-19. February 1937. (Published by the Dept. of Economics, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.)

"The Harvard Committee on Research in the Trade Cycle ... established last year two Subcommittees for the prosecution of special investigations in the general field of its concern, and invited to participation in the work of these Subcommittees a number of men not actually holding membership on its roster but having active interest in the subject of cyclical fluctuations. One Sub-committee under the chairmanship of Professor Schumpeter is devoting attention to the problem of the degree to which statistical verification may be secured to support or negative existing theories of the business cycle. This group, it is expected, will make a report in a later issue of this Review on at least one section of its findings. The other Subcommittee has been operating under the leadership of Professor Slichter; and ... [this] article-though not technically a report of that body-was inspired by the discussion and research which it has fostered." -Editors.

Cannery Products, Raw - Standards

Pailthorp, R. R. U. S. standards as a basis for purchasing cannery raw products. *Canning Trade* 59(32): 13-14,16. Mar. 15, 1937. (Published at 20 South Gay St., Baltimore, Md.)

Address at Raw Products Conference, Convention of National Canners Association, Chicago, Ill., January 27, 1937.

Summarized in *Canning Age* 18(5): 168-169. April 1937.

Canning Industry

Campbell, Carlos. Values to be considered in planning the canning season. Calif. Fruit News 95(2540): 5,9,10. Mar. 13, 1937. (Published at 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.)

Carlos Campbell, Director Division of Statistics, National Cannery Association, discusses problems in the canning industry, including distribution, which he states "is probably the most important economic problem that faces the American people today." He explains that he does not mean "the physical distribution of products," but he has in mind "the problem of distributing the value of those products to the various individuals who help to produce them. In other words, it is a distribution of value."

The canning and preserving industry in 1935. Canner 84(17): 15-18. Apr. 3, 1937. (Published at 140 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Contains a table which shows by commodities, the production and value of output of the canning and preserving industry in 1935 and 1933.

"Preliminary U. S. Census figures for the canning and preserving industries in 1935, ... show that gains over 1933 were made all along the line. The statistics reveal that in all respects, save the number of wage earners, 1929 production marks had not been reached by 1935."

Tapp, Jesse W. Canner-grower relations. Canning Age 18(4): 38-139,143. March 1937. (Published at 250 West 57th St., New York, N.Y.)

"Summary of Address at National Cannery Association Convention."

Census, Agricultural- Argentina

Argentina makes plans for new agricultural census. Foreign Agr. 1(3): 153-154. March 1937. Mimeogr. (Published by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

"The first general census of Argentine agriculture and livestock since 1914 will be taken as of July 1 this year by the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with a law recently passed by the Argentine Congress. It is expected that the preliminary returns of the new census will become available for publication within 8 months after the completion of the work of enumeration..."

"The law authorizing the taking of the census provides that it shall become the basis for the annual surveys or estimates made by the Bureau of Rural Economy in much the same way in which the census in the United States is used as a basis for the annual estimates made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

Chicago Board of Trade

Harris, Siebel C. The functions of the Chicago Board of Trade. Grain & Feed Rev. 26(8): 20-21. April 1937. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

An address "delivered before the Chicago Association of Commerce at the Stevens Hotel in that city on March 10 by Siebel C. Harris,

first vice president of the Chicago Board of Trade. In his remarks before the business and industrial leaders of Chicago Vice President Harris outlined the functions of the exchange and demonstrated how it provides insurance for the industry and told how its officers and members are constantly striving to make it a more perfect instrument in handling crops and reflecting prices."

Also in The Northwestern Miller, v.189, no.10, pp.39,43,44,46. March 31, 1937, with the title: "The Chicago Board of Trade's Contribution to the National Economy."

Coffee Conference

Coffee and the Bogota conference. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 71(1): 39-45. January 1937. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

The Conference was held at Bogota, Colombia, from October 5 to 10 and was attended by representatives from Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Venezuela.

"The resolutions creating a Pan American Coffee Bureau in New York and assuring cooperative action to support prices were of primary importance." It was recommended that the quality of coffee be improved.

Collective Agreements - Sweden

National collective agreement for farm labor in Sweden. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(3): 676. March 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

Gives the provisions of a new collective agreement concluded on October 14, 1936.

Collective Farms - U.S.S.R.

Russia's defensive strength. Round Table, no.106, pp.319-335. March 1937. (May be obtained from The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.) The collectivisation of land, pp.320-324.

State credit assistance to collective farms in 1937. Russian Econ. Notes, no. 339, pp.6-7. Mar. 30, 1937. (Issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. Commerce)

From "Economic Life," Feb. 4, 1937.

"The area occupied by the collective farms in the U.S.S.R. is allotted to them without cost and without term while they utilize it. In addition, the State renders them extensive credit assistance by means of long-term bank loans. In 1936 a total of 777,000,000 paper rubles of credit was thus made available, for the purchase of pure-bred cattle, for building construction, for irrigation and drainage of land, for purchase of machinery, for starting new crops, and for buying calves for members of the farms. Vegetable gardens, vineyards, tea plantations, and purchases of fertilizers have all been thus financed, and the record is not yet complete.

"The Plan for credit aid to collective farm production for 1937 has recently been confirmed; the amount has been increased to 1,104,000,000 rubles, and comprises many details."

Colonization, Japanese - Brazil

James, Preston E. Japanese colonization in Brazil. Geogr. Rev. 27(1): 145-146. January 1937. (Published by American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York, N. Y.)

Attention is called to 3 articles on the settlement of Japanese immigrants in Brazil. They are an article by this reviewer in the Geographical Review, v.23, pp.271-298. 1933; Imigração e colonização, by Astrogildo Rodrigues de Mello in Geografia, 1(4): 25-49. 1935; and Zur Kulturgeschichte der japanischen Siedlungen in Brasilien, by Edgar Lehmann in Wiss. Veröffentlichungen des Museums für Länderkunde zu Leipzig, n.s., no.3, pp.207-216. 1935.

"About 2,450,000 hectares in Brazil are reported to be owned by Japanese... The fastest-growing colonies in recent years are in the south, where there are now some 490,000 hectares of Japanese lands... Most of these holdings are in scattered small units, many of them near the coast in the territory that, except for the port cities, has remained sparsely inhabited by Europeans." A brief description is given of the town of Registro (formerly Colonia Japoneza) where each family has 25 hectares. "The stream of Japanese immigration has now been severely curtailed... A yearly quota of about 2000 immigrants has been set."

Colonization, Javanese - Residency of Benkulen

Groeneveldt, W. Kolonisatie van Javanen in het algemeen en in de Residentie Benkoelen in het bijzonder. Landbouw; Landbouwkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië 12(6): 297-346. December 1936. (Published by Landbouwkundig Instituut, Buitenzorg, Java)

An English summary of this article on colonization by Javanese in general and particularly in the Residency of Benkulen is given on pp.347-350.

Colonization and Immigration - Venezuela

New legislation in Venezuela: Immigration and colonization. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 71(1): 62-63. January 1937. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

A law of July 11, 1936 makes provisions as to the type of immigrants to be admitted and with regard to assistance to be given to those legally admitted. It also provides for the utilization of uncultivated or privately owned land suitable for colonization.

Community, Rural - Research

Report of research census of 1936. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 1(3): 472-484. June 1936. (Published by the American Sociological Society, 450 Ahnaip St.,

Menasha, Wis.)

Gives the results of the 1936 census of social research conducted by the American Sociological Society. For studies on the rural community see pp. 478-479.

Consumption

Ansiaux, Maurice. De la nécessité d'une consommation massive régulière.

Banque Nationale de Belgique. Service des Études Économiques. Bulletin d'Information et de Documentation, 12. année, v.1, no.1, pp.1-5, Jan. 10, 1937. (Published in Brussels, Belgium.)

The author studies the problem of a remedy for the disastrous effects of depressions. He sees it in the development of the purchasing power of the masses by assuring them of a large part in the profits of technical progress in the near future. His program includes the maintenance of prices by agreement between similar enterprises, the safeguarding of profits by not exaggerating them, and wage increases in proportion to increased profits made possible by technical improvements.

De Leener, Georges. L'élargissement des marchés de consommation. Banque Nationale de Belgique. Service des Études Économiques. Bulletin d'Information et de Documentation, 12. année, v.1, no.3, pp.73-79. Feb. 10, 1937. (Published in Brussels, Belgium.)

The author discusses the factors that influence consumption and measures susceptible of increasing consumption to an indefinite extent.

Consumption - Canada

Boucher, G. P. Consumption of cream in Canada. Econ. Annalist 7(2): 20-21. April 1937. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

"This article [which is a preliminary statement subject to revision and correction] is the third of a series dealing with the study of milk and cheese consumption in Canada, undertaken in the summer of 1935. Its main purpose is to show the average consumption of different kinds of cream in various localities of Canada and the influence which the annual family income might have on the consumption of cream."

Johnston, Charlotte I. Preliminary comparison of consumption of various agricultural products in Canada. Econ. Annalist 7(2): 24-25. April 1937. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

Accompanied by two tables which show per capita consumption of meat, fish, eggs and milk in various parts of Canada, 1935-36; and a comparison of the per capita consumption of the same by Chinese, Japanese and other racial types in Vancouver.

Consumption - Italy

Diet of rural families in Italy, 1931-32. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(2): 522-524. February 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S.)

Dept. of Labor)

Contains conclusions of a "study of the daily food consumption of 40 rural families in the Marches of Italy promoted by the Nutrition Commission (Commissione per l'Alimentazione) of the National Research Council (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche). These... conclusions were reached through analyses of household notebooks kept by each family from September 1, 1931, to August 31, 1932. The 40 families whose dietary habits were studied were divided into three groups according to their occupational status: Small landowners, share-croppers, and farm laborers."

A table is given which shows the average weekly food consumption of various foods per adult male, by rural families of Central Italy, 1931-32, by occupational groups.

Cooperation

Adams, A. C. Some essentials for cooperative success. Coop. Comment 5(12): 1,4. February 1937. (Published at the Columbia Bldg., Spokane, Wash.)

A. C. Adams, president of the Spokane Bank for Cooperatives writes of some of the elements that need to be considered when considering a loan application of a cooperative. He says "From a study of the history of co-operative experiences of the past, it has been found that in every successful cooperative organization certain elements have been present. Likewise it has been found that in every cooperative failure one or more of these elements has been lacking."

Cooperation - China

Chen Han-seng. Cooperatives as a panacea for China's ills. Far East. Survey 6(7): 71-77. Mar. 31, 1937. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The author writes in conclusion: "In brief, the original sponsorship of the cooperative movement in China came in most cases from intellectuals and leaders sincerely desirous of bettering the lot of the country's millions. But in the course of development and expansion, it has fallen a victim to all the social ills inherent in China's economy. Today the movement is largely an investment field for the banks. For individual usury is substituted collective usury. Furthermore, cooperatives have accelerated the process of commercialization of agriculture—a process which under the present Chinese system of agrarian relations can only intensify the misery of China's peasantry."

Cooperation - Norway

Arnesen, Randolph. Thirty years of cooperation in Norway. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 30(2): 50-55. February 1937. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Cooperation, Consumers

Consumer coöperatives. Contrary to impression, the U.S. has them as well as Sweden. Last year two million U.S. families saved money by using them. Gross consumer business for 1936: \$500,000,000, the profits on which were returned to the customer. Fortune 15(3): 133-140, 142, 144, 146. March 1937. (Published at 160 Maple St., Jersey City, N.J.)

Kerr, Clark. Measuring the cooperatives. Survey Graphic 26(3): 137-141. March 1937. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Cooperatives provide millions of English, Scandinavian, Finnish, and French families with better and cheaper food, homes, clothing, gasoline, books. In the light of European experience this investigator tells why America to-day is fertile soil for cooperation, and what competition co-ops here must meet."

Cooperation, Consumers - Great Britain

Berkalew, George W. John Bull goes co-operative. Mag. Wall St. 59(12): 744-745, 788. Mar. 20, 1937. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Sixty-four percent of Great Britain's population were customers of co-operative stores last year. Over 60 percent of Britain's food imports were sold through this form of merchandising." Facts and figures regarding this type of retail trade in Great Britain are given in this article.

Cooperative Marketing - Europe

Gregory, Clifford. Making a farm pay. Iowa Bur. Farmer 1(2): 6, 16. February 1937. (Published at the Valley Bank Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.)
Address at the recent state convention of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation on cooperative marketing in Europe.

Cooperative Marketing - Great Britain

Walworth, George. Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 30(2): 56-62. February 1937. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

The situation is discussed in connection with 7 main products.

Cost of Living

The rise in food prices. The Statist 129(3081): 398-399. Mar. 13, 1937. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Contains a table showing the average declared value per unit of certain agricultural commodities imported into the United Kingdom, years 1935 and 1936, and in January 1936 and January 1937. Reasons for the increase in prices of foodstuffs are cited.

Weldon, John D. C. Can consumers absorb higher prices today? Mag. Wall St. 59(12): 738-740, 791, 792. Mar. 27, 1937. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"The answer, in our opinion, is that they can and will - unless the cost of living increases much faster than we think it will. The reason for this optimistic conclusion is that what people spend does not depend entirely on what they get in the weekly pay envelope or the precise amount of goods and services it will buy. It also depends to a considerable extent upon their state of mind."

Cotton

S., A. Lateinamerika: Baumwolle als Weltmarktfaktor, I. Der nord-südamerikanische Baumwollwettkampf; II. Die Haupterzeugungsgebiete. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 22(8): 275-277. Feb. 19, 1937; (11): 396-398. March 12, 1937. (Issued by Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv. Published by Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

A discussion of the causes of the competition between North and South America in the production of cotton and of the factors that have contributed to its recent development is followed by an account of production and trade in cotton in the main cotton - producing countries, with special reference to Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Mexico, and Paraguay.

Cotton - Cooperative Marketing

Andrews, Stanley. Mississippi. Amer. Cotton Grower 2(11): 8-9. April 1937. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

This article is primarily concerned with the Mississippi Cotton Cooperative Association.

Henry, C. G. Problems in selling cotton. Amer. Cotton Grower 2(11): 10-11. April 1937. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

The Editor's note regarding this article states: "Very often members wonder why the private trade occasionally pays more for cotton at a given point than the advance offered by the cooperative organization. This article by Mr. Henry presents both sides of the question. Members should be particularly interested in the attitude of mills toward business done with their cotton cooperative marketing organization."

Cotton - Cost of Production

El costo de producción del algodón. Boletín Mensual no. 22, pp.1-5, mimeogr. February 1937. (Published by Ministerio de Agricultura, Junta Nacional del Algodón, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The cost of production of cotton.

Cotton - Prices

The cotton price outlook. Short-term and long-term contrast. Manchester Guardian Com. 34(868): 119, 122. Feb. 5, 1937. (Published at Guardian Bldg., 3 Cross St., Manchester, 2, Eng.)

Fenner, Charles. Absorption of world's surplus stocks foundation for cotton price upheaval. Cotton Trade Jour. 17(12): 7. Mar. 20, 1937. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

The reasons for the present rise in cotton prices are discussed.

Cotton - Southern States

Henry, Charles G. Cotton in the social and economic life of the South. Mid-South Cotton News 14(4): 3. November 1936. (Published by the Mid-South Cotton Growers Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.)

"Address by Chas. G. Henry, General Manager, Mid-South Cotton Growers Association, Memphis, Tenn., before the Southern Chemurgic Conference, Lafayette, La., Oct. 16, 1936."

Miller, Dale. Cotton markets must be restored. If not, cotton South will have no alternative but to intensify drive to diversify agriculture and industrialize. Dale Miller explains how other sections will be affected. Tex. Weekly 13(12): 4-5. Mar. 20, 1937. (Published at the Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Cotton Experiment Station - Brazil

Cotton experiment station in Brazil. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 71(1): 80. January 1937. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

"On September 4, 1936, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, with the cooperation of State authorities, began work on the construction of a cotton experiment station at Sete Lagoas Minas Geraes."

Cotton Picker

Bealle, James S. Dixie needs no cotton picker. Forum and Cent. 97(4): 224-229. April 1937. (Published at 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"The Southern farmer has no great need for a cotton picking machine. He can arrange for his cotton to be picked for less money under the present system."

Harvester engineer works thirty years on cotton picker. East. Dealer in Impl. & Vehicles 31(2): 26,28, illus. Mar. 11, 1937. (Published at 533 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Also in Farm Machinery and Equipment, no. 1839, pp.7-8,42. Mar. 15, 1937.

I.H.C. Cotton picker. Still experimental after 30 years of trying, but success is in sight. Ariz. Producer 15(25): 7,33. Mar. 15, 1937.

(Published at 313 North Third Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.)

Describes the International Harvester Company cotton picker.

International harvester cotton picker. Manfrs. Rec. 106(3): 52, illus. March 1937. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

The International Harvester Company of America Inc. thinks "the time is still remote when cotton pickers will be placed generally on the market."

Cotton Plantation - Scott, Miss.

Biggest cotton plantation ... in the U.S. is the sixty square miles of Delta & Pine Land Co. of Scott, Mississippi. Its ownership is English, its labor 1,000 negro sharecropper families, and its 1936 net \$153,600. A fortunate freak in cotton. Fortune 15(3): 125-132, 156, 158, 160, illus. March 1937. (Published at 160 Maple St., Jersey City, N. J.)

Cotton Regulations - Brazil

[Haering, George J.] Brazilian state adopts sweeping cotton regulations. Foreign Agr. 1(3): 152-153. March 1937. mimeogr. (Published by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

According to a report from American Consul George J. Haering, the State of Rio Grande de Norte in Brazil adopted a law on December 9, 1936 which "provides that establishments for the ginning, baling, and exporting of cotton ... must produce cotton on an area of land equal to one hectare (2.471 acres) for each saw of each gin they operate; on an area equal to 100 hectares for each baling press of small capacity, and on an area equal to 300 hectares for each baling press of large capacity."

It also provides for the maintenance of primary schools for operatives and their children, for the building of separate cotton warehouses for individual types and kinds of cotton, for the free distribution of seed to farmers, for the collection of export taxes on cotton in advance of the shipments, and for increasing such taxes by 20 percent.

Cotton Textile Industry - Lancashire

Saunders, Christopher. Recent trends in the Lancashire cotton industry. Econ. Jour. 47(185): 70-76. March 1937. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 4 Portugal St., London, W.C.2, Eng.)

"In the Economic Journal (Sept. 1936) Dr. M. J. Elsas and Mr. Barnard Ellinger presented a series of indexes intended to indicate changes in the activity and prosperity of the Lancashire cotton industry. The general impression of recent trends in Lancashire which would be drawn from these series is somewhat surprising, and further examination of the statistical sources and methods

employed brings to light a number of weaknesses which appear to vitiate very seriously the conclusions. In addition, there are grave objections to the combination into composite indexes of the very diverse and heterogeneous series used by Dr. Elsas and Mr. Ellinger; the reliability of the different statistics varies very greatly, the weights applied are highly arbitrary and, finally, the resulting trends are often the average of sectional movements so divergent that the utility of the final indexes is not very great."

A discussion of the Elsas and Ellinger index follows. Charts illustrating changes in the activity of the cotton industry accompany the article.

Creameries, Cooperative - Denmark

[Hansen, Ole] Denmark's cooperative creameries. Hoard's Dairyman 82(6): 186. Mar. 25, 1937. (Published in Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

An address delivered at a dairy meeting in Nebraska by the manager of the Farmers' Equity Cooperative Creamery Association.

He explained that butter exported from Denmark to London competes favorably with butter from all over the world - in fact the English and Scotch pay an average of two cents per pound more for butter from Denmark because of its quality. He tells how this quality is obtained.

Crop Insurance

Clapper, Raymond. Crop insurance. Rev. of Reviews 94(5): 30-34. November 1936. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Contains facts about crop insurance, including the essential features advocated by Secretary Wallace.

Crop insurance plan discussed at Kansas farmers elevator gathering. Grain & Feed Rev. 26(8): 14-19. April 1937. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Report of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Co-operative Association which met in Wichita, Kans., on March 15 and 16. It includes the address in full of Roy M. Green on "the crop insurance proposal now pending before Congress" (pp.16-18). The convention went on record as favoring the enactment of legislation to provide wheat crop insurance and an ever-normal granary plan. Resolutions are given on pp.18-19.

Eriksson, Erik McKinley. Crop insurance. The Canner 84(18): 14. Apr. 10, 1937. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Explains the crop insurance plan.

Dun's Review

Dun's Review Statistical Supplement 1(1): 1-16. February 1937. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

The following statement regarding the publication of this supplement is given in Dun's Review, February 1937, pp.48-49: "Constantly

do the editors receive reminders of the importance that attaches itself to statistics which are consistently and soundly compiled and published over a long period. As this issue goes to press a letter from a lawyer requests the exact title of the Dun & Bradstreet Wholesale Commodity Price Index for use in a contract. For protection against inflation, the amount of a future payment is to depend upon this index.

"This reliance on the statistics published in this magazine presented a problem when the editors sought more space for the articles on significant and timely business tendencies. Much of the detailed statistical data heretofore included in the Review is of interest to only a portion of those to whom the magazine will now go each month.

"Hence there has been created the Dun's Review Statistical Supplement. It will include the detailed analyses of failures; bank clearings and building permits by cities; grain statistics; and other data long compiled and computed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., but hereafter only to be summarized in Dun's Review."

Economic and Social Development - Iraq

Djamalzadeh. A. M. Economic and social development in Iraq. Internatl. Labour Rev. 35(2): 198-214. February 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the U. S. by the branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

An account of some of the outstanding measures relating to agriculture adopted by the present Government or by its predecessors is given on pp.200-211. Measures are classed as "(1) general measures (development of irrigation, the campaign against locusts and other insect pests, improvement of public health); (2) measures to raise the standard of living of agriculturists (development of agricultural education, extension of agricultural credit, settlement of nomads); (3) measures to improve and develop crops and methods of cultivation."

Economic Books and Ideas

Carey, Robert L. Books and ideas in economics 1934 and 1935. Social Ed. 1(1-2): 34-44, 118-124. January-February 1937. (Journal of the National Council for the Social Studies. Published at 88 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.)

In this article the writer offers "an analysis and summary of some recent shifts in economic opinion as illustrated in the specialized literature of 1934 and 1935." He reviews some of the contributions to economic thought in the fields of descriptive, equilibrium, Marxist, and institutional economics, the economy of abundance, and economic planning.

Economic Conditions - Denmark

Denmark. Times Trade & Engineering (n.s.) 40(876): i-xl. February 1937. (Published by The Times Publishing Co., Limited, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4, England.)

Partial contents: Danish agriculture, by H. Hauch. (Danish policy has been to encourage ownership of small farms.)

"Of the 205,000 farms in Denmark only about 2,000 are large properties (averaging about 375 acres); 91,000 are peasant farms (averaging about 60 acres); and 111,000 are small agricultural holdings (averaging 20 acres)... A typical Danish smallholding is of sufficient area to give full employment to a family." Intensive cultivation, livestock raising, and the origin and use of the Lurmark are briefly discussed.); Dairy farming. Scientific methods, by S. Overgaard; Pig farming and bacon production. Cooperative and scientific methods, by Marius Byriel; Financial aspects of cooperation, by A. Axelsen Drejer; The smallholders. Their national importance; Poultry and eggs. Government control of exports, by W.A. Kock; Agricultural research. Basis of Danish agriculture, by Johannes Petersen-Dalum; The credit unions. Important functions, by Carl Iversen; and Colonization work in Greenland. Denmark's trade monopoly, by J. Daugaard-Jensen.

Economic Conditions - India

Mathur, A. P. Economic inquiry of village Nigohan District Rae Bareli. Indian Jour. Econ. 17(65, pt.II): 201-212. October 1936. (Issued by the Departments of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India).

Subjects considered in this article include the following: Occupation; land; production; irrigation; character of [land] holdings; standard of living; housing; sanitation; indebtedness; purpose of loans; social customs; agricultural practice; labour and its remuneration; industries; marketing; and general conditions of the tenants.

Prasad, P. S. Narayana. World depression and India. Indian Jour. Econ. 16(61, pt.II): 121-143. October 1935. (Issued by the Departments of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

The author writes his summarized conclusions in part as follows:

"(1) In the matter of fall of prices India seems to have been the most severely hit.

"(2) Our agricultural production in most cases did not contract as prices fell, in some cases even a tendency to increase in production is evident; while the production of industrial raw materials showed some amount of decrease.

"(3) In the case of our industrial production, the existence of favourable conditions of production does not indicate the absence of depression because the expansion in production is secured not as the result of increased consumption but only as a response to increased protection both governmental and popular; and this also proves how, with favourable conditions forthcoming, industrial development can take place.

"(4) In the case of our foreign trade the proportionate decline in the value of India's exports is much greater than in most other countries and the contraction in the value of her imports, compared to most other agricultural countries, is the smallest, the discrepancy thus arising in the balance of trade having been made up by exporting capital.

"(5) In her finance India has not had many complications, and those which she actually had to face could have been greatly rectified with the help of a more comprehensive currency policy."

Economic Review - United States

- Crum, W. L. Review of the year 1936. Rev. Econ. Statis. 19(1, pt.1): 27-36. February 1937. (Published by the Dept. of Economics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.)
Contains charts and tables.

Economics and Knowledge

- Hayek, F. A. von. Economics and knowledge. Economica (n.s.) 4(13): 33-54. February 1937. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

The writer's opening paragraph follows:

"The ambiguity of the title of this paper is not accidental. Its main subject is, of course, the rôle which assumptions and propositions about the knowledge possessed by the different members of society play in economic analysis. But this is by no means unconnected with the other question which might be discussed under the same title, the question to what extent formal economic analysis conveys any knowledge about what happens in the real world. Indeed my main contention will be that the tautologies, of which formal equilibrium analysis in economics essentially consists, can be turned into propositions which tell us anything about causation in the real world only in so far as we are able to fill those formal propositions with definite statements about how knowledge is acquired and communicated. In short I shall contend that the empirical element in economic theory - the only part which is concerned, not merely with implications but with causes and effects, and which leads therefore to conclusions which, at any rate in principle, are capable of verification - consists of propositions about the acquisition of knowledge."

See pp.48-53 for the author's remarks on the division of knowledge.

Ever-normal Granary

- Wallace, Henry A. Definition of the ever-normal granary. Agr. Situation 21(3): 9. March 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)
- Wallace, Henry A. The ever-normal granary above and below ground. Coop. Comment 5(12): 3. February 1937. (Published at the Columbia Bldg., Spokane, Wash.)

Family Allowances - France

- Ferté, Jean. Les allocations familiales obligatoires en agriculture. La Vie Agricole et Rurale, no. 1, pp.19-24. January 1937. (Published by J. B. Baillièrè et Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6^e), France.)
The author traces the history of the granting of allowances to fathers of families in industry and the recent administrative measures for their being granted to agriculture.

Farm Accountancy - Michigan

Deslarzes, Joseph. Returns obtained on account-keeping farms in the state of Michigan in 1933, 1934 and 1935. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 28(3): 98E-105E. March 1937. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Based on the published reports of the Farm Management Department of the Michigan State College.

Farm Management and the Agricultural Engineer

Heimpel, L. G. The agricultural engineer as a farm manager. Agr. Engin. 18(2): 62. February 1937. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

"Presented before the North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Skytop, Pa., October, 1936."

In the opinion of the writer, the agricultural engineer can no longer afford to neglect the study of farm management as a part of his work. Reasons for this opinion are given.

Fiction, Rural

Sherman, Caroline B. Rural literature: 1936. I. Fiction. Agr. Situation 21(3): 12-14. March 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Food Imports - Great Britain

Britain's food imports. The Statist 129(3081): 399-400. Mar. 13, 1937. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Attention is called to the sources and quantity of imported agricultural commodities in Great Britain, as calculated by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford. Information is also given from a survey of the International Institute of Agriculture, relative to international trade in meat.

Food Supplies and World Peace

Burton, C. S. World peace hangs on 1937 crops. Mag. Wall St. 59(12): 741, 743, 786, 788. Mar. 27, 1937. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Threats of war in conjunction with food supplies, is the theme considered in this article. In this connection situations in Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britain are described.

Four-Year Plan - Germany

Steere, L. V. German agriculture in the four-year plan. Foreign Agr. 1(3): 103-118. March 1937. mimeogr. (Published by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

German agricultural policy from 1933 to 1936 is sketched as a background for a discussion of the new four-year plan which, "although it places industrial production of raw materials in the forefront of the Government's immediate economic objectives, also contemplates undiminished and even intensified efforts toward expansion of agricultural output in both the foodstuffs and the raw-material sectors...

"The development and fullest possible exploitation of idle and only partially utilized land resources is a major project in German efforts to increase farm production. The agricultural authorities calculate that the equivalent of 16,000,000 acres of new land, or more than 20 percent of the present area used for agricultural purposes, could be gained by reclamation, amelioration, amalgamation, etc., if all possibilities were utilized. The practical possibilities, however, are undoubtedly much smaller.

"Reclamation and amelioration projects combined have added the equivalent of some 618,000 acres to the agricultural area in the past 3-year period, at a cost of 860,000,000 Reichsmarks... On the other hand, public requirements for the army, highways, etc., are officially stated to have withdrawn 'several hundred thousand' acres from agricultural use in the same period, while an additional 297,000 acres have been diverted to the production of industrial fibres and oil seeds, the area of which it is planned to double. There would thus appear to have been a recent net loss in the total agricultural area and a considerable loss in the area devoted to the production of foodstuffs...

"Generally speaking... Germany's possibilities of adding to land resources within present boundaries are very limited, and any reclamation program will encounter within a few years' time costs likely to rise rapidly above the already high and in some cases almost prohibitive figures.

"For the immediate future the greatest stress will be laid upon those operations which will bring the earliest results, namely, drainage and the shifting of land hitherto in pasture and hay into field crops. Some 18,500,000 acres of land fall into these two categories, on which it is calculated that a gain of 30 percent, or the equivalent of about 5,560,000 acres, is potentially possible. Substantial and prompt results are also expected from the elimination of scattered small holdings and their reorganization into larger units enabling more efficient use of machinery. Many of these measures, however, are dependent upon the availability of labor of which a definite scarcity now exists, particularly of rural labor."

Plans have been made to increase average yields. These "include not only intensification for current crops, but considerable shifts as between crops, and many far-reaching changes in farm-management practices." More efficient use of foods and feedstuffs, greater utilization of farm labor, power, and machinery, and the development of a storage program for agricultural products are among the plans noted, and an appraisal is made of proposals for such commodities as fats and textile raw materials.

Fruits and Vegetables - Toronto Market

Hopper, W. C. The national aspect of the Toronto market for fresh fruits and vegetables. Econ. Annalist 7(2): 26-29. April 1937. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

Fruits and Vegetables, Tropical

Wardlaw, C. W. Tropical fruits and vegetables. An account of their storage and transport. Trop. Agr. 14(3): 70-83. March 1937. (Published at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies)

Geography of American Opportunity

Williams, Pierce. State walls and economic areas. Survey Graphic 26(4): 192-196, 240-241. April 1937. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Beginning a series of articles on what might be called a geography of American opportunity, Mr. Williams explores industrial and agricultural sections, the prospects and problems of which can not be bounded by state lines." His second article will deal with the depressed areas, and the third with the areas of expanding economic activity and opportunity.

Government, County - Tennessee

Eagan, D. W. Some problems of county government. Plan Topics 2(2): 3,4,15. February 1937. (Published by the Tennessee State Planning Commission, 720 Nashville Trust Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.)

Among the problems of county government in Tennessee to which attention is called in this short article are too many counties and opposition to consolidation; the almost complete lack of a responsible county executive; a personnel generally chosen for vote-getting ability rather than because of special qualifications for the job, and financial conditions.

Grain

Glaser, J. M. R. The inter-relationship of grain at various points. Northwest. Miller 189(7): 37,38,41,45. Mar. 10, 1937. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"An address delivered before the Association of Grain Commission Merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade."

Uhlmann, Fred. The inter-relationship of the world and national markets. Modern Miller 64(12): 14-16. Mar. 20, 1937. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

The "closing talk of the season of a series delivered before the Association of Grain Commission Merchants of Chicago". Mr. Uhlmann

of the Uhlmann Grain Co., presented an "analysis of world and national markets and the influences prominently affecting price conditions."

Also printed in the Southwestern Miller, v.16, no.4, pp.21,40, March 23, 1937, with the title: "World and National Market Relationships."

Grain Elevator System - Chicago

Lee, Guy A. The historical significance of the Chicago grain elevator system. Agr. Hist. 11(1): 16-32. January 1937. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Bldg., 13th St., and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

Presented in part at the joint session of the Agricultural History Society with the American Historical Association at Providence, R. I., on Dec. 29, 1936.

Grass Farming - Great Britain

Orr, John. Grass and money. Scot. Jour. Agr. 20(1): 31-40. January 1937. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Contains evidence of the value of well cultivated grass land.

Hedging

Dowse, Orrin S. Hedging in practice. Northwest. Miller 189(7): 13,23. Mar. 10, 1937. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.); also in Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 78(5): 191,217,218. Mar. 10, 1937.

An address delivered under the auspices of the Association of Grain Commission Merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Homestead Exemption - Tennessee

Pafford, Virginia, and Green, Winifred. The effect of a homestead exemption act in Tennessee. Plan Topics 1(4): 13. December 1936. (Published by the Tennessee State Planning Commission, 720 Nashville Trust Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.)

A short report of the results of a study made by the State Planning Commission of "the assessment lists of property taxed in several counties in Tennessee with a view to determining the effect of a \$2500.00 exemption on homesteads." Counties studied were Lauderdale, Dyer, Wilson, Sumner, and Cheatham.

Housing

American academy of political and social science. Annals, v.190, 285pp. March 1937. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Partial contents: The land problem in relation to housing, by Arthur C. Holden, pp.50-59; Economic and social significance of housing design, by Miles L. Colean, pp.101-108; Developments in home financing, by David L. Wickens, pp.75-83; Housing aspects of resettlement, by E. L.

Kirkpatrick, pp.94-100; Consumption standards and housing, by J. Bion Philipson, pp.120-130; Population growth and housing demand, by Warren S. Thompson, pp.131-137; The British housing program (Based in large part upon material collected by Osborn S. Watson, U.S. Trade Commissioner, London, Eng.), by N. H. Engle, pp.191-204; Housing in the Netherlands, by Arie Keppler, pp.205-213; Forms of financial assistance to housing in Europe, by Ernest M. Fisher and Richard U. Ratcliff, pp.214-225; Bibliographical notes on housing, by Adelaide R. Hasse, pp.226-233.

Housing Legislation

Schoenfeld, Margaret H. State housing legislation at the end of 1936. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(2): 386-396. February 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

Under the heading "Special Laws" the following is noted: "The Land-Chest Law of California is framed to make low-cost housing possible in rural and suburban areas through nonprofit corporations under the supervision of the State. Projects are subject to taxation and no statement is made in the law as to powers of condemnation and duration of terms."

A tabular analysis on pp.390-396 "shows in condensed form the major provisions of the housing laws that have been reviewed."

Inheritance Law - Germany

Germany - Restrictions on transfer of agricultural land. Commerce Repts. no. 12, p.232. Mar. 20, 1937. (Issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. Commerce)

Describes the provisions of "The Entailed Estates Law (Erbhofgesetz) of September 29, 1933, as amended in December 1936."

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics, v.19, no.1, pp.1-362. February 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

This number is devoted to the proceedings of the 27th annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association.

Contents: Agricultural conservation - an aspect of land utilization, by M. L. Wilson, pp.3-12; Economic implications of the agricultural conservation program, by F. F. Elliott, pp.13-27; An appraisal of aspects of the transition program for agriculture, by M. R. Benedict, pp. 28-40, discussion by W. C. Lowdermilk, J. A. Hopkins, pp.40-47; The Federal land banks and agricultural stability, by J. K. Galbraith, pp.48-58, discussion by F. F. Hill, pp.58-65; Farm mortgage investments of insurance companies, by S. F. Westbrook, pp.66-80; Important issues in future Farm Credit Administration policy, by W. I. Myers, pp.81-92, discussion by Nils A. Olsen, pp.92-95; The broadening field of agricultural economics, by Mordecai Ezekiel, pp.96-101; Land tenure research in a national land policy, by J. G. Maddox, pp.102-111, discussion by Lowry Nelson, pp.139-141; Tenure problems and research needs

in the Middle West, by Rainer Schickele, pp.112-127, discussion by O. G. Lloyd, pp.142-143; Tenure problems and research needs in the South, by C. A. Wiley, pp. 128-139, discussion by T. Lynn Smith, pp. 143-147; Observations on land value trends, by R. B. Stauber, pp.148-160; Appraisal theory and practice, by D. Howard Doane, pp.161-168, discussion by C. H. Hammar, and G. S. Wehrwein, pp.168-172; Land valuation in Germany, by Karl Brandt, pp.173-187, discussion by Charles L. Stewart, pp.187-189; An appraisal of Resettlement, by G. S. Wehrwein, pp.190-202, discussion by C. H. Hammar, pp.202-205; Experience of Resettlement Administration program in Lake States, by R. I. Nowell, pp.206-220, discussion by W. D. Nicholls, pp.220-223; Interregional competition and comparative advantage in agriculture, by Sherman E. Johnson, pp.224-238, discussion by W. C. Waite, pp.238-240; Is it practical to plan farm operations on agricultural forecasts? by M. L. Mosher, pp.241-251, discussion by W. E. Grimes, pp.251-252; Canadian agricultural policy - some selected lessons, by H. C. Grant, pp.253-263; British agricultural policy - some selected lessons, by L. A. Wheeler, pp.264-271, discussion by H. G. L. Strange, pp.271-279; Soviet agricultural policy - some selected lessons, by Lazar Volin, pp.280-286; German agricultural policy - some selected lessons, by Karl Brandt, pp.287-299; Past and present theory regarding futures trading, by G. Wright Hoffman, pp.300-309, discussion by Holbrook Working, pp.309-312; Objectives of Federal regulation of the commodity exchanges, by J. M. Mehl, pp.313-318, discussion by L. S. Tenney, pp.318-320; Essentials of an effective futures market, by A. F. Lindley, pp.321-330, discussion by H. S. Irwin, pp.331-333; New developments in agricultural economics extension work, by H. M. Dixon, pp.334-344, discussion by L. G. Allbaugh, pp.344-346; Use and possibilities of the county agricultural planning project in Ohio in developing programs and policies, by Guy W. Miller, pp.347-356, discussion by R. M. Turner, pp.356-357; Migration of population and the flow of farm wealth, by Fred R. Yoder, pp.358-359; The response of Kansas farmers to the wheat adjustment program, by M. L. Robinson, pp.359-362.

Keynes and the Classics

Hicks, J. R. Mr. Keynes and the "classics"; a suggested interpretation. *Econometrica* 5(2): 147-159. April 1937. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

"Based on a paper which was read at the Oxford meeting of the Econometric Society (September, 1936) and which called forth an interesting discussion. It has been modified subsequently, partly in the light of that discussion, and partly as a result of further discussion in Cambridge."

Labor, Agricultural - Latvia

Alien agricultural workers in Latvia. *Indus. and Labour Inform.* 61(4): 125-126. Jan. 25, 1937. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva.)

Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

Attention is called to the serious shortage of agricultural workers in Latvia.

"According to the State Statistical Office, there were in Latvia in 1935 34,209 alien workers out of a total of 145,305 agricultural workers, while in 1936 the number of alien workers increased to 48,000."

Labor, Agricultural - New Zealand

Clayton, E. A. Rural employees' trust fund. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 12(7): 3-4. Feb. 1, 1937. (Publication address: P.O. Box 1001, Wellington, New Zealand)

A contribution on the subject of farm labor, with a suggestion for making farm ownership possible through an employees' trust fund. The scheme is described as follows: "The first move rests with the Government, which should provide a guaranteed price for all farm produce; a price sufficiently high so that it would be able to raise the statutory wages paid in all agricultural pursuits to a figure on a par with that paid for urban labour. Then we should establish a trust fund for farm employees, into which they would, if willing, pay a certain proportion of their wages. This fund could be run along the lines of building societies, with ballots and sales held at regular intervals for the benefit of contributing members.

"For a beginning it would probably be necessary for the Government to guarantee or subsidise the advances made by the fund to any of its contributors, until such time as a reserve could be built up. For example, if we take the case of a contributor desiring to purchase a dairy-farm for £2000, for simplification, take a going concern: Assuming a mortgage of £1500, the deposit required would be £500. This would be advanced at a nominal rate of interest, such as when funds are 'bought' from a building society.

"On the other hand, had this member been lucky enough to win a draw or ballot he would be entitled to the deposit money, free of interest. Both interest-free and interest-bearing sums would be repayable over a fairly long term."

Editorial comment on this article appears on pp.12-13.

Riches, E. J. Agricultural planning and farm wages in New Zealand. Internatl. Labour Rev. 35(3): [293]-328. March 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office. Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by the branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"The improvement of farm workers' wages and conditions of employment has in all countries proved one of the most difficult tasks of social policy. There is thus a special interest attaching to efforts directed to this end, and a new approach by any country merits attention elsewhere. In the ensuing article an account is given of recent legislation in New Zealand which links the welfare of the workers in an important section of the farming industry with measures of assistance to farm proprietors and tenants. Workers in most other New Zealand industries have long

enjoyed the protection of Arbitration Court awards, but the great majority of farm workers have not. Under the new law [Agricultural Workers Act, 1936] provision is for the first time made for minimum rates of wages and paid holiday for dairy farm laborers, and this provision may be extended to other agricultural workers. As the writer of this article points out, there is much in the situation ^{with} which these measures are designed to deal and in their provisions and possible effects that will repay close study by students of economic planning as applied to agriculture." -p.293.

Labor, Agricultural - United States

Taylor, Paul S. Migratory farm labor in the United States. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(3): 537-549. March 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

"Paper presented before joint meeting of American Farm Economic Association and Rural Sociology Section of American Sociological Society, Chicago, Dec. 29, 1936. Based upon researches initiated by the California Relief Administration and continued by the Resettlement Administration and Social Security Board."

"Migration of labor in the United States has been induced by peak labor requirements in the harvesting of certain crops. These crops have included wheat, berries, citrus fruits, sugar beets, cotton, and various truck crops. Whereas the early migrants were largely single men, in recent years a distinguishing characteristic of the seasonal migrations has been the large proportion of migrant families. Migratory labor gives rise to serious social problems. Among these are low earnings, poor housing conditions, lack of protection by social-security legislation, lack of proper schooling for the children of migrant families, social ostracism, and discriminations under local laws. A description of the conditions surrounding migratory labor in the United States with some suggestions for remedial action, are given... [in this article]." -p.v.

Land - Prices - Belgium

Le prix des terres agricoles en Belgique de 1929 à 1935. Banque Nationale de Belgique. Service des Etudes Economiques. Bulletin d'Information et de Documentation, 12. année, v.1, no.4, pp.117-135. Feb. 25, 1937. (Published in Brussels, Belgium.)

A documented and statistically and graphically illustrated account of agricultural land prices in Belgium from 1929 to 1935. It is shown that while land prices rise or decline more slowly than the prices of other commodities they still follow the general trend, rising in times of prosperity and declining in times of depression. The main cause of the decline is the decreased profitability of the soil reflected in the tension between the sales price and the cost of production of agricultural products. To this decrease in profitability corresponds a decrease in the rental value. And there has resulted a change in the relation between supply and demand which is discussed from several angles. Price variations are shown from 1929 to 1935 for cultivable land and meadows and a final table gives the sales value and the rental value of agricultural lands in Belgium according to the agricultural census of 1929.

Land Settlement - Alberta

Craig, G. H. Land settlement and tenancy in the Lomond and Vulcan districts, Alberta. Econ. Annalist 7(2): 22-24. April 1937. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

"Excerpt from a report on Land Utilization in the Vulcan and Lomond Districts, Alberta, based on a study made in 1935 and now in course of preparation. Subject to revision and correction."

Land Settlement - Argentina

El problema de la colonización. Revista de Economía Argentina 35(220): 145-152. October 1936. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

This is the letter of transmittal to the Argentine Congress on September 22, 1936 of the Government land colonization bill. It contains an account of the principles underlying the bill and points out the necessity for a return to the land and the creation of small family farms by means of the subdivision of large estates. It proposes to establish social nuclei in zones with rich and fertile soil near large centres and united by good roads, with cooperative organization, schools and experimental farms, and efficient police and judicial protection.

The text of the bill is given on pp.155-160.

Land Settlement - Australia

Dairy farming in West Australia. Country Life 81(2093): xxxiv. Feb. 27, 1937. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Covent Garden, London, W.C.2, Eng.)

"The recent debate on Emigration indicated that the Australian Government was considering resuming schemes for limited settlement. The Group Settlement scheme in Western Australia is described ... [in this article]."

Land settlement in Australia. Round Table, no.106, pp.434-439. March 1937. (May be obtained from The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Presents a pessimistic view of the possibilities of land settlement schemes in Australia. "There is no question whatever as to Australia's ability enormously to increase her output of primary products, but if an increase is justified by demand it should come from a better use of the lands now in occupation, rather than from an extension of the area." The plan announced by the Government of New South Wales for encouraging closer settlement of pastoral properties is discussed briefly and unfavorably.

Land Settlement - Queensland

Settlement prospects in the next five years. The Queenslander, Feb. 11, 1937, pp.4-5. (Published at the Courier Bldg., Brisbane)

"Several million acres of land will be made available to new and existing settlers in Queensland within the next five years.

"A big programme of development is being pushed ahead by the Lands Department, and at least 40,000 acres of virgin country in the Mackay,

Innisfaill, Cairns, and Atherton districts will be open for selection for dairying and farming this year."

The writer describes the method of selection, requirements of applicants, etc.

Land Settlement - South America

Maurette, Fernand, and Siewers, Enrique. Immigration and settlement in Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. Internatl. Labour Rev. 35(2-3): 215-247, [352]-383. February-March 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office. Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by the branch office, 734 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.)

The first part of this report on the problem of immigration with a view to settlement as it affects Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay is concerned with Brazil.

After discussing the change in Brazil's immigration policy from that of definite encouragement to a system of quotas, the author discusses the situation with regard to agriculture as it affects the employed worker and the settler who farms his own land. "Mass settlement," as distinct from settlement by individuals and small groups and the question of settlement undertaken directly by the State as a means of opening up undeveloped regions are discussed. There are also possibilities of settlement on private land, the subdivision of which is carried out either by the owners themselves or by private companies that purchase whole estates and sell them in lots.

The question of openings for immigration and settlement in São Paulo is also considered.

The second part of the article is concerned with Argentina and Uruguay. The first section of it deals with Argentina - immigration policy, the failure of private settlement schemes, the act of 1919 empowering the National Mortgage Bank to grant settlement loans, state action in regard to settlement, analysis of a bill proposing the foundation of an important Federal Institute for settlement questions, possibilities of settlement, and possibilities of settlement outside the central region.

Immigration and agriculture, state assistance for settlers, and possibilities of settlement are discussed in the second section which is concerned with Uruguay.

The third section consists of the writer's conclusion from which the following is quoted: "...the only solution for the problems of immigration with a view to land settlement in South America seems to lie in an organisation in which the official institutions of both emigration and immigration countries would take part. To such an organisation an international institution such as the International Labour Organisation, which is at once disinterested and well informed, could render valuable assistance."

Land Settlement - Sumatra

Loos, H. Landbouwkundige problemen bij de Javanenkolonisatie in Zuid-Sumatra. Landbouw. Landbouwkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-

Indië 11(12): 541-548. June 1936. (Published by Landbouwkundig Instituut, Buitenzorg, Java.)

English summary by May Coult in Bur. Agr. Econ. Library.

"The first large-scale colonization in South Sumatra took place at Gedong Tatañ in 1905. The Javanese were allotted irrigable lands but not gathered into community villages... Now, at the end of 30 years, Gedong Tatañ numbers 32,000 souls in about 7,000 families."

Recently colonization has been carried on on the nucleus principle the nuclei being expected to support the new colonists until they can become independent. A few problems in connection with Javanese land settlement are sketched. They are: a) soil investigation and selection of land; b) irrigation or dry farming; c) the human factor; d) the season for settlement; e) clearing of land and size of allotments; and f) provision of seed.

Land Tenure - Peru

Klinge, Gerardo. El régimen de la propiedad rural en el Perú. La Vida Agrícola 14(159): 133-139. February 1937. (Published in Lima, Peru.)

Attention is called to the two main types of rural property in Peru, the large landed estate on the one hand, and the very small holding on the other. The Government's proposal to divide up the large estates and to distribute them among settlers is discussed and its difficulties pointed out.

Land Utilization

Orwin, Charles Stewart. What is good farming? A paper ... read at the Agricultural conference of the Incorporated society of auctioneers and landed property agents at King's Lynn, 2nd September, 1936. 11pp. [King's Lynn? 1936]

"Reprinted, by permission, from the 'Incorporated auctioneers journal', vol. X, no. 116."

The author discusses some prevalent ideas about farming to the effect that good farming is high farming, or mixed farming or rotation farming or grass farming, and finds exceptions to all of them. He concludes that "good farming is not necessarily high farming, nor mixed farming, nor farming to a prescribed rotation, nor preserving grassland. It is any farming which maintains the cleanliness and the fertility of the land while enabling the farmer to pay his labour, to pay his rent and get the best possible living for himself."

Land Utilization - Fergus County, Mont.

Haight, Ray B., and Dreier, John. An area land use study illustrated by material from Fergus County, Montana. Plan Age 3(4): 102-107. April 1937. (Published by National Economic and Social Planning Association, 1721 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The work done in the Ferguson County, Mont., land use study by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and the Land Use Planning Section of the Resettlement Administration, is described to illustrate "the process of examining land use conditions, clarifying the basic problems to be met, and laying out the course of action to be followed in improving conditions."

Land Utilization - Hungary

Konkoly Thege, Jules de. Estate and operating relations of the Hungarian agriculture. 58pp. Budapest, Printed by Stephaneum ltd., 1936.

"Reprint from the Journal de la Société Hongroise de Statistique no. 2-3. 1936."

A statistically illustrated account of land distribution and utilization in Hungary.

Land Utilization and Nationalism - Great Britain

Stamp, L. Dudley. Nationalism and land utilization in Britain. Geogr. Rev. 27(1): 1-18, illus. January 1937. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

Subtopics: The rise of British nationalism; the trend of land utilization; influence of a nationalistic policy; natural conditions and planning developments; changes in land use 1836-1936; present needs; at the crossroads.

The following is quoted from the last page:

"It will be seen that Britain is at the crossroads. The continuance of a protectionist policy seems likely, and behind these tariff walls Britain's use of her land is being changed, if not reorganized. Much more land can be used; the total area of 'improved' land - arable and grass - can be greatly extended, and after years of contraction this change seems probable. The present government policy is encouraging the extension of the plowland and the growth of such staples as wheat and sugar beets. The soil scientist and the agriculturist are divided about the wisdom of this movement; they fear 'land spoiling' through soil erosion on the one hand or through the unbalancing of rotation agriculture on the other. At present the standard of judgment on the desirability of many schemes is a short-term economic one - cost per unit. A new standard is beginning to appear - that of nutritional value and the health of the people. This new standard is likely to lead to increased attention to meat products, dairy farming, poultry farming, and fruit and vegetable production."

Land Utilization Survey - Great Britain

Land utilisation survey. Estate Mag. 37(3): 171-172. March 1937. (Published by The Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, England.)

Reference is made to a paper read by L. Dudley Stamp at the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute on the work of the Land Utilization Survey.

"Mr. Stamp reminded his listeners that: '(a) There is comparatively little change on the areas of poorest soil - heath-land, moorland or woodland a hundred years ago, the same to-day. (b) There is comparative stability of use on the best soils. They were known to and cultivated by the mediaeval farmer. Were under the plough a hundred years ago, and are still arable land to-day. There has also been stability of use in the best grasslands.

"The survey makes clear the very limited amount of good land suitable for intensive cultivation in Britain. It makes clear also the complete and utter disregard of this great national asset by the town-planner and jerry-builder alike...

"The land is our one and only ultimate asset; it may have to do far more for the people of this country than it does at present. Agriculturally we could double our production; we could supply a large proportion of the timber we use; we could have national parks for the recreation of the people; we could provide land for an adequate system of modern motor parkways; we could place our new housing estates on land which would not rob the country of its fresh fruit and vegetables. This is what we should mean by planning the land for the future."

Land Values - France

Lot, René. Le marché foncier rural. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(3): 99-100. March 1937. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris, France.)

A brief account of the reasons for the recent slight increase in land values in France and an attempt to determine the conditions in which this movement might be amplified.

Machinery, Agricultural

Farm machinery review. Pacific Rural Press 133(8): 225-288. Feb. 20, 1937. (Published in San Francisco, Calif.)

This edition is devoted mainly to editorials and signed articles on the progress of farm machinery. Among the articles are the following: Progress and trends in machinery and power, by H. B. Walker, pp.230-235; 83 years of equipping California farms, by F. Hal Higgins, pp.231,248, 249,252,253,260,261,264,265,276,277; Farm machinery puts on rubber boots, by F. Hal Higgins, p.232. The reapers: yesterday and today, by F. Hal Higgins, pp.233,277; Cavalcade of the iron horsemen, by F. Hal Higgins, pp.234,278; etc.

Marketing

App, Frank. Milestones in marketing. Nation's Agr. 12(6): 1-2,10,12,14. April 1937. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

The president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau sets down his convictions on the subject of marketing. The milestones he names in the distribution of fresh vegetables are: The tin can, refrigeration, mass distribution, and quick-freezing. Of this last milestone he writes:

"Quick-freezing... in the distribution of fresh vegetables, combines most of the advantages of the first three, with some additional. Vegetables can be packaged, transported and held throughout the year without deterioration. They lend themselves exceptionally well to taste appeal. Quick-freezing arrests more completely the deterioration of vegetables after harvesting, and holds the quality better than any other form of distribution. This system promises great advantages to the vegetable industry. It should equal the volume of, but not replace, canning. It will furnish the next large avenue for expansion."

Mehta, J. K. Some basic problems of distribution. Indian Jour. Econ. 16 (62,pt.III): 353-362. January 1936. (Published by the Department of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

"In the course of discussions on problems of distribution questions which have often been raised are (1) Does a producer sell his output at the marginal cost of production or the average? (2) If he sells at the marginal cost, does he get a surplus above his cost, known as producer's surplus? (3) If he does, can we conceive of any peculiar function of the entrepreneur which may be said to earn for him his surplus? (4) Lastly, if the factors of production are paid at rates determined by their marginal productivities, how can one be sure that the entire produce is absorbed by such payments? If it is not absorbed, is not a surplus left over as the residual earning of the Producer?"

The author names writers who have "directly or indirectly" answered these questions, but he adds that these problems have "never been taken up all in one place and discussed in a rigorous logical manner intelligible to non-mathematical minds". He continues by considering these problems in relation one to another.

Meat - Export Bounty - Argentina

Nyhus, Paul O. Argentine beef subsidy - partial compensation for British tariff. Foreign Agr. 1(3): 149-151. March 1937. mimeogr. (Published by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

"An Argentine Government decree, dated December 16, 1936, but not published until late in January 1937" provides for the payment of bounties to exporters of beef and beef products to offset the effect of the British duties on chilled and frozen beef and of import quotas provided for in the Anglo-Argentine agreement, ratified on December 16, 1936.

Meat - Monopoly - Estonia

Estonia. Meat monopoly. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 138(2102): 422. Mar. 18, 1937. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

A Decree, published on February 13, 1937, provides for the "organisation of the activities of the export slaughterhouses, by virtue of which a Central Association 'Eesti Lihaeksport' for the preparation and sale of meat products was created. After the opening of the Association... live and slaughtered pigs and pork products may only be exported through that Association."

Meat - Production - Czechoslovakia

L'évolution de la quantité de viande fournie par l'abatage de porcs indigènes et son rapport avec la quantité de viande de boeuf. Czechoslovakia. Institut de Comptabilité et d'Économie Rurales. Rapports 7(3): 48. 1936.

A chart gives a comparison of quantities of pork and beef produced from 1923 to 1935.

Mechanization of Agriculture - Great Britain

The second conference on mechanized farming. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(11): 1033-1039. February 1937. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The Second Conference on Mechanized Farming was held at Rhodes House, Oxford, from January 5-8 inclusive... It is not too much to say that the Conference was an unqualified success... The papers read fall into 4 categories dealing respectively with Tractor Performance and Cultivation, the Maintenance of Fertility, Grass Drying, and the use of Combine Harvesters."

Milk

Fisher, R. C. A challenge to the milk industry. Hoard's Dairyman 82(7): 210-211. Apr. 10, 1937. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

In this plea for united action of producer and distributor, Mr. Fisher, President of the International Association of Milk Dealers writes in part:

"There are mutual interests and problems which, if fluid milk industry is to progress and prosper, necessitate our working together for the common good. Such cooperation is particularly essential during the present political situation which tends toward rapid and dangerous growth of the philosophy of government by pressure groups.

"As merchant milk dealers we find ourselves between powerful pressure groups; labor on the one hand fostering legislation and putting on pressure for shorter hours and higher wages, while agriculture is constantly endeavoring to secure higher prices for farm products. The consumer, on the other hand, is constantly complaining of high prices. We, as merchant dealers, are caught in the middle. Our closest interest is with the producer whose milk we sell. We are his customer.

"Again for mutual interest, producer and dealer should closely cooperate to protect the industry against self-seeking interests, and to promote the general welfare of the industry...

"The law of supply and demand must be constantly borne in mind...

"Again, the development of a higher quality of milk necessitates a satisfactory relation between producer and distributor. If and when through cooperation, supply and demand are in reasonable balance, so that the farmer receives a fair return for his milk and the dealer has the confidence of his producers, then only can effective work be done in improving the quality of milk received from the farm."

Milk - England and Wales

The great milk controversy. Planning, no. 93, pp.1-2. Feb. 23, 1937. (Published at 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

The purpose of this article as stated by the author "is to describe how milk is at present distributed in England and Wales, paying particular attention to those points at which waste may occur, and leaving to a later issue of Planning the more detailed discussion of these wastes, their economic importance, and proposals for eliminating them."

How milk is distributed. Planning, no. 93, pp.3-13. Feb. 23, 1937. (Published at 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

"The object of this broadsheet is ... briefly to reexamine the process of milk distribution with a view to seeing in what respects it corresponds to, and where it diverges from, the present needs of the community. In this way we aim at discovering eventually whether major savings can be realised, and if so how. We recognise that no possible reduction in costs can make it economic to supply adequate quantities of milk to the lowest income groups at the present time, and we have already shown in Planning No. 62 (Milk for Those Who Need It) how this problem can be dealt with as a social responsibility."

Milk - France

Le marché du lait en France. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(3): 90-95. March 1937. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris, France.)

An account of the consumption and price of milk in France and the measures taken during the depression to organize milk marketing and to mitigate the effect of overproduction.

Milk - Grading

Ramsdell, G. A. Resazurin in grading milk. Hoard's Dairyman 82(7): 217. Apr. 10, 1937. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

"A method of applying the resazurin test as a practical means for grading milk has been developed at the Research Laboratories of the [U.S.] Bureau of Dairy Industry. This test, while similar in principle to the methylene blue test, eliminates many of its existing shortcomings."

Advantages of this test are described.

Milk - Transportation

Scanlan, John J. An opportunity for new service. News for Farmer Coops 3(12): 5,11. March 1937. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.)

"This is the second of four articles written for the 'News' by Mr. Scanlan dealing with the sweeping changes that have taken place in methods of milk transportation." -[Editor's note]

Milk, Frozen

McBride, R. S. Frozen milk. Food Industries 9(1): 4-6. January 1937. (Published at 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

"Milk supply in regions far from the dairying areas depends mostly upon dry milk, evaporated milk and condensed milk. Test shipments of the new frozen concentrated milk indicate that a product having fresh milk characteristics can be supplied to distant points. And the cost should not be more than 2 or 3 cents, per equivalent quart of fresh milk, over the cost of canned evaporated milk." The marketing possibilities of this new product may influence producers of fluid, dry, evaporated, and condensed milk.

New Deal

Carman, Harry J. The new deal in action. Social Ed. 1(1): 16-22. January 1937. (Journal of the National Council for the Social Studies. Published at 88 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"Notwithstanding those New Deal mistakes that he deplures, Harry J. Carman ... in this address to the Middle States Association of History and Social Science Teachers at New York on November 21 described the 'New Deal in Action' in terms of the alleviation of human misery." p.16. Comments on the agricultural programs are made on pp.18-19.

Occupation Statistics - Denmark and Czechoslovakia

Statistics of occupied population in different countries (Denmark, Czechoslovakia) Internat'l. Labour Rev. 35(2): 263-272. February 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Pig-cycle and the Cobweb Theorem - Great Britain

Coase, R. H., and Fowler, R. F. The pig-cycle in Great Britain: an explanation. Economica (n.s.) 4(13): 55-82. February 1937. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

Another article in the series of "pig-cycle" articles appearing in Economica. The first was by the present authors and appeared in the May 1935 number. The second, November 1935 number, was a reply by Ruth Cohen and J. D. Barker. The same number contained a rejoinder by the present authors. In this article the writers continue their discussion of the pig-cycle, pointing out the points of disagreement with Miss Cohen and Mr. Barker.

"If farmers acted in the way postulated by the 'cobweb theorem', the cycle of prices when it had arisen would persist even though the supply and demand curves remained unchanged. Since farmers do not act in this way, it would seem, unless farmers' reactions are of a very peculiar nature, that given these conditions there would be a tendency to equilibrium. If, however, there is a change in the supply or demand curves, this may give rise to sufficient disturbance to prevent a

position of equilibrium being reached. The continuance of these fluctuations appears to be due to the existence of certain dynamic factors not taken into account by the 'cobweb theorem'. If static conditions prevailed, the cycle would tend to be eliminated, although farmers continued to make errors in forecasting prices." -pp.79-80.

Plan Age

Plan Age, v.3, no.3, pp.57-82. March 1937. (Published by National Economic and Social Planning Association, 1721 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Changes in the TVA program, by Berta Asch, pp.58-63; TVA influences on standards of living, by William Beard, pp.64-70; From pioneering to planning, by Benjamin H. Kizer, pp.71-75.

Planning, Economic

Martin, P. W. The present status of economic planning. Internatl. Labour Rev. 35(2): 177-197. February 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"In a preceding article [International Labour Review, Vol. XXXIII, No. 5, May 1936, pp.619-645] an analytical survey was made of the various types of governmental economic measures that have been put into operation during the last few years. This survey showed that, although the principle of laissez-faire has been almost completely discarded in the different countries, there is as yet little consistent planning to take its place... [This] article considers some of the more immediate problems inherent in the situation so created."

Population - Oklahoma

Belden, Allen. Relation of population density to indices of economic production in Oklahoma, 1930. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 17(4): 363-370. March 1937. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, 111 South Peters Ave., Norman, Okla.)

Population - Tennessee

Population of Tennessee. Plan Topics 1(2): 9. October 1936; (3): 10. November 1936; (4): 6. December 1936; 2(1-2): 6. January 1937; 2(2): 11. February 1937. (Published by the Tennessee State Planning Commission, 720 Nashville Trust Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.)

A series of brief articles on population problems of Tennessee. The first is by L. J. Zuber. The second contains charts showing color and tenure of farm operators. The third contains a chart illustrating two facts, the rural population is greater than the urban, the rural population has not increased notably since 1900. The fourth is on urban population growth and is signed by L. J. Zuber. The subtitle of the fifth is Regions of Population Change: 1900-1930.

Population, Rural

Lattimer, J. E. Rural population movements. Sci. Agr. 17(4): 169-178. December 1936. (Publisher's address: Box 625, Ottawa, Canada)

In the introduction the writer points out that the trend in population at the moment is "not toward the most profitable industries, as the classical economists suggested, but toward the subsistence farm as an alternative to unemployment." He proceeds then to consider "the subject assigned, probably the most important subject which the economist ever confronts, namely the proportion of population to natural resources."

Population, Rural - Mobility - United States

Mobility of farmers in the U.S. N.C. Univ. News Letter 23(2): [1] Jan. 27, 1937. (Published in Chapel Hill, N. C.)

"This issue of the News Letter is devoted chiefly to a presentation of data showing the mobility of farmers in the United States, with particular reference to the contrast between farm owners and farm tenants."

Tables presented give the following information: number of years farmers in the United States have occupied present farms (these data are also shown for Northern, Southern and Western States); length of tenure of North Carolina farmers, 1935; and the percent distribution of farm owners and of farm tenants by years, by States, and by geographic divisions.

Population, Rural - Southern States

Smith, T. Lynn. Recent changes in the farm population of the southern states. Social Forces 15(3): 391-401. March 1937. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"A preliminary draft of this paper was read before the section of agricultural economics and rural sociology, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Jackson, Mississippi, February 1936."

This article deals with the changes in the farm population of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, during the five year period 1930-1935. Among the findings are the following: The farm population increased 3.1 per cent; there was a decided change in the racial makeup of the South's farm population, the white population increased and the negro population decreased; there has been a considerable relocation of the farm population ("a much larger percentage of the farm population is now living in those rural areas which lie in close proximity to cities"; the poor-land areas showed large increases in population); "Of the 1930 farm population, only 18.3 per cent resided in areas adjacent to urban centers and the poor-land areas... but these small segments of the farming territory accounted for more than two-thirds (66.8 per cent)

of the total increase in the farm population of the Southern States in the five-year period."; "during 1930-35 farm population decreases amounting to 2.8 percent occurred in counties representative of the better agricultural sections of the South. This figure represents the net effect of a 0.1 per cent gain among the white and a loss of 5.9 per cent in the colored farm population."

Price Analyses

Leavens, Dickson H. Report of the Chicago meeting, December 28-30, 1936. *Econometrica* 5(2): 184-197. April 1937. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

The second session of the meeting was devoted to price analyses. Short summaries are given of the three papers read: The elasticities of demand for wheat, by Holbrook Working; Reserve prices, an aspect of dynamic economics, by L. A. Maverick; Butter and oleomargarine: a study of competing commodities, by W. R. Pabst.

Price Level - Influence on Larger Incomes

Stamp, Sir Josiah. The influence of the price level on the larger incomes. *Royal Statist. Soc. Jour. (n.s.)* 99(pt.IV): 627-660. 1936. (Published at 4, Portugal St., London, W.C.2, Eng.)

Read before the Royal Statistical Society, May 19th, 1936.

The paper is divided into seven parts as follows: I. The broad issues; II. Tests of relative distributions of income; III. Examination of the data; IV. The behaviour of the numbers and amounts in class intervals; V. The behaviour of class averages; VI. Further observations on statistical method; and VII. Conclusion.

Discussion on the paper, pp.661-673.

Prices, Compensated - New Zealand

Compensated prices. *New Zeal. Dairy Exporter* 12(7): 20. Feb. 1, 1937. (Publication address: P. O. Box 1001, Wellington, New Zealand)

"This letter ... expresses very clearly the genuine fears of a large body of farmers who feel that the compensated price is fallacious in its conception, and, in fact, puts the case the 'Dairy Exporter' has itself tried to put forward, more clearly than we have been able to do."
-Editor.

Furniss, J. H. Case for compensating price. *New Zeal. Dairy Exporter* 12(7): 16. Feb. 1, 1937. (Publication address: P. O. Box 1001, Wellington, New Zealand)

"In this, the fourth and final article of the series ... Mr. J. H. Furniss sums up the arguments that he has advanced in previous contributions in favour of the compensating price, contending that the present position of the dairy farmer can only be met, either by drastically reducing tariffs and thereby reducing his cost of living, or by paying him a compensatory price for his produce." -[Editor's note]

Production - Price Ratio - France

Razous, Paul. Rapports statistiques entre les recettes brutes et l'importance de quelques productions agricoles et maritimes en France. With discussion. Société de Statistique de Paris. Jour. 78. année, no.3, pp.92-104. March 1937. (Published by Berger-Levrault, 5, Rue Auguste-Comte (6^e), Paris, France.)

Graphs showing the relation between the yield per hectare and the gross return from the sale of wheat, wine, and fish are given to show that the value of the harvest and of the fish caught is in general higher when the harvest is large than when it is deficient, and that therefore it is both false and dangerous to maintain as a general rule that decreased production is of advantage to the producer.

Public Domain - Venezuela and Ecuador

New public-domain laws in Venezuela and Ecuador. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 71(1): 68-69. January 1937. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

The Venezuelan Ley de Tierras Baldías y Ejidos, adopted by the Congress on July 16, 1936, provides "that all land within the territory of the Republic which is not communal property (ejidos), or does not belong to a private individual or to a corporation or other juridical person, shall be considered public domain...

"A similar, although less detailed, law entitled Ley de Tierras Baldías y Colonización was adopted by the Ecuadorean Congress on May 12, 1936. It defines the public domain, provides for the reversion of real property to the state and for expropriation of land, and authorizes the Government to purchase rural estates for the purpose of agricultural settlement."

Raw Materials - Distribution

Hauser, Henri. La question des matières premières et la redistribution des colonies et mandats. Revue Économique Internationale, 29. année, v.1, no.1, pp.21-40. January 1937. (Published by the Institut Economique International, Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium.)

A plea for the establishment of international distribution of food-stuffs and raw materials.

Raw Materials - Prices

Hausse an den Welt-Rohstoffmärkten. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 10(10): 49-56. Mar. 10, 1937. (Published in Berlin, Germany)

A discussion of the increase since the middle of 1936 in the prices of raw materials on the world market and of its possible outcome in case of speculative trading. A table gives world market prices of a number of important raw materials in 1929 and 1932-1936.

Rehabilitation Program - Depressed Areas, Great Britain

Rehabilitation program for special areas in Great Britain. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(2): 375-378. February 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

"The economic problems of certain districts of Great Britain to which the term 'special areas' has been applied have again been emphasized by current debate in Parliament on extending the Special Areas Act beyond the expiration date, March 31, 1937, and by the last report of the retiring commissioner for the special areas in England and Wales. The special areas are those that were most severely affected by depression and unemployment. In large part they were centers of the heavy industries, chiefly mining, shipbuilding, and iron and steel."

A review is given of the last report (which is the third) of the commissioner. "The commissioner retained his belief that assisted migration should be incorporated in the special-areas program. To that end he recommended the establishment of cottage homesteads in prosperous districts in which to settle selected families from the depressed areas, and the expansion of the movement toward settling unemployed workers on the land. He also held that settlement in British overseas dominions should be resumed as soon as possible and promoted, in the interest of the young men without opportunities, in the depressed areas."

Rice - China

C., C. T. Chinese government promotes domestic rice trade. Far East. Survey 6(7): 78. Mar. 31, 1937. (Published by the American Council. Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer describes the efforts of the National Government "to promote interprovincial trade and remove some of the onerous restrictions, as an aid in relieving the acute grain shortage in Kwangtung Province." This is held to represent "one of the most important economic moves of the central authorities to date." After enumerating arrangements that have been made through the efforts of the Central government with two provincial governments, and drawing attention to difficulties that are admitted, the author concludes that the "attempt to improve interprovincial trade must be regarded as a step forward in the development of a national market for native products, and this at the present stage of Chinese economy is of vital importance."

Rural Sociology

Rural Sociology, v.2, no.1, pp.1-83. March 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty-Treasurer, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.)

Contents: The effect of the depression on tenancy in the central states, by Dwight Sanderson, pp.3-9; Seasonal changes in rural Russia, by N. S. Timasheff, pp. 10-28; Membership of the American Farm Bureau Federation, 1926-1935, by Ralph Russell, pp.29-35. [Reprints of this article may be obtained from the writer, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.]; Rural fiction as interpreter of rural life, by Caroline B. Sherman, pp.36-45; Relationships between social and economic conditions in rural India, by S. K. Bedekar, pp.46-50; Rating marginal homes from observations, by E. L.

Kirkpatrick, pp. 51-58; The modifying influence of the family-farm upon choice of occupation, by Roy H. Holmes, pp. 59-65; A qualitative study of depopulation in a remote rural district [Stonewall District, Richmond County, Va.] by Carl Frederick Reuss, pp. 66-75; The Xaverian movement, by Peter A. Nearing, pp. 76-79; Undergraduate rural research at the University of Virginia, by Leland B. Tate, pp. 79-83.

Silk - Index Numbers of Anticipated Prices

Index of anticipated silk prices. Oriental Econ. 4(2): 89-92. February 1937.
(Published at 2 Sanchome Hongokuchō, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Japan)

"In our issue for December of last year we presented the Oriental Economist index of anticipated annual price movements of raw silk. We now propose to give additionally an account of the monthly forecast index numbers of raw silk price movement which we have periodically published both in the Japanese edition of the Oriental Economist and in our 'Raw Silk Market Forecast' service."

Sugar - Europe

Europe planning larger crops. Facts about Sugar 32(3): 93. March 1937.
(Published at 56 West 45th Street, New York, N.Y.)

"Three of the principal beet growing countries - Germany, Poland, and Italy - already have announced increases in quotas, either for planting or for sugar marketing in 1937-38... The beet area in Czechoslovakia is to be increased 12.5 per cent, from 148,000 to 167,000 hectares. This increase is in accordance with the desire of the government to restrict the wheat crop in order to reduce surplus stocks." The price of beets is to be raised. The increase in area and in price is said to be in preparation for the "conclusion of a new general cartel for the industry."

The crop area is to be increased, in the United Kingdom, and decreased in Yugoslavia. Prices are to be higher in the Netherlands, France, and Rumania and to remain the same as last year in Latvia for quota beets. For surplus beets the price will be raised.

Sugar - India

Tiwari, R. D. Factory sugar and its problems. Indian Jour. Econ. 17(65,pt.II): 187-199. October 1936. (Issued by the Departments of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

"In the present article we propose to analyse the limitations in the manufacture of white sugar in the factories. There are a number of problems before the sugar factories, awaiting prompt solution before the industry can be regarded as firmly established. Of these problems, the provision for a regular and adequate supply of fresh canes to factories is most important."

Sugar - International Regulation

Paton, G. G. Will sugar regulation work this time? Barron's 17(14): 8.

Apr. 5, 1937. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Any pact reached at the London sugar conference, which is getting under way, would begin operating under much more favorable conditions than did the Chadbourne plan of 1930-35, George Gordon Paton, statistician at the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, point out in a timely size-up of the world and domestic sugar prospects. Rising consumption, in his opinion, will do the price-raising trick if production and exports are 'frozen' by the conference at present levels.

"Although a favorable outcome at London could hardly fail to aid U.S. raw-sugar prices in the long run, of more immediate concern to the American sugar trade is the pending sugar legislation at Washington.

"Evaluating the probable effects of this bill, with its excise tax provision, on the various groups producing raw sugar for the U. S. market, Mr. Paton is on balance optimistic as to the earnings outlook for these producers, particularly during the current season.

"Meanwhile refiners are melting heavily to meet the demands of customers desirous of accumulating tax-free supplies before the effective date of the bill." - [Editor's note]

Sugar - Java

Export revival raises Java's hopes. Facts about Sugar 32(2): 53-54.

February 1937. (Published at 56 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.)

"Old crop all sold and new crop selling in advance. Improved prospect expected to result in higher 1938 crop quota."

Sugar - Queensland

S., C. C. The parlous position of the sugar industry. The Queenslander, Mar. 4, 1937, p.42. (Published in the Courier Bldg., Brisbane)

The keynote of the opening addresses at the conference of Queensland canegrowers "last week" was that "the threatened loss of a substantial proportion of our sugar trade on the export market must be regarded very seriously."

In his address "the premier voiced a warning that no doubt had some influence on the subsequent re-affirmation after vigorous debate of the peak year scheme. The industry, he said, must face up to the need for rationalised production, as the sugar industries of other countries were doing. There was no point in producing something for which there was no payable market at the present time. From their own experience, canegrowers knew the truth of that dictum, and he urged them to adopt methods of planned production and rationalisation."

Sugar - Taxation - Cuba

Cuba. Taxes on raw sugar. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 138(2102): 422.

Mar. 18, 1937. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The Cuban 'Gaceta Oficial' of December 31, 1936, contains a law, dated December 30 and effective from December 31, which imposes a pro-

duction tax of 9 centavos per 325 lbs. of raw sugar.

"This Law also provides for a reduction in the tax imposed by the Sugar Stabilisation Law of November 15, 1930, from 11 to 8 centavos per 325 lbs. of raw sugar or its equivalent in low quality sugar in any other form, for the fiscal years of 1936-37, 1937-38 and 1938-39, or for the sugar seasons of 1937, 1938 and 1939; to 7 centavos for 1939-40 or the sugar season of 1940; and to 2 centavos for 1940-41 or the sugar season of 1941 and for subsequent years."

Sugar - Transportation Costs

Tiwari, R. D. Transport costs and marketing of sugar. Indian Jour. Econ. 16(61, pt.II): 145-158. October 1935. (Issued by the Depts. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

"Transport costs play an important part in the cost of production of sugar and, therefore, in ... [this article] we shall review the general transport position with special reference to the transport of white sugar and locate the limitations therein."

The writer explains that, due to the limitations put upon the length of this thesis "it will not be possible to examine in detail the limitation in transport costs of all forms of sugar and, therefore," he adds, "we shall concentrate our attention primarily upon the transport of white sugar."

Sugar (Beet) Industry - Great Britain

Beet sugar industry in Great Britain. Financial position of the factory companies. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 43(11): 1068-1072. February 1937. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"This article reviews the financial position of the 15 beet sugar manufacturing companies as at March 31, 1936, and the trading results of the 18 factories operated by the companies in the 1935-36 campaign... The 15 factory companies have now been amalgamated into the British Sugar Corporation, Ltd., under the provisions of the Sugar Industry (Reorganization) Act, 1936 and this is accordingly the final article of the series dealing with the companies that are now being wound up."

Taxes, Farm Real Estate

Englund, Eric. Farm real estate taxes in 1936: a discussion. Agr. Situation 21(3): 14-16. March 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Taxes and Fluctuations of Trade

Bretherton, R. F. The sensitivity of taxes to fluctuations of trade. Econometrica 5(2): 171-183. April 1937. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

This paper, which was read at the meeting of the Econometric Society, Oxford, Eng., September 1936, is in three parts. Part I is General Theory; II. The Sensitivity of British Taxes Since 1922; Some Considerations of Policy.

Tea Restriction Scheme and Malaya

P., C. Malaya and the tea restriction scheme. Far East. Survey 6(7): 77. Mar. 31, 1937. (Published by the American Council. Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The author considers the bearings of the Malayan governmental ordinance prohibiting new tea plantings and tea-seed exports as of January 1, except by special license, on the International Restriction Scheme. It is pointed out that the country is far from supplying its own needs, and that therefore, "voluntary restriction of a potential crop has some significance for the trade."

Tenancy - United States

Amberson, William R. Forty acres and a mule. Nation 144(10): 264-266. Mar. 6, 1937. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.)

"Large-scale cooperative farming ventures are in this region [the South] the only hope for the majority. The efficiency of the large plantation must be retained and increased, not destroyed. These confused folk must be brought together into new types of village communities. The light of a vigorous educational program must illumine these darkened lives. Adequate medical services must rescue them from their chronic sickness. They must learn together to build a new hope and faith under socially minded leaders of their own region. This is the 'middle way' for the agricultural South, steering between plantation exploitation on the one hand and the inefficiency of the small homestead on the other." -p.266.

The Resettlement Administration is commended for its embracing of the cooperative ideal, and the proposal to transfer Resettlement activities to the Department of Agriculture are deplored.

Chew, Arthur P. New brake on farm land boom. Barron's 17(10): 10. 1937. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The following is quoted from this article:

"Whatever we may do in lifting tenants to ownership, we shall not overtake the production of tenancy through growth of population and increasing competition for land... Efforts to bring operation and ownership together in agriculture, through aid to tenants and facilities for easier farm-buying, cannot reverse the secular trend, which is in the opposite direction. As an immediate possibility, the reform as distinguished from the elimination of tenancy deserves attention... the acceptance of tenancy with measures to civilize and improve it offers a better prospect of harmonizing the divergent claims of ownership and operation than would be presented in a frontal attack on the problem.

"Rightly conditioned and promoted, tenancy could be transformed from a drawback into a positive advantage, into a means for increasing rather than diminishing the operator's share of the farm income. What farm operators need is a fair share of the farm earnings, rather than the title without the substance of ownership...

"No single plan can be prescribed for the entire country. Ownership rather than tenancy should be encouraged in certain areas; but ownership

promoted by public agencies should be restricted to prevent its being used in the future to reproduce absenteeism. Tenure reform for agriculture should recognize not only the difficulty of transforming all farm operators into farm owners but also the doubtful wisdom of doing so. When a nominal rise in the status of the farm operator involves a drop in his real income, as too frequently it does, other alternatives should be considered."

Gard, Wayne. The American peasant. Current Hist. 46(1): 47-52. April 1937. (Published at 63 Park Row, New York, N. Y.)

"The farm tenant is still the least remembered among the forgotten men." Attention is called to the increase in farm tenancy since 1880; to conditions that produced the share-cropper system; to the low standard of living of the tenant, especially the cotton tenant; to the problem of leases; and to the task waiting to be done - the "present task is to improve rural education, health, and housing and to regulate farm leases - as well as to help wage hands and tenants toward farm ownership."

Johnson, Alex. Plans to avoid farm tenancy. Pacific Rural Press 133(10): 347. Mar. 6, 1937. (Published in San Francisco, Calif.)

Suggests two provisions to be added to the proposed farm tenancy act for California. These are a provision whereby farms of men who have not been able to make enough money to reduce their indebtedness "can be purchased by the administrators of the act and then resold to present owners under a thirty-year amortization plan with a low rate of interest"; and a provision "whereby some of the farmers who could sell their holdings to the government which in turn could resell the land to a competent neighbor on an amortization basis with low interest charges, thus increasing the holding of one grower and permitting the other to regain his equity and start again in another community or in a different occupation."

South's poverty problem. Tex. Weekly 13(13): 11-12. Mar. 27, 1937: (Published at the Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

In the column entitled "Views of Our Views", Southern newspapers discuss "the South's tenancy problem, agreeing with The Weekly that it is a poverty problem."

Tenancy and the tariff. Tex. Weekly 13(11): 11-12. Mar. 13, 1937. (Published at the Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

In the column entitled "Views of Our Views" the "press discusses the connection between farm tenancy and high tariffs, as pointed out by The Weekly."

Wallace, Henry A. In quest of farm security. Ext. Serv. Rev. 8(3): 34,36. March 1937. (Issued by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Secretary Wallace discusses the problems of farm tenancy and "how they are being met by the Rural Resettlement Administration."

Waymack, W. W. The land problem gets national attention. Iowa Bur. Farmer 1(1): 5,11. January 1937. (Published at the Valley Bank Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.)

The writer, who was a member of the Special Committee on Farm Tenancy, gives his views of the general trend of opinion of the committee. Two needed things, which seem to be gaining recognition, are a reasonable security of tenure and the adoption of the principle of compensation to a tenant for the unexhausted part of improvements made by him.

Tenancy and Mortgage Indebtedness

Hobbs, S. H., Jr. Equity in farm real estate. N. C. Univ. News Letter 23(3): [1] Feb. 10, 1937. (Published in Chapel Hill, N. C.)

Presents "a composite picture of farm tenancy and of farm mortgage indebtedness in the respective states."

Textile Industry and Raw Materials - Germany

Die rohstoffversorgung der deutschen textilindustrie. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 10(12-13): 63-70. Mar. 23, 1937. (Published in Berlin, Germany.)

This is a survey of Germany's consumption of textile raw materials since 1870. The development of rayon in Germany and the World is sketched. A table gives index numbers of production of the textile industry in 18 countries from 1925 to 1936.

Tobacco - Nyasaland

Murray, S. S. Nyasaland tobacco; why consumption is restricted. Empire Producer, no. 244, pp.57-58. March 1937. (Published by the British Empire Producers' Organisation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

The difficulties in the way of disposing of larger quantities of Nyasaland tobacco are discussed.

Tobacco - United States

Gage, Charles E. Historical factors affecting American tobacco types and uses and the evolution of the auction market. Agr. Hist. 11(1): 43-57. January 1937. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Bldg., 13th St., and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

"This article was originally presented as an address before the short course for tobacco growers at North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, North Carolina, On Jan. 19, 1937."

Trade, Foreign - France

Le commerce extérieur de la France en 1936 et l'agriculture. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(3): 96-98. March 1937. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris, France.)

A study of French imports and exports in 1936 shows a considerable decrease in exports and a strong increase in imports from the colonies. At the same time the proportion of agricultural products to the total exports has decreased.

Trade, International

K., H. G. The future of international trade. World Trade 9(1): 1-2. (Published by the International Chamber of Commerce, 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France)

The writer holds that the "problem before the world is not merely the reestablishment of currency stability but the re-establishment of a stable system of trading relations between nations. Policy, debt, currency and trade must all be considered parts of one great problem - the restoration of the international world market. But this does not, because it cannot, mean a simple return to 1914. As a London review, The Banker, puts it, 'world trade is now at the cross-roads. A complete return to free trade is impossible, for no country will consent to abandon what it regards as essential industries to unrestricted competition from abroad. Equally the world has had far too much of the recent outbreak of economic nationalism, and people now realize that no country can live upon the home market alone, and that beyond a point home industries can only be protected and developed at the cost of the complete destruction of that country's export industries.'

Warehousing, Field

Yohe, H. S. What do you know about field warehousing? Here are a few of the essential facts that most canners will find useful. The Canner 84(18): 18,20,34. Apr. 10, 1937. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

"From the pamphlet 'Field Warehouse Receipts Collateral or No Collateral,' March, 1937, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

Wheat

Mayer, Richard J. Wheat trade looks to the export market. Bumper southwestern crop would prove business bonanza. Barron's 17(15): 9. Apr. 12, 1937. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Modern Miller wheat crop survey. Modern Miller 64(14): 14-16. Apr. 3, 1937. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

A survey of wheat crop conditions by States.

The wheat situation. The Statist 129(3083): 473-474. Mar. 27, 1937. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"To sum up, small stocks and shorter total production last season and greater demand from importing countries have combined to send wheat prices to a high level. Future prices are likely to be influenced

rapidly by changes in the scale of buying on the Continent, and by reports of crop acreages and conditions - especially (for the coming few months) those relating to North American conditions."

World wheat acreage, yields, and climates. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 13(6): 265-308. March 1937. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

"In this study three world wheat maps are presented. The first shows, by dots, the geographical distribution of world wheat acreage; it also shows, by color of dots, the average postwar levels of wheat yields per acre in 257 wheat-growing areas into which it has been found feasible to divide the world wheat acreage. The second map shows the principal climates of the world within which wheat is grown; and the third shows the parts of the world wherein annual rainfall averages less than 20 inches, 20-40 inches, and above 40 inches. The second and third maps, on semitransparent paper, may be used in analysis of the relation of wheat acreage and yield per acre to climate and to annual rainfall.

"Discussion deals broadly first with world wheat acreage in relation to total land area, arable land, and acreage devoted to other crops; with its distribution by countries and political affiliations of countries; and with its distribution by levels of average yield, by rainfall zones, by latitude, and between and within climates. Yields per acre are then considered in relation to the various types of climate. Finally, the discussion deals with average postwar interrelationships between yield per acre, annual average precipitation, preharvest precipitation and preharvest temperature. Attention is here centered, first, on the meteorological values generally and, second, on the meteorological values that may be termed 'optimum' for yields of wheat.

"An Appendix Table contains the basic data on acreage and yield in 257 areas, together with their climates, month of beginning of harvest, and pertinent meteorological data. Appendix Notes describe the basic data and the construction of the maps." -cover page.

Wheat - Marketing - Cawnpore, India

Mathur, A. P. Marketing of wheat in Cawnpore. Indian Jour. Econ. 17(65,pt.II): 219-226. October 1936. (Issued by the Departments of Economics and Commerce. University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

In conclusion, under the heading "Suggestions", the author writes: "The study of marketing of wheat in Cawnpore reveals the difficulties which a cultivator has to face in marketing his produce. He seldom comes to the market personally for the disposal of commodities. This is due to the fact that he does not understand the complex methods and practices of marketing. The weights and measures confuse him and the Arhatias and Dalals with their exactions and deductions unnerve him. Even when he comes to the market he has to sell his commodities in an overfed market. He has neither staying power nor storage facilities. He is thus handicapped on both accounts and is not able to realize the full fruits of his labour. A large part of the profit is appropriated by the intermediaries. The prime necessity for improving

the conditions of the producers is the proper regulation of the markets. The weights and measures should be standardized and the methods of marketing should be simplified to the extent that they may be intelligible to even a rustic seller. The cultivator should further be given a full scope to sell his produce...

"The other factor which is no less important is the matter of finance for marketing and the creation of storage facilities... Just after harvesting the cultivator is actually goaded for the payment of dues by his creditors. If he could get money on this occasion he could hold on his produce for some time and then watch the movement of prices. It is therefore necessary that some agency should come to his help."

Wheat - Price Movements

Pickell, Mark W. Factors in wheat market price movements. Southwest. Miller 16(2): 21,41. March 9, 1937. (Published at 860-869 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.)

Discussion before the Association of Grain Commission Merchants of Chicago.

Wheat Office - France

Hibon, Jacques. L'office du blé après quatre mois de fonctionnement. La Vie Agricole et Rurale, no.2, pp.60-63. February 1937. (Published by J. B. Baillièrè et Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e), France.)

A critical investigation of the results obtained by the French National Wheat Office after four months of operation.

Wine - France

Gervais, Prosper. À propos de la récolte des vins de 1936. La Vie Agricole et Rurale, no. 2, pp.64-67. February 1937. (Published by J. B. Baillièrè et Fils 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6^e), France.)

An account of the French wine production in 1936 which, as was expected, was deficient.

NOTES

Association of appraisal executives. Basic standards of appraisal practice and procedure with definitions of a selected list of appraisal terms and code of ethics for independent public appraisers. 53pp. Washington, D. C., Association of appraisal executives [1936] 284 As7

Association of British chambers of commerce. Committee on trade agreements. Trade agreements with foreign countries; first Report of the Special committee of the Association on the value and effects of the agreements with certain countries and the revisions desirable in the interests of trade. Adopted by the Executive council of the Association, 6th January, 1937. 11pp. [London, 1937] 286 As732

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Bibliography, pp. 122-125.

Hessler, William H. Our ineffective state. 281pp. New York, H. Holt and company [1937] 280.12 H46

"This book attempts two distinct tasks - first, to analyze the shortcomings of our national governmental structure, particularly its incapacity for effective action; and second, to suggest a series of tentative steps by which those difficulties can be met. It is not primarily a factual study, but an argument defending a point of view. Facts, in this case, are simply a workman's tools in building an argument for a course of action." - Preface.

Hoge, James F. The Robinson-Patman act a means to an end; address before the National wholesale druggists' association... September 29, 1936. 28pp. New York [1936] 286.2 H67

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International labour office, Geneva. Governing body. Item on the agenda... 4th-5th, 11th, November 12, 1936. 3 nos. [Geneva, 1936] (G. B. 77/4/133; G. B. 77/5/115; G. B. 77/11/124) mimeogr. 283.9 In821
4th. Report of the Committee on Agricultural Work.
5th. Consideration of the Possible Revision of the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention.
11th. Third Supplementary Report of the Director. Agricultural Production and Prices.

Institute of distribution, inc. A Robinson-Patman act calendar from date of signing - June 19 to October 21. 28pp. [New York city, 1936] 286.2 In7R

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Lippincott, Isaac. Sold out. 298pp. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century company, incorporated, 1936. 280.12 L662

This volume is an attack upon the measures undertaken by the New Deal including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It was reviewed by Dale Yoder in American Economic Review, v. 26, no. 3, pp. 807-808. December 1936.

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CORRECTION

On p. 293 of the April issue of Agricultural Economics Literature (v.11, no. 4), line 4 should read bd. 21, heft 3, instead of bd. 31, heft 3.

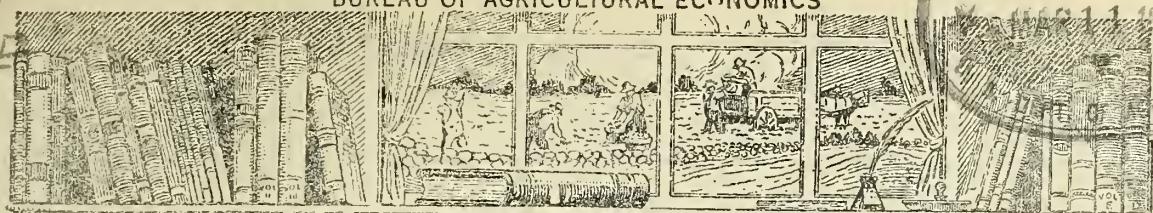
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One of the talents of a producer, and a talent his own interest obliges him assiduously to cultivate, is not the mere knowledge, but the foreknowledge of human wants. - Jean-Baptiste Say

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June 1937

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FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews.....	513-522
Anderson, Don S.: A study of fluid milk prices by J. M. Cassels.....	513
Hannay, A. M.: Preispolitik in der Weltagrarkrise, by C. von Dietze; Essai sur les mouvements des prix en France depuis la stabilisation monétaire(1925-1935), by J. M. Jeanneney; and Étude sur un prix de revient agricole, by Jean Regnault.....	516
Wheeler, L. A.: World trade and its future, by Sir J. A. Salter.....	521
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts.....	523-559
Pabst, W. R., Jr. Butter and oleomargarine.....	528
Fong, Hsien Ding. Toward economic control in China.....	529
U. S. Inquiry on cooperative enterprise in Europe, 1937. Report.....	531
Taeuber, Conrad, and Taylor, Carl C. The people of the drought states.....	533
Rist, Charles, and others. L'enseignement économique en France et à l'étranger.....	536
Busschau, W. J. The theory of gold supply with special reference to the problems of the Witwatersrand.....	540
Committee on government statistics and information services. Government statistics.....	541
Partial List of State and Regional Planning Board Publications, 1936-1937.....	559-566
Bibliographies.....	566-567
New Periodicals.....	567-568
Selected List of Recent Reviews.....	568-574
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character.....	575-580
State Publications.....	581-588
Periodical Articles.....	589-647
Notes.....	648-652

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE WILL NOT BE published in July or August. Vol. 11, no. 7 will appear in September.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Cassels, John M. A study of fluid milk prices. 303pp. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1937. (Harvard economic studies. v. 54) 284.344 C27

Bibliography, pp. 289-303.

The first five of the sixteen chapters of this study are largely an exposition of the elementary principles of neo-classical economics, including the illustration of the scissors. Most attention is given to the factors affecting supply, with special emphasis on transportation. The familiar diagram of von Thünen is used as a starting point and for a number of hypothetical situations the boundaries of fluid milk, cream, and butter areas are mathematically computed in meticulous detail. The author recognizes that actual market boundaries do not follow the geometric patterns of these hypothetical situations.

The final chapter of the five devoted to price theory deals with factors affecting demand. Reasons for expecting consumers' demand for fluid milk to be inelastic are set forth. It is demonstrated that the dealers' demand would be even more inelastic than that of consumers. The explanation that "even under conditions of pure competition there would be no necessary tendency for proportionate relations to be maintained between prices (to farmers) and (distributor) margins" is a refreshing relief from the computations of the proportion of the consumers' dollar returned to farmers so frequently encountered.

It should be unnecessary to summarize price theory in every study of the price of a particular commodity. However, it can readily be understood that the author's review of the literature on fluid milk might convince him of the advisability of such a summary as an introduction to the study of fluid milk prices.

It is stated that, "The practice of discriminative marketing is, therefore, one of the most important factors in the determination of milk prices" and in the final pages of the theoretical analysis the effect of this practice on returns to farmers is considered. The analysis assumes that farmers will increase production as a result of higher prices, an assumption not borne out by an analysis of an actual case discussed later. "Blended prices" are used as the basis for the analysis on the ground that it is common practice to inform farmers only as to the "blended price." No analysis is offered of a situation in which producers know that they receive a higher price for a fixed amount of milk and a lower price for the balance delivered. However, in his conclusion, the author suggests that care should be taken "to see that methods adopted in making payments to individual producers is* not such as will lead them to over-expand production and throw away in this manner all the income gains secured for

*As in the original

them by their marketing organizations."

While the theoretical analysis presented assumes a competitive situation in the production and distribution of fluid milk, the author states that, "Important monopoly elements are in fact present and will be fully dealt with later." Nevertheless, in both the theoretical and the factual discussion most attention is given to the competitive factors with special cognizance being taken of transportation costs and market areas.

While the first five chapters are devoted primarily to presenting the price theory to be used in explaining fluid milk prices, there is intermingled with this presentation considerable speculation regarding the actual behaviour of farmers and of consumers of fluid milk, and as to the nature of agricultural production. Of farmers it is said that "human inertia, (is) particularly strong in farmers"; that "A decline in the price of his principal product may cause the farmer, instead of reducing his output, to work harder and produce more in order to maintain his total income by selling a larger amount at the lowered price." The latter assumes that labor is the limiting factor in agricultural production, but the validity of this assumption is not demonstrated. With respect to consumers it is said, "The purchasing of milk also becomes a matter of routine, particularly when it is obtained by early morning delivery." From this observation it is inferred that milk purchases will tend to be constant in amount, but this observation is not harmonized with the fact that distributors must carry reserves for day to day fluctuations in consumer takings. Concerning the nature of agricultural production, it is stated that "The tendency to decreasing returns in the production of an agricultural commodity is commonly misunderstood." It is surprising to find unsupported observations such as these interspersed in a carefully stated theory of prices. It is even more surprising to have "demand" referred to as a fixed quantity, "by forcibly reducing supply when it is in excess of demand," even though such references are frequently made in advocating current agricultural programs.

The discussion of empirical data (Chapters VI-XVI) begins with a description of price plans. These are identified as devices for "distributing the gains from these preferred sales (sales of fluid milk under discriminative marketing) among the various parties concerned in supplying the market." Transportation costs and sanitary requirements are listed along with "monopolistic marketing policies" as reasons "why premium prices are obtainable for the milk that is used for fluid consumption." But it is noted that, "the price differences caused in this way, (by the first two factors), however, would raise no distribution problems serious enough to call for the introduction of any specially devised price plans." No attempt is made to justify these price plans as necessary to the operation of a fluid milk market under purely competitive conditions.

Two other chapters in the part of the book directed to empirical data deserve special mention - Chapter X, Dealers' Margins and Chain Store Differentials, and Chapter XII, A Statistical Analysis of Production Responses. In the discussion of dealers' margins no emphasis is placed upon the absolute size of these margins as is so frequently done. "In the first place it must be recognized that the basic data are by no means perfect." Furthermore, it is noted that dealers may take different margins on dif-

ferent products and the arrangements in one market may vary markedly from those in another. Since, "the profitableness of a dealer's business depends not on the proceeds of any one of the enterprises alone, but on the combined results obtained from carrying on all of them together" the absolute size of the margin on any one product may have little significance. The available data are used, however, to support the theory that dealers' margins were relatively constant during the years 1920-1932. An instance in which all the immediate direct gains, due to changes in transportation methods, accrued to the distributors, cited in the discussion of transportation rates and services suggest an additional reason for so-called dealers' margins being an ineffective measure. If distributors can make enough on the assembly of raw material their other charges need not be large to assure the profitableness of the entire business. The economics of store differentials is summarized by noting that, "Owing to the intricate supplementary relations existing between the milk enterprise and all the others combined in an ordinary grocery business it would be impossible to determine definitely whether or not the stores have covered their costs on the milk they handled."

A Statistical Analysis of Production Responses - Chapter XII - includes a critical review of earlier attempts to determine production responses of dairymen to changes in milk-feed price ratios, together with an independent study of the responses of Vermont dairymen. The results of the independent study are negative as compared with the rather definite results of the earlier studies cited. While the author suggests some reasons for questioning the earlier studies it is unfortunate that he could not have examined them even more critically, especially in view of the suggestion in the theoretical analysis that fluid milk farmers lose the gains of discriminative marketing if they expand production.

Of the remaining chapters, two deal with the consumption of dairy products and retail demand for fluid milk; four with the geographic phases of the dairy industry, again emphasizing transportation and market areas; two with price relations, both geographic and as between the various dairy products. The final chapter is a brief summary and statement of conclusions.

The chapters on consumption and retail demand are largely a summary of previously published material. The discussion of price relations is based, in the main, upon data collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. From a comparison of actual prices paid farmers for milk for fluid consumption with "computed competitive prices for milk of manufacturing quality" it is concluded that producers supplying fluid milk markets have obtained a price advantage. This is attributed partly to higher sanitary requirements and partly to the "monopoly marketing powers."

The discussion of market areas and market zones draws upon data from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics but is supplemented by considerable information on transportation rates and services and by a special inquiry into Boston-New York price relations in the area where these two markets compete for raw material. One comparison made in this special inquiry seems to illustrate a common difficulty in the use of averages.

Significance is attached to a six cent differential - average for years 1910-1932 - between prices paid producers at Leicester Junction, Vermont by buyers from New York and from Boston. However, the price used as representative of New York is the average of two prices - Dairymen's League and Sheffield Farms. Later it is pointed out that the average difference between these two prices was 26 cents - average for years 1922-1931. Thus the difference between the two prices averaged to secure the New York price, which is compared with the Boston price, was over four times as large as the difference between the prices compared. Perhaps even this average of two items should have been accompanied by some measure of dispersion.

The study gives little attention to the distributive side of the fluid milk business and in his conclusions the author recognizes the rather one-sided approach to the problem. He writes, "the mere fact that the bargaining gains of the farmers happened to be measurable must not be taken to indicate that they are the only monopolistic or wasteful elements in the retail milk prices that are charged." It might even be questioned that they are the important ones.

In addition to the text, this book carries two appendixes; one briefly describing the important fluid milksheds; the other presenting the statistical data used in the study. There is also an extensive bibliography and a short index. This study was originally submitted as a doctor's thesis at Harvard University in 1934, and the factual basis of the study does not extend beyond 1932. - Don S. Anderson, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dietze, C. von. Preispolitik in der weltagrarkrise. 248pp. Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1936. (Schriften der Internationalen Konferenz für Agrarwissenschaft (International Conference of Agricultural Economists))

Jeanneney, Jean Marcel. Essai sur les mouvements des prix en France depuis la stabilisation monétaire (1927-1935)... Préface de Gaëtan Pirou. 257pp. Paris, Librairie du Recueil Sirey, 1936. (Études économiques, publiées sous la Direction de M. Gaëtan Pirou... t.1) 284.3 J34
Bibliographical foot-notes.

Regnault, Jean. Étude sur un prix de revient agricole. La betterave sucrière en France plus spécialement dans la région parisienne. 91pp. Paris, Les éditions Domat-Montchrestien F. Loviton et Cie, 1936. 281.366 R26

The three volumes under consideration deal with different phases of the subject of prices. Dr. von Dietze's book is a study of the general theme of policy as it affected agricultural prices in a large number of countries during the depression. Dr. Jeanneney has given us a serious and scholarly study of price movements during a particular period in France. And Dr. Regnault is responsible for a specialized study of the

cost of production of sugar beets in France with particular reference to the region round Paris. While we proceed from the general to the more and more particular we find a definite trend away from the free play of economic forces as they affect the prices of agricultural products towards assistance, regulation, or even definite control.

Dr. von Dietze's report was prepared for presentation to the International Conference of Agricultural Economists meeting in St. Andrews, Scotland, in the summer of 1936. It is the work of a number of collaborators to whom credit is given in the foreword. The theme is the agricultural price policy of the outstanding countries of the world during the depression. The volume is divided into four parts. Parts I and II deal respectively with the British Empire and other oversea countries, Part III with the continent of Europe, and Part IV with international agreements with regard to rubber, tea, sugar, and wheat. Germany is not included as the author discussed her price policy up to 1934 at the Conference held at Bad Eilsen in that year, and as her present policy forms the subject of a volume by Dr. B. Mehrens, *Die Marktordnung des Reichsnährstandes*.

A few general considerations are brought together in the author's conclusion in which he points out that the work has served not only to clarify the price policy of the different nations and to provide profitable suggestions for the policy of his own country, but that its main aim has been an understanding of the characteristics and determining factors of a development that is of crucial importance for the present and future of all nations.

It is pointed out that only in relatively few countries has there been a price policy clearly defined and definitely carried out. One exception is the Soviet Union where the agricultural price policy has been made part of the general aim of the Bolshevik Government to create a society without classes through dictatorship. And so the family farm was sacrificed to collectivization. Fascist Italy is said to have avoided as much as possible interference with price regulation which would encroach upon the essential characteristics of free economic exchange. The aim of the corporative organization of Fascist economic life is the training of a producing citizen. While the activity of individual interests is preserved, their direction is determined by the State's influence on price structure. Such an economic policy aims at ruralization and the maintenance and strengthening of agriculture and the peasantry and thereby consciously preserves the basis of family economy. The German Reichsnährstand has determined its price policy in accordance with national Socialist views and their conception of the value of the peasantry for the whole nation. Prices of agricultural products must be freed from the juggling of the capitalist system. They must be remunerative for the producer and fair to the consumer. There should be no price increases after a bad harvest. It is expected of the peasant that he act as a soldier in the food campaign, doing his duty even when it is not to his own advantage. These aims are said to be much more comprehensive than those of Fascism.

In the other countries no such definite connection is found between a theory or a political creed and a price policy, although liberal, protectionist, or socialist tendencies are not lacking. With the exception of the influence exerted by the agricultural leaders of the United States,

it is felt that in most countries no basic policy is to be found in the utterances of agricultural leaders or of statesmen, and that the facts must speak for themselves.

In a general way, it is argued, the development of recent years may be characterized as agricultural planned economy, though that does not have a very clear connotation. It must be admitted that, while on the one hand the free play of forces has been curtailed almost everywhere, especially in the marketing of agricultural products and also in part in the regulation of production, on the other hand distribution has not been completely taken over by the authorities nor has agricultural production been subjected to absolute control.

The development of the new ideas and forms of organization is traced from the pre-war attempts made by agriculturists of different countries to follow the example of industrial syndicates and to form monopolies wherever possible. Although some states encouraged such attempts, it was not until the first coffee valorization by the state of São Paulo that supply was autocratically limited for several years. During the World War food regulation and price-fixing measures were perforce adopted in countries cut off from world trade, but these were abandoned in later years. Strangely enough the neutral states of Switzerland and Norway maintained their war-time grain monopolies longest.

Conditions after the price crash of 1921 are described when farmers attempted to form organizations to maintain prices which led to accumulation of stocks, selling abroad at prices below those of the domestic market, and the offering of export premiums. Organized dumping followed and then production quotas and finally attempts to bring about international restriction agreements were resorted to. The policy of organized market regulation made considerable progress, never sufficiently relieved by depreciation of the currency. It was easier for the importing countries to protect the prices of agricultural products against too sharp a fall, mainly by means of tariff increases. Then the introduction of import quotas caused the producers and merchants to unite to distribute the quotas. Production was first influenced in those branches of agriculture which were already producing a surplus, such as the production of animal products in most North Sea and Baltic countries, sugar beets in Germany, and rice in Italy. A new impetus was given for a keener price policy extending even to the individual enterprises, for the now almost generally adopted system of export premiums became too heavy a burden even when a larger domestic body of consumers could be brought together. World stocks contributed to the disturbance of the market and thereby to the development of the agricultural price policy. Since 1929 all economic policy has been affected by the unparalleled unemployment situation.

The resulting agricultural price policy has led in most countries to compulsory cartellization of agriculture. Only a few countries have escaped this, the most outstanding example being that of Belgium whose agriculture is almost entirely of the family-farm type and is also closely integrated with industry. In addition to the problems with which the industrial cartels have to cope agriculture is faced with that of the incorporation of the family farm into a system of central control, a prob-

lem which affects the whole economic and social order. The author questions also the validity of a general regulation of production according to the status of the prices of products as the most favorable prerequisite for overcoming the depression. It is contradictory to the usual procedure of the family farm which cannot reduce its labor forces and is therefore inclined in case of unfavorable prices to increase of production in order not to suffer a decrease of income.

The second book on the list is a study of the fluctuations of French prices since the stabilization of the franc. The author states that he chose this particular period because of the amount and value of the information available, and because during the period from 1927 to 1935 there occurred a slight increase in prices followed by movements of decline without any change having taken place in the legal definition of money.

He proceeds from the general to the particular, studies first the general movement of prices, and then chooses groups of prices and related data which throw the greatest light on the causes and effects of the movements of prices, passing finally to a study of price movements of individual products, including dairy products, sugar, textile products and energy-producing products such as coal.

He investigates first the variations of the average of all prices causing variations in the purchasing power of money. Finding no general index available he has constructed one of his own, inspired largely by the example of American economists, such as Carl Snyder.

In studying the movements of groups of prices the author distinguishes between prices of goods and prices of services, and in the case of the former he discusses wholesale and retail prices, prices of agricultural and industrial products, national and international prices, making only a passing reference to free and fixed prices. He has emphasized throughout his study the dispersion of prices using illustrative charts after the method of Wesley Mitchell and his tables of deciles, the fifth decile being the median. The dispersion which he finds to be characteristic of the evolution of French prices since the stabilization of the currency is closely connected with the general movement of increase up to 1930 and of decline since that date. The general movement of prices is shown to be not the result of a single factor affecting all prices equally but of the effect on economy as a whole of variations peculiar to certain prices. The dispersion of prices is the cause rather than the effect of the general movement. It is determined by the multiplicity of elements which contribute to the formation of prices and to their varying importance according to the products involved.

The effect on prices of supply and demand is discussed, and, the author finds that the general movement of prices is influenced more by demand than by supply. From 1927 to 1930 the development of demand is shown to have caused an increase in prices, and since 1930 a decline in demand has caused a decline in prices. In this connection an interesting distinction is made between the effect of low prices and declining prices and high prices and rising prices. While a low price and especially a price below the cost of production causes a reduction of supply and an increase in demand, prices that are in process of declining often have the effect of increasing supply and decreasing demand.

The trend of the movement of prices, can only be determined by factors that are foreign to the movements of prices themselves. Three factors are mentioned the evolution of which is independent of the economic milieu. They are atmospheric conditions, the technic of production, and international trade. Atmospheric conditions affect the trend of the movement of prices of agricultural products but do not govern it entirely. Technical progress has a more uniform and more lasting effect. The most intensive effect on French prices seems to have come from abroad. World prices caused French prices to rise during the years from 1927 to 1929, and have dragged them down again since 1929 in spite of all the efforts made in France to prevent this by means of high tariffs and quotas. Foreign prices, factors outside of French economy, are said in the last analysis to have determined the direction of the movements of French prices. At present French economy has partially adapted itself to the level of foreign prices through a decrease in domestic prices. The author does not commit himself as to the possible outcome.

The author of the third volume affirms that the conception of cost of production hardly existed before 1914. Since the War increased agricultural production with the necessarily increased expenditures and the more advanced industrialization of agriculture in certain regions have made it incumbent on many farmers to resort to a form of bookkeeping which necessitates the establishment of the cost of production of the different products.

Beetroot is said to cost more to produce than other agricultural products and to sell also at a higher price. The author's aim is to determine its cost of production per hectare, because that is of interest not only to the growers of sugar beets but also to all those who are interested in the causes of the variations of prices of food products or raw materials.

The investigation has been limited to the regions north and east of Paris comprising the departments of Oise, Seine-et-Oise, and Seine-et-Marne. In these departments the enterprises cultivating sugar beets are usually large, varying in size from 100 to 400 hectares, the average having an area of about 200 hectares. The relatively high price of land, the large production made necessary for the needs of the population, and the advantage of a sugar beet crop in preparing the soil for a grain crop make intensive cultivation necessary. And that means division of labor, specialization, extensive use of machinery, piece work, and organization of the farm for the reduction of general expenses to the minimum and maximum production. Hours of labor are measured exactly and there is constant supervision of the personnel. The general expenses and the amortization being spread over a large number of hectares, are less than elsewhere. Intensive cultivation requires large capital just as an industry does. And so the typical beet-producing farm in this region is a large land factory, the owner a gentleman farmer, often a graduate of a school of agriculture, who supervises the work, with a large staff of specialists and laborers, a stock of horses and cattle and machinery.

To determine the cost of production on such an enterprise a method is adopted which has recently been applied by the Société Agricole de Comptabilité et de Revision. The idea is that the farmer should keep an account as simple as possible. This is sent to the office of the above society, and from the information given a yearly statement is made of

the cost of production of the different operations of the enterprise. This is explained in detail and the result for the typical farm considered is found to be a return of 30 tons per hectare which makes the cost of production per ton of beets 142 fr. 81. To make his investment remunerative the farmer would have to sell his crop for 150 fr. a ton. The author discusses the reasons for his not having been able to do so in recent years, and then goes on to consider the means of increasing the sale price of sugar beets to provide a remunerative price for the grower. The quota system, the Chadbourne plan, and the decree laws of August 8 and October 31, 1935 are discussed. The latter have made it possible for the planter to sell his beets at an advance of 12 francs. - Annie M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Salter, Sir James Arthur. World trade and its future. 101pp. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press, 1936. (The William J. Cooper foundation lectures 1936. Swarthmore college) 286 Sa3W

In this book, which consists of five lectures delivered at Swarthmore College in the spring of 1936, the author does an excellent job of presenting the salient features of world trade before and after the World War, during the depression, and at the present time. In the last chapter he presents a forecast of the "future form and pattern of international trade". The discussion is clear, concise, and cogent, a combination rarely encountered in dissertations on international trade.

In the first four chapters Sir Arthur discusses the situation with regard to international trade from prewar days down to the present time. He points out especially that the prewar laissez-faire system, in spite of its great complexity, worked remarkably well. But he suggests that the developments since that time, particularly with regard to currency disarrangements, trade barriers, increased government control over economic activity and the tendency toward large monopolistic enterprises, the latter of which was evident even in prewar days, make it impossible for the world to return to the prewar system.

The fifth or last chapter, entitled "A Policy for World Trade in the Future", is of special interest. Sir Arthur suggests that the first step in building a new system, which looks toward an expansion in international trade, must involve the removal of uncertainties as to currency relationships. The next step obviously would be to bring about a reduction in world trade barriers. The author believes that this should be done by each country examining its whole economic system and determining what it ought to export and then planning specifically for the kind and amount of imports that would be necessary, in the light of its debtor-creditor position, to provide foreign countries with the purchasing power for these exports. Obviously, such a plan would involve reductions in duties or other import restrictions and it would be on the basis of these reductions, which are

considered desirable from a national point of view, that negotiations would proceed with foreign countries looking toward bilateral trade agreements.

To a considerable extent this would seem to mean an approach somewhat the same as that being pursued by the United States in its reciprocal trade agreements program. But Sir Arthur does not think that it will be possible for the United States to go very far on the basis of the present policy of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. On this point he thinks that the solution of the most-favored-nation question does not lie in the abandonment of the principle but rather in extending considerably the conditions under which exceptions are customarily allowed.

It is evident that present world conditions do not permit application of the strict unconditional most-favored-nation principle as it was applied in prewar years. For one thing the growth in quantitative restrictions on imports in itself makes it necessary to revise the concept of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. As a matter of fact, the trade agreements program of the United States has recognized, in the actual conclusion of trade agreements, the necessity for "modernizing" the most-favored-nation principle. A case in point is the special provision relating to quotas in the trade agreements. Another is the trade agreement with Canada which recognizes British Empire preference as an exception to most-favored-nation treatment. It seems to the present reviewer that Sir Arthur has not taken such developments sufficiently into account. There may not be as much difference between the present American policy with respect to most-favored-nation treatment and the ideas of Sir Arthur as the latter seems to think.

Whatever may be the situation in this respect, there is one point in Sir Arthur's program which would seem to be less adaptable to American conditions than the procedure that is now being followed. This relates to his suggestion of a national inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining, among other things, the items on which import or other restrictions could be reduced as a preliminary to the negotiation of trade agreements. It is fairly easy to say that an inquiry should be made and everything decided in advance as to duty reductions prior to the negotiation of trade agreements but as a practical proposition it would be extremely difficult to put such a program into effect in the United States. It would appear to be more practicable to proceed along the line that is being followed, that is to take up negotiations with individual countries as the time seems ripe and, in connection with these individual negotiations, to give careful consideration to the significance of particular import duties from the national point of view.

In general, the present reviewer finds himself in sympathy with the views of the author as to the likely "form and pattern of future world trade". He would only suggest that there may be more than the one way recommended by Sir Arthur for the government of a democracy to shape its commercial policy in line with present-day conditions. The important thing is to recognize that conditions have changed. - L. A. Wheeler,
Principal Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Cooperatives - Federal Credit

Wall, Norman Julian. Federal credit for agricultural cooperative associations in the United States. 36pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. [Mar. 1937] (Pan American union. Division of agricultural cooperation. Series on cooperatives no. 5) 150.9 C78 no.5

This publication should be requested from the Division of Agricultural Cooperation, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

"The efforts of the Federal Government of the United States in providing permanent credit facilities for farmers' cooperative associations have been characterized by four major legislative acts, as follows:

"1. The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923, which authorized the establishment of 12 Federal intermediate credit banks to make loans to cooperatives on stored commodities.

"2. The Agricultural Marketing Act, enacted in 1929, which authorized the establishment of a revolving loan fund for making loans to cooperatives for a variety of purposes.

"3. The Farm Credit Act of 1933 which authorized establishment of a central bank for cooperatives and 12 regional banks for cooperatives.

"4. The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 which authorized loans to farmers' cooperatives for the purpose of rural electrification.

"The functioning of each of these acts, as amended, in providing financing facilities for farmers' cooperative associations are discussed in the following pages."

Agricultural Economics - Portugal

Lisbon, Universidade técnica. Inquérito económico-agrícola promovido pelo senado universitário e dirigido pelo professor de economia rural do Instituto superior de agronomia, engenheiro-agrônomo E. A. Lima Basto... 2 v. [Lisboa, Composto e impresso nas oficinas do Instituto superior de ciências económicas e financeiras] 1934. 281.176 L68

v. 1. Inquérito à freguesia de Cuba efectuado sob a direcção do engenheiro-agrônomo Henrique de Barros. 246pp.

v. 3. Inquérito à freguesia de Santo Tirso pelo engenheiro-agrônomo D. Francisco d'Almeida Manuel de Vilhena. 241pp.

These volumes belong to a series of four containing the results of an investigation of agricultural economic conditions in Portugal, based mainly on answers to a questionnaire. The first three deal with separate parishes and the fourth with conditions in Portugal as a whole. Vol. 2 was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature 10 (2): 109. February 1936 and Vol. 4 in 11 (5): 403-404. May 1937. The volumes contain tables, maps, and other illustrations.

Agricultural Income

U. S. Federal trade commission. Principal farm products - agricultural income inquiry. v.1 40pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. (75th Cong. 1st sess. Sen. doc. no. 54) 173 F32Pri

The Report of the Federal Trade Commission as submitted to Congress was in three volumes. Only volume 1 has been "ordered to be printed." Volumes 2 and 3 are on file at the Federal Trade Commission and are available for consultation there, but it is not known at this time whether they will be "ordered to be printed" by the Congress.

Agricultural Marketing Scheme - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Scottish office. Report on agricultural marketing schemes for the year 1935. Presented to Parliament by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries and the Secretary of state for Scotland by command of His Majesty October, 1936. 124pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1936. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 5284) 280.39 G793R

Agricultural Survey - England - Northern Province

Armstrong college, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dept. of agriculture. An agricultural survey of the northern province: the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, by J. A. Hanley, A. L. Boyd and W. Williamson. 123pp. Newcastle upon Tyne, Department of agriculture, Armstrong college, 1936. 281.171 Ar5

"The need for more precise information about the possibilities of developing a more intensive agriculture (including horticulture) in various parts of the country, became apparent during conferences on large-scale land settlement. It is not intended to discuss here a question which has called forth such widely different views on an economic problem of considerable national as well as local importance, but if British agriculture is to be planned along lines which will make for a better and more reasonable, and altogether more desirable utilisation of our land, some systematic survey of the possibilities of each district is essential. More recently this need has been further emphasised as a result of the far-reaching suggestions on necessary improvements in the diets of those people existing on low scales of family income and on the question of a safe food supply in times of national danger. The need is pressing for increased consumption - and therefore home-production - of protective portions of the human diet such as live-stock products and fruits and vegetables. Further, increased live-stock farming will ensure a larger area of grass land of a quality fit to plough out at short notice for wheat growing...

"Soil survey work in Northumberland began in 1935, and the first maps and work on modern soil survey methods will be ready in 1936-37.

"The land utilisation survey has already covered a good deal of the Province, and some maps have already been published. Extension of the work by following up the general survey and obtaining more geographical

and agricultural details is proceeding.

"At the commencement of this agricultural survey, however, it was felt that the most valuable preliminary information would be concerned with questions of adaptability of land, farms and farmers to changes in methods or intensification of land utilisation, so it was decided to determine first the extent of areas of similar farming types and possibilities within the Province." - Introduction.

Agriculture - England

National farmers' union. The N. F. U. year book for 1937. Edited by Cleveland Fyfe. 522pp. London, Jan. 1937. 280.83 N21R

Partial contents: Farmers' income-tax, 1936-37, with explanatory notes on land tax and the 1936 Tithe Act, by Charles H. Tolley, pp.45-47; The Science of nutrition and agricultural policy, by Sir John Boyd Orr, pp.321-331; The Marketing schemes in 1936, pp.333-340.

Australia - Wheat, Flour and Bread

Australia: Royal commission on the wheat, flour and bread industries. Fifth report. 66pp. Canberra, L. F. Johnston, Commonwealth government printer [1936] 281.359 Au7

Contents; History of the Commission's investigations; The world wheat situation; Assistance to the wheat industry through the home-consumption price for wheat; Progress towards the adjustment of farmers' debts; Constituents in the price of the 2-lb. loaf; The Australian bread and flour industries in relation to modern economic trends; Research and the industries; and Recommendations.

Banana Industry

Kepner, Charles David, Jr. Social aspects of the banana industry. 232pp. New York, 1936. 281.393 K44

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia University, 1936.

Published also as Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, ed. by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, no. 414.

Bibliography, pp. 219-223.

Partial contents; A generation of expansion; Land acquisition and social change; The planters' profits and status; Wages and hours; Social security; Social and economic conflicts; and The rôle of organized labor.

Business Cycles

Neisser, Hans. Some international aspects of the business cycle. 176pp. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press, 1936. (Industrial research department. Wharton school of finance and commerce. University of Pennsylvania. Research studies 31) 284 N312

"In this study I have tried to combine two different approaches. First, I present a theoretical framework for the interpretation of international cyclical forces. Secondly, in order to show the fruitfulness of the concepts developed, I attempt to apply them to specific historical fluctuations,

using as examples events occurring during the last business cycle; though not pretending to give a complete explanation, I hope by this approach to shed some light on peculiarities of this era which have not been sufficiently noticed.

"In many respects the quantitative analysis could not but remain incomplete for lack of adequate material; the usual statistical data are not shaped with regard to the theoretical necessities and, thus, could be used only after careful selection. Since that is true for a period in which statistical activities were intensified to an unusual degree, the chance of reaching a satisfactory explanation of former business cycles seems rather small.

"More serious is the one theoretical defect, or rather omission, of which I became conscious only in a relatively late stage of my studies: the all-too-brief treatment of what I call 'latent overproduction,' namely, of the problem whether and under what conditions competition would secure optimal utilization of at least one industry."- Preface.

"The customary theoretical analysis of business cycles treats the world as a unit; at least orthodox economics, whether stressing the monetary side or the conditions of agriculture or of the durable goods industries or the supply of capital in general, has discussed the problem as arising out of relationships between all spheres and all branches of the economic system in toto, whereas in reality scarcely any nation is entirely self-supporting in the strict sense of the word. Justice to the national differentiation is mostly done in the more historical studies about business cycles, except only the unsuccessful attempts of the Neo-Marxian theory of 'Imperialism.' This traditional theoretical habit is entirely justified as a starting point of analysis; but, on the other hand, it partly explains the lack of confidence on the part of statesmen and laymen in some fundamental ideas and propositions of orthodox economics which, at the first glance, do not fit the form in which the economic life of the nation is presenting itself. The aim of the present study is, therefore, to describe theoretically the forms in which the phases of the general business cycle express themselves if we take account of the narrower boundaries of a national economy; this is possible in our opinion without resorting to any particular theory of the business cycle, although not without using some fundamental concepts of dynamic theory." - Opening paragraph

Valk, W. L. Conjunctuurdiagnose; een onderzoek betreffende de diagnose en de therapie der excessieve cyclische fluctuaties van het economisch leven. Diagnosis and therapeutics of excessive economic fluctuations. 54lpp. Haarlem, De erven F. Bohn n.v., 1935. (Nederlandsch economisch instituut. [Publicatie] nr. 14) 280 V23

Dutch.

This volume was reviewed by Alexander Gray in *Economic Journal*, v. 46, no. 184, Dec. 1936, pp. 698-700. From this review the extracts which follow have been taken:

"Dr. Valk is poles asunder from those who pin their faith to one explanation to the exclusion of all others. He remarks, in a phrase which many will think singularly ill-chosen, that 'the conjuncture is a diamond of a thousand facets; and if, of this thousand, only a hundred are re-

vealed, the picture is over-simplified.' Dr. Valk's catholicity and comprehensiveness are shown in the final chapter, in which he professes to summarise his conclusions. Here the various conjuncture-factors are classified under ten groups, most of which embrace a considerable number of sub-headings. But these factors (upwards of forty in number), arranged with an enthusiasm for method to which we in this country are strangers, are more or less all the factors which in fact make for change in economic life...

"There are perhaps two fundamental ideas which appear and reappear throughout Dr. Valk's treatise. The first is that economic fluctuations can be explained only as the result of the conflict between opposing tendencies, one set representing the 'cumulative' tendency to change in economic life, the other opposing 'contrary' influence being that which tends to restore equilibrium. In itself this is perhaps neither an original nor a very profound idea; but Dr. Valk repeatedly underlines the point, and expands in various directions the conception of 'cumulative' and 'contrary' factors. In particular he argues that a factor that at one moment acts in a 'contrary' sense may later act in a 'cumulative' sense, and that it is not permissible to regard certain definite phenomena as being in themselves universally of a 'cumulative' or of a 'contrary' character (p. 488).

"The other fundamental point in Dr. Valk's treatment lies in the importance which he assigns to profits. It is this, indeed, which determines the course of his argument and the sequence of his chapters. In general, a rising level of profits indicates increasing prosperity, and accordingly 'a study of the problem of economic diagnosis signifies in the first place a study of the factors which influence the general level of profits.' The problem of industrial fluctuations and the problem of profits are indeed inseparable, and accordingly Dr. Valk's book is to a large extent an analysis of the conception of 'profits' and a consideration of the many factors which may influence profits. Thus, after an abstract discussion of profits, Dr. Valk conducts his readers through a succession of dissertations on the influence of monetary factors, the influence of savings and investments, the part played by banks, the conception of liquidity, and so on. At times the reader may get the impression - which perhaps a subsequent perusal would correct - that Dr. Valk has forgotten the end of his journey, and is engaged for the time being in writing, for example, a monetary treatise. But perhaps one who regards the Trade Cycle as a diamond of a thousand facets may be forgiven if at times he lingers lovingly by the way.

"The statement of the case in terms of 'profits' further determines the conclusion to which Dr. Valk brings the first part of his trilogy, and which will doubtless be expanded in subsequent volumes. Already in the preface, in a side-glance at the New Deal, he indicates that in his view the American Government will have achieved nothing unless they succeed in bringing profits to an appropriate level; and in his concluding pages Dr. Valk appears as the Defender of Profits. Putting it crudely, he holds that the problem for the moment is much rather how it is possible to alter the distribution of income in favour of the undertaker than in favour of the workers; and, greatly daring, in place of the exploitation of the proletariat, he ventures to speak of the increasing misery (Verelendung) of the undertaker (p.503). Normalisation, not stabilisation of profits is what should be aimed at."

The Business of Farming - Its Evaluation

Klauder, Gottlieb. Über abschreibungen und wertungen im landwirtschaftlichen betrieb. 87pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1937. ([Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, N. F. 126. Sonderheft) 18 G31A

The author's theme is the business of farming and the factors that make it possible to determine the success of that business. He warns against too slavish adherence to statistics, and points out that the writing off of depreciation, while based on statistical facts, is the result of many varied activities, and the valuation of profit or loss is dependent in the last analysis on viewpoints, conceptions, knowledge and practical ability, even on intuitive perception, influences which he calls irrational and which cannot be expressed in figures.

Butter and Oleomargarine

Pabst, W. R., Jr. Butter and oleomargarine: an analysis of competing commodities. 112pp. New York, Columbia university press; London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1937. (Studies in history, economics and public law, ed. by the Faculty of political science of Columbia university. no. 427) 281.344 P11

Bibliography, pp. 104-110.

"Too often in theoretical and practical writing the relationships of one commodity to another and of one industry to another have been disregarded or overlooked. This has not happened with butter and oleomargarine. These commodities have been commonly used as the standard example of competing commodities although actually little has been known about their relationship. The purpose of this book is to investigate the interrelationships of these two commodities in the light of recent theoretical work and through the application of modern statistical technique. It is possible that the results of this study will be of value for the analysis of the relationships of commodities which are less intimately related.

"Logical order is reversed by studying the industries before the commodities. This procedure is necessary to gain the advantage of historical sequence and thus bows to the complexity of modern industry rather than to the theoretical requisites of the task. The historical development is a necessary foundation for the remainder of the work. The ever-changing justification for the restriction of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine has been traced through the years of legislative controversy and has been shown to reflect the economic considerations. Only that limitation of competition between the two products which has arisen through legislative action has been considered. Other causes of limitation have been disregarded. The study thus attempts to present a theoretical, statistical, and historical background from which the effects of possible future legislation can be judged." - Preface.

China

- China. National tariff commission. An annual report of Shanghai commodity prices, 1934-1935. 2v. Shanghai, China [1934-35] 284.39 C44A
Text in Chinese and English.
To replace the Shanghai Market Prices Report, a quarterly publication from 1923 to 1933, (284.39 C44).
- Fong, Hsien Ding, and Pi, H. H. The growth and decline of rural industrial enterprise in North China. 83pp. Tientsin, China, Printed by Chihli press, 1936. (Nankai institute of economics, Nankai university, Tientsin, China. Industry series. Bulletin no. 8) 280.9 N15 no.8
- Fong, Hsien Ding. Rural weaving and the merchant employers in north China district. 80pp. Tientsin, China, Printed by Chihli press, 1935. (Nankai institute of economics, Nankai university, Tientsin, China. Industry series. Bulletin no. 7) 280.9 N15 no.7
Bibliographical foot-notes.
- Fong, Hsien Ding. Toward economic control in China. 91pp. [Shanghai] China institute of Pacific relations, 1936. 280.184 F73
Preliminary paper prepared for the sixth conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Yosemite, California, August 15-29, 1936.
Bibliographical foot-notes.
A short review of this volume by Dickson H. Leavens appeared in the American Economic Review, v. 27, no. 1, Mar. 1937, p. 131. From this the extract which follows has been taken:
"Since the present government came into control of a considerable part of the country in 1927-28, there has been very real economic and political progress, which is amazing to those who have known only the China of the disturbed decade and a half which followed the first revolution.
"Mr. Fong's little book traces what has been accomplished, partly by private enterprise and partly by the government, in the development and control of transportation, of foreign trade, of public finance and currency, of agriculture, and of industry. It is an interesting story of developments most of which have hardly been mentioned in American newspapers, but which fundamentally are far more important than many China incidents which make the headlines. The author frankly admits that only a beginning has been made, and that there are many difficulties, internal and external. It is, however, a beginning which gives great promise for the adjustment of an ancient civilization to modern world conditions."
- Nankai university. Nankai institute of economics. Nankai index numbers, 1935 (of commodity prices at wholesale, cost of living, foreign exchange rates, and quantities and prices of imports and exports) 47pp. Tientsin, China, January 1936. 284.39 N15N

Ting, Leonard G. Recent developments in China's cotton industry. 43pp.
[Shanghai] China institute of Pacific relations, 1936. 281.372 T49
Preliminary paper prepared for the sixth conference of the Institute
of Pacific relations held at Yosemite, California, August 15-29, 1936.
Slip pasted on cover: Vol. 5. Documentation for the Yosemite confer-
ence, 1936. China Institute of Pacific Relations.
Bibliographical foot-notes.

"As to the ultimate effects of the competition of foreign-owned mills
on the future of the Chinese cotton industry, Chinese industrialists and
economists generally hold a very gloomy view and some of them even predict
the eventual extinction of Chinese interests; while some foreign observers
believe that the 'peculiar powers of resistance to hard times and of
resuscitation which have already been remarked upon as a Chinese character-
istic may save a situation which in other conditions might appear hopeless.
Serious as the problem is to the Chinese, the chance for the survival of
Chinese industry must depend ultimately, not upon any supposed mystical
power innate in the Chinese, but rather upon a conscious application of
rational methods of attack for the removal of both psychological and
material obstacles and for the already much-belated assimilation of the
needed mental and physical equipment for industrialism." - Closing para-
graph.

Commission Internationale d'Agriculture

Commission internationale d'agriculture. Annales de la Commission inter-
nationale d'agriculture. (Assemblée générale à Oslo et Lillehammer,
27,28,29 et 30 juillet 1936) Commission spéciale de la coopération
agricole (Réunion annuelle à Oslo, 28 juillet 1936) Commission spéciale
pour les questions du travail agricole (Réunion à Oslo, 29 juillet 1936)
Rapports présentés à l'Assemblée générale de la C.I.A. et aux réunions des
deux Commissions spéciales à Oslo. 295pp. Paris, C.I.A., 1936.
28 C732A no.16

The main topics discussed are the problem of the production, distribu-
tion and utilization of forest products on an international basis; the
right of succession to landed property in Norway, Germany, Czechoslovakia,
and Switzerland; agriculture and the world's food supply; agricultural
cooperatives and their methods of procuring credit; the relation of agri-
cultural cooperation and the retail trade; paid vacations for agricultural
workers; and agriculture and unemployment.

Cooperation

Horace Plunkett foundation. Year book of agricultural co-operation 1937.
583pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1937. 280.29 H78
Bibliography, pp.539-580. Agricultural Economics Library has a re-
print of this bibliography which is compiled by H. A. Izant (Bibl. File)
Partial contents: A domesday book of New Zealand agriculture, by
Dr. C. R. Fay, pp. 15-48; Co-operation in China, by C. F. Strickland,
pp. 49-66; The Balkans and the Soviet Union, by M. Digby, pp. 67-173;
Canada: The state and agricultural co-operation, by J. F. Booth, pp. 288-
298; Western Canada, by J. T. Hull, pp. 299-308; United States of America,
by Robin Hood, pp. 463-469.

There are discussions of cooperation in various other countries also.

Hutchinson, Carl R. Cooperative discussion clubs. 12pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. [1937] (Pan American union. Division of agricultural cooperation. Series on cooperatives no. 6, May 1937) 150.9 C78 no.6

Cooperation - Agriculture - France

Durand, André. Le statut juridique et fiscal des coopératives agricoles de production, de transformation et de vente. 160pp. Paris, Les éditions Domat-Montchrestien F. Loviton et Cie, 1936. 280.2 D932
Bibliography, pp. [155]-158.

This is a study of the development of agricultural cooperative societies in France from the legal and fiscal standpoint, culminating in the passage of the decree-law of August 8, 1935 which the author believes to fall short of the final goal, but which determines the legal basis of the constitution of authorized agricultural cooperative societies and their susceptibility to or exemption from taxation. Its aim is to protect the genuine cooperatives from the competition of other organizations claiming the same title but not conforming to the rules.

Cooperation - Europe

U. S. Inquiry on cooperative enterprise in Europe, 1937. Report. 321pp. Washington, D. C. [U. S. Govt. print. off.] 1937. 173 In7
For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. for 65 cents.

Letter of transmittal signed by Jacob Baker, Leland Olds, Charles E. Stuart, Robin Hood, Clifford V. Gregory, Emily Cauthorn Bates.

From the introductory statements of the compilers of this report the following extracts have been taken:

"In making this Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe, we endeavored to make a broad survey of fact and opinion, indicating the present status and extent of cooperative enterprise and its effects on the national economy and welfare of the countries we visited.

"Though we gave our attention to all forms of cooperative enterprise, we found consumer organizations more widely extended than farmers' marketing and purchasing organizations; or industrial workers' productive organizations. This report deals mainly with consumer cooperative enterprise, except where the context shows otherwise...

"Our Inquiry was directed to the following matters, chiefly of fact, but partly of opinion: 1. How do European cooperatives work? 2. Their origin, history, and growth. 3. Their consumer policies. 4. Their labor policies. 5. How they differ from private business on the one hand, and from governmental and municipal enterprise on the other. 6. Their political attitudes. 7. Their relations with and effects upon government, agriculture, and private business. 8. Their influence on the national economy.

"Added to these were the questions; Is European cooperative experience peculiar to European conditions; can its history there be expected to re-

peat itself in the United States; if so, would that be economically and socially desirable; and should it be stimulated by governmental financial or other aid?

"European data alone are of course insufficient for a determination of domestic policies. The applicability of European data to conditions in the United States is open to individual interpretation. What people may finally think about the future of the cooperative method will be linked with their views as to the economic, political, and social destinies of mankind."

Part I, is devoted to The methods and relationships of cooperative enterprise, Part II, to The meaning of cooperative enterprise to America and Part III, to Cooperation at close range.

Cooperation - Consumers - California

Hau, Kathleen W. Consumer's cooperatives in California. 25pp., mimeogr. [Berkeley, Calif., University of California] Jan. 9, 1937. (California. University. Bureau of public administration. 1937 legislative problems, no. 2) 280 C1222 1937 no.2

Bibliography, pp. 24-25.

At head of title: Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley.

"The purpose of this report is to describe the development and present status and problems of the consumers' cooperative movement in California with particular emphasis upon the retail stores."

Cooperative Purchasing - Farm Supplies

Knapp, Joseph G. Cooperative purchasing of farm supplies. 23pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. [Jan. 1937] (Pan American union. Division of agricultural cooperation. Series on cooperatives, no. 4, Jan. 1937) 150.9 C78 no.4

"This article is largely adapted from Cooperative purchasing of farm supplies, by Joseph G. Knapp and John H. Lister, Bull. no. 1 of the Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., September 1935."

"The cooperative purchasing of agricultural supplies is a movement which may be considered world-wide in extent. Practically every country yields illustrations of joint effort in this regard. In fact, it is significant that in many countries cooperative purchasing in agriculture is more common than cooperative marketing. Healthy cooperative purchasing movements exist in the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, Germany, France, Italy and many other countries, although statistics are not available to indicate exactly the extent of cooperative farm supply buying in all of these countries. Some idea of the extent of the movement is indicated by the fact that in the United States alone, the extent of this business in 1934 amounted to approximately \$250,000,000, or about one-eighth of the total farm supply business."

Cotton

Dickson, Harris. The story of King cotton. 309pp. New York and London, Funk & Wagnalls company, 1937. 281.372 D56
Bibliography, pp. 308-309.

The New York Times Book Review in its issue for May 2, 1937 reviews this volume in part as follows:

"[The author] tells his story, for the most part, in specific human terms, and shows certain types of planters and workers as individuals. And he follows King Cotton through reconstruction and war and boom and depression and plowing up, down to the present day when American cotton 'walks alone, to stand or fall in rough-and tumble competition with fifty other countries.'

"The antebellum days are merely sketched. It is with the cotton credits which supported the plantations after the Civil War, and the rise of share-cropping on moneyless acres, that Mr. Dickson begins to go into details. The planters could get cash loans on cotton crops and on nothing else. So they planted all their fields in cotton, and bought the necessities of life. On a few plantations there was a different rule: Raise food first, then plant cotton. But it took a world-wide depression, following on the depredations of the boll weevil, to teach many of the cotton growers to grow food as well as cotton in their fertile fields. And on only a few plantations, too, were labor and labor conditions and labor costs systematized. Mr. Dickson pictures the childlike, shiftless workers, the generous, careless, harassed owners, the few really efficient managers, very humanly throughout his book.

"And when he brings his record to recent days he tells his story very fully. It is a dramatic story, and he keeps it interesting."

Joint committee of cotton trade organisations. Economic and statistical dept. Markets for cotton and rayon goods. British West Africa, March 1937. Prepared for the use of members by the Economic & statistical department, Joint committee of the cotton trade organisations. 36pp. Manchester [Eng., 1937] 304 J662Mb

Thackeray, Yeshvant Sitaram. Psychology of the cotton market. 87pp. [Bombay, M. S. Pradhan, secretary, The Occult herald] 1935. 280.372 T32

Drought States - Population

Taeuber, Conrad, and Taylor, Carl C. The people of the drought states. Prepared under the supervision of T. J. Woofter, jr... Works progress administration and Carl C. Taylor, in charge Division of farm population and rural life, Bureau of agricultural economics, and Social research for the Resettlement administration. 81pp., processed. Washington, D. C., March 1937. (U. S. Works progress administration. Division of social research, Research bulletin, series V, no. 2) 173.2 W89Ref no.2

"Unless there is prolonged economic distress, a decrease of migration from these States may be expected. The population of the entire country is rapidly approaching stability in numbers because of the declining

birth rate and the virtual cessation of immigration. While these relatively youthful agricultural States are still contributing more than their share of the children of the country, it seems possible that their birth rates will decline more rapidly than those of the rest of the Nation. The results will be an increase in the proportion of older people and a decrease in the proportion of persons in the young adult age groups which provide most of the migrants. In these respects, it seems likely that the population of the Great Plains Area will become similar to that of the remainder of the country. Kansas and Nebraska, the older States of this group, already give evidence of this tendency. Other conditions being equal, the result will probably be a decrease in the number of migrants and an increase in the stability of residence.

"Stability of residence itself is not necessarily a desirable goal, but the high degree of mobility which has been characteristic of the Great Plains Area indicates an unsatisfactory adjustment between man and his natural environment. Emigration as a technique for making adjustments is relatively inefficient for it provides little assurance of betterment to the individual and rarely strikes at the basis of the maladjustments involved. A high degree of mobility in a population impedes the proper functioning of those social institutions which are essential to a satisfactory farm life. Any successful program to adapt agriculture to the available natural resources would tend to reduce the volume of migration to and from the area. The success or failure of the efforts to control erosion and conserve available resources will be measured ultimately by the welfare of the people of the Great Plains Drought Area. Unless a satisfactory farm life can be developed on the basis of the resources of that region, no amount of modification of the physical environment will be worth while." - Conclusions.

Economic Conditions - French Guiana

Adam, D. El Dorado, la Guyane Française agricole. 86pp. Paris, Larose, 1936. 281.166 Ad1

An account of agricultural economic conditions in French Guiana, the production and marketing of the various crops, the nature of and methods of cultivation of the soil, the minimum financial requirements for prospective settlers and their chances of obtaining credit, and the limited supply of native labor.

Economic Conditions - Italy

Annali di economia, v. 11. Alfred Doren. Storia economica dell'Italia nel medio evo (Wirtschaftsgeschichte Italiens im Mittelalter) Traduzione di G. Luzzatto. 649pp. Padova, Cedam - casa editrice dott. Antonio Milani, 1936. 280.8 An7

An account of economic conditions in Italy during the Middle Ages, the story of her prosperity and the reasons for its decline.

Economic History

Ashley, Sir William James. The economic organisation of England, and outline history... With a new chapter on economic instability and state intervention, by G. C. Allen. 261pp. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co. [1935] 277.171 As3 1935

New edition with additional chapter, October 1935.

Bibliography, pp. 235-251.

The new chapter on Economic Instability and State Intervention by G. C. Allen of the University of Liverpool is both interesting and useful. From it the extract which follows has been taken:

"The history of the last twenty years has thus been marked, first, during the war, by a rapid extension of the State's economic activities, then, in the post-war decade, by piecemeal intervention to deal with particular industrial and social situations, and finally, since 1929, by a virtual collapse of the old system of free enterprise in many of the staple trades and drastic interference by Government in the price structure as a whole. Economic liberalism, which once seemed so firmly based on scientific doctrine and the successful application of that doctrine to the industrial life of the country, is rapidly disappearing...

"The developments that have been described have placed enormous responsibilities upon the State. In the competitive era the State was supposed merely to provide a legal and institutional framework within which the various interests contended with one another. It was absolved from making economic decisions itself. Those who would return to the 'liberal' State point to the appalling complication of Government when it sets itself to adjudicate among the rival economic interests of society. Yet it must be remembered that the old State was able to achieve the success it did within its limited sphere merely because it evaded the ethical issues to which economic processes inevitably give rise. It was, in part, the dissatisfaction with the results of Laissez Faire, the failure of the system to satisfy the claims of social justice, that resulted in its overthrow. A regime of economic liberalism succeeds in measuring relative values and in imputing the relative costs involved in the expenditure of its resources only by excluding ethical and political considerations from its calculus. But in practice these cannot be excluded, since economic processes necessarily have their repercussions on the social and cultural life of a nation. A redistribution of resources that is demanded in the interests of greater economic efficiency may conflict with other human purposes. It may involve the destruction of ways of life that society values; the processes of change may give rise to intolerable social strains that produce a sense of injustice destructive of political stability. Thus, action taken by individual consumers with the object of satisfying their demands more effectively and cheaply may lead to social conditions which the same people in their collective capacity deplore. Within the price system itself there is no balancing of economic gain and social and political cost. But the State is sooner or later compelled to make this comparison. Its alleged independence in a regime of economic liberalism is, therefore, an illusion. In the nineteenth century it was able to evade its duties because the advantages of giving free play to the new industrialism seemed overwhelming,

because it did not assess highly the social and cultural losses that economic progress entailed, and because the groups most severely injured were neither vocal nor powerful. To-day when the various social groups have become politically conscious and influential and when society as a whole has a keener perception of distress, the State cannot evade its responsibility. To recognise this, however, is not to deny the extraordinary complexity of the duties that now confront it. A not inconsiderable danger at the present moment is that those who are most anxious for the State to extend yet more widely its functions minimise the difficulties of its new tasks. The problem in pre-war days was regarded mainly as one of governmental administrative capacity. To-day we must see it as a problem of devising criteria which shall enable the State to decide between the different uses of economic resources and to reconcile economic and social and political ends that are often in conflict.

"There is even a danger that in the State's assumption of these new functions, the political achievements of the nineteenth century may be lost. Democracy depends on the belief that men are capable of making disinterested political judgments. With the grouping of people into powerful and politically-conscious functional organisations, each pressing its claims upon the Government, politics may easily degenerate into a conflict of rival interests so that decisions become devoid of any moral sanction... Sir William Ashley's conclusion, enunciated in his last paragraph, stands. We must create for our age 'a working compromise' which shall be capable of reconciling forms of organisation and interests that now seem to be in conflict... We can only achieve a new equilibrium by accepting the new forms of economic and social organisation and the new ideals with which those forms are associated, and by guiding them so that they become mutually serviceable, not mutually destructive."

Economics, Teaching.

Rist, Charles, and others. *L'enseignement économique en France et à l'étranger.* 262pp. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1937. (Cinquantenaire de la Revue d'Économie Politique 1887-1937)

This is a descriptive and critical survey of the teaching of economics in Europe issued in commemoration of the founding in 1887 of the Revue d'Économie Politique by Charles Gide in order to encourage and revivify the teaching of political economy in France. It is the work of the following contributors: Gaëtan Pirou, Adolphe Landry, Jacques Rueff, François Divisia, Albert de Moncetz, René Roy, Arnold Plant, Lionel Robbins, R. E. Harrod, E. A. G. Robinson, G. C. Allen, John Jewkes, Wilhelm Gerloff, Freiherr, W. M. von Bissing, Gustavo del Vecchio, Gino Borgatta, Maurice Ansiaux, Richard von Strigl, and Henry Laufenburger.

It is claimed that the Revue created a tradition of liberalism in the ideas it expressed and in its choice of contributors which it has never ceased to maintain. And after fifty years it has seemed fitting to its present editors to investigate to what extent the goal of the teaching of economics is being sought and attained in the principal centres of Europe. The aim is said to be not to inculcate doctrines or to teach dogmas but to train the intelligence of the student and to provide him

not with ready made ideas but with methods of observation and analysis which will permit him to view clearly events and phenomena and to recognize their determining causes, in spite of the sentimental suggestions of his social surroundings or the noisy clamor of the market place.

The countries covered are France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Austria. Some general conclusions are drawn by Henry Laufenburger. He discusses briefly the object of the teaching of economics and the methods employed in European countries.

Farm Chemurgic Conferences

Southern chemurgic conference, Lafayette, La., 1936. Condensed proceedings of the Southern chemurgic conference, Lafayette, Louisiana, October 15-17, 1936; Gulf coast chemurgic conference and the Tung oil association of America, Pensacola, Florida, October 20, 21, 1936. 180pp., processed. Dearborn, Mich., Farm chemurgic council [1936] 281.9 S084

Cooperating with both conferences were the Chemical Foundation, Inc., and Farm Chemurgic Council.

Partial contents: Farm chemurgy brings new opportunities to the South, by Carl B. Fritsche, pp. 2-7; Utilization of farm wastes, by Henry G. Knight, pp. 8-14; Chemurgy in legislation, by Robert L. Mouton, pp. 15-16; Cotton in the social and economic life of the south, by Charles G. Henry, pp. 17-21; Opening new markets for cotton, by Charles K. Everett, pp. 22-26; Social and economic importance of domestic fats and oils, by J. S. Abbott, pp. 27-30; New uses and markets for cotton seed, by A. L. Ward, pp. 30-36; Desirability of establishing in the southern cotton belt a research institute, by A. B. Conner, pp. 36-44; The sugar industry as a vital factor in our national economic and social system, by J. Arthur Brock, pp. 44-49; Economic problems of the sugar cane industry, by C. D. Kemper, pp. 49-53; Chemurgy in relation to domestic cane sugar industry, by W. L. Owen, pp. 53-60; Utilization of bagasse in the manufacture of structural insulation, by Fergus A. Irvine, pp. 61-64; Use of bagasse in animal feed and the plant mulches, by Walter Godchaux, pp. 65-68; Progress in chemurgy, by H. E. Barnard, pp. 68-72; Achievements of chemurgy, by Wheeler McMillen, pp. 73-78; What chemurgy can do for the south, by Howard E. Coffin, pp. 78-83; Chemical industries in the south, by James A. Lee, pp. 83-89; Chemurgic crops in pictures, by Arthur W. Lawrence, pp. 89-91; American rice industry, by W. M. Reid, pp. 91-95; Wider uses for rice and its by-products, by H. E. Gardner, pp. 95-101; Possibilities of a greater production of naval stores in the south, by I. F. Eldredge, pp. 102-106; Starch and other products from sweetpotatoes, by H. S. Paine, pp. 107-112; Industrial utilization of soy beans, by R. L. Himes, pp. 113-115; The south as a future source of wood pulp (Digest of Lafayette and Pensacola addresses) by Charles H. Herty, pp. 116-120; Utilization of waste forest materials, by R. C. Palmer, pp. 127-131; The nation's interest in agriculture, by Millard Caldwell, pp. 132-135; Tung-oil production in America (Digest of Lafayette and Pensacola Addresses), by C. C. Concannon, pp. 135-141; Farm chemurgy - Agriculture's newest recruit, by Carl B. Fritsche, pp. 142-148; Chemurgic research applied to southern farms and forests, by H. E. Barnard, pp. 148-

155; Agricultural possibilities of the South, by T. J. Brooks, pp. 156-158; Markets for surplus production of naval stores, by C. F. Speh, pp. 159-163; Role of experiment stations in the development of the tung-oil industry, by Harold Mowry, pp. 164-167; Organization of state chemurgic councils, California and Utah, pp. 171-173; Economic integrity of the farm chemurgic program, by Paul F. Cadman, pp. 174-179.

Farm Tenancy

Claassen, Cornelius Jansen. Better tenant farming. 49pp. [Omaha, Farmers national company] 1937. 281.12 C51B Ed.5

On cover: Fifth edition.

An account of the farm management service of the Farmers National Company, Omaha.

Oklahoma farm land tenantry conference, Oklahoma City, 1936. Proceedings of Oklahoma farm land tenantry conference... Oklahoma City, October 22, 1936. 33pp., mimeogr. Oklahoma City, 1936. 282.9 Ok4

Conference called to consider the work of the State Planning Board on tenant farming in Oklahoma. - cf. leaf 6.

U. S. Special committee on farm tenancy. Farm tenancy; report of the President's committee. Prepared under the auspices of the National resources committee. 108pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., February 1937. 173.2 F22F

Bibliography, pp. 106-108.

Contents: Report of the Committee, pp. 3-27. This report, which contains the findings, recommendations, and official documents of the committee, was also issued in mimeographed form and as House Document 149 of the 75th Congress, first session.

Photographic Supplement, unnumbered pages between pp. 32 and 33.

Technical Supplement, pp. 33-86. Contents: Sec. 1, Farm Tenancy in the United States - extent, distribution, growth, factors in the growth of tenancy, landlords and their relationship to tenants, characteristics of tenant families; Sec. 2, Problems Associated with Tenancy in the United States - farm laborers, farm youth without opportunity, farmers stranded on submarginal land, farmers handicapped by holdings of uneconomic size, heavily indebted farm owners; Sec. 3, Some Tenure Programs of Other Nations - improvement of the tenant status in England, tenure reform in Scotland, land-purchase program of Ireland, land-purchase program of Denmark, small holdings in England, inherited freeholds in Germany, settlement programs in Germany, conditions accompanying the termination of forced labor in Egypt, recent land reforms in Mexico.

Statistical supplement, pp. 87-105. Contains tables giving the following information: Percent of farm tenancy in 1935 by states; number of farms and acreage owned and rented by part owners, by states, 1935; number of farms by tenure of operators in each state, 1900 to 1935; percentage of farm tenants, by states, 1880 to 1935; number of farm tenants, by states, 1880 to 1935; number and percentage of farms by color and tenure of operator in the

16 southern states; percentage distribution of farm operators by term of occupancy and by tenure of operator, 1935; improvements for which compensation is payable in England and Wales according to the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1923; percent of farms in each tenure group reporting telephones, electric lights, and water piped into house, 1930, by states; number of farms, farm acreage, and value of land and buildings for full owners and tenants, by divisions and states, 1935; Federal land-bank and land-bank commissioner loans.

Farming

U. S. Dept. of the interior. Office of education. Young men in farming. A study of young men to determine the qualifications, opportunities, and needs for training in farming, together with derived guidance, placement, and training objectives. 117pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. (U. S. Dept. of the interior. Office of education. Vocational education bulletin no. 188) 175 V85B no.188

U. S. Dept. of the Interior. Office of Education. Agricultural Series No. 49.

"The study described here is based on two principles: (1) That instruction of young men on farms should have, as its primary aim, establishment in farming on a satisfactory basis; and (2) that any instruction toward this aim should be based on a knowledge of the characteristics, opportunities in farming, and farming status of the young men. This is a more detailed study of young men in farming than has been made up to the present time. Teachers of agriculture will be interested not only in the curriculum objectives derived from the needs of the young men but also in the procedures used in making the study.

"The author of this bulletin, Edwin Ray Hoskins, assistant professor of rural education, Cornell University, has adapted it from a thesis, Certain Specific Objectives in Curriculum Making for Vocational Education in Agriculture for the Secondary School, presented by him to the faculty of the graduate school of Cornell University in partial fulfillment for the degree of doctor of philosophy."

Fodder. - Germany

Klauder, Gottlieb. Eiweissbedarf und pflanzliche eiweisserzeugung in den kleineren verwaltungsbezirken des Deutschen Reiches... Die bodenständige futterbedarfsdeckung der rinderhaltung in Sachsen-Thüringen, von F. W. Waldhäusl. 136pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1937. ([Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft, Berichte über Landwirtschaft. N.F. 129. Sonderheft)

A study of Germany's albumen production shows that it falls short of the requirements for livestock raising, and methods of increasing it are considered. In the second article a deficiency of fodder is noted in most of the fodder zones in Saxony and Thuringia. One of the aims of the Production Campaign is the adoption of measures to increase the yield of fodder, Tables and maps are given.

Münzinger, Adolf, and Hopfe, Victor. Rindviehhaltung und natürliche futtergrundlage in Süddeutschland auf grund der länderstatistik errechnet und dargestellt... Rindviehhaltung und natürliche futtergrundlage in Westdeutschland; eine nährstoffbilanz nach futterbauzonen auf statistischer grundlage, von Karl Sperber. 200pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1937. ([Germany]Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft. N.F. 125. Sonderheft)

Bibliography, pp. 199-200.

The basic natural fodder requirements for cattle raising and their distribution according to regions of South and Western Germany are studied. Tables and maps illustrate the text.

Gold

Busschau, W. J. The theory of gold supply with special reference to the problems of the Witwatersrand. 193pp. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1936. (Oxford studies in economics) 294 B96

"In this volume, Dr. Busschau has used a special knowledge of South African conditions in the investigation of some problems of investment as applied to gold-mining. Here matters of theory and principle have still a distinct practical interest, since departures from the gold standard are not yet so complete and final as to have lessened the importance of the question of the future supply of gold. It is with the conditions of the enterprise on which that supply depends that the first part of this book deals. The opening and preparation of a mine involve a complex problem of valuation, and the use of a speculative rate of discount; and, in his discussion of these factors, Dr. Busschau makes plain the mutual assistance which economics and accountancy may render to each other in determining the conditions of enterprise.

"But in the case of gold-mining, the general questions of valuation and of the margin of investment are in a high degree complicated by the influence of grade. The technical element reacts on the amount of profitable capitalization, the life, the grade, and the investment reciprocally affecting each other. But the theoretical concepts of marginal revenue and marginal cost may still be employed as the background of the solution.

"The problem of grade is the bridge between the general question of gold-mining enterprise and a matter that is special to South Africa - the influence of the system of taxation on the mining industry. Not only his South African readers, but all who are interested in the future output of gold as a monetary question not yet disposed of, will note Dr. Busschau's conclusion that income taxation in South Africa is so administered as to tend to cause a shift from gold-mining to other activities.

"This bears on the future monetary question, through the supposed relation between changes in the rate of gold output and the movements of general prices. Distinguished authorities claim to have shown a close pre-War correlation between them. But it seems open to question how this is to be read; whether the gold output had the initiative in causing the movements of prices, or whether merely a period of prosperity in industry in

general is likely to be associated with prosperity in gold-mining.

"For the general economist, as well as the specialist in South African questions, Dr. Busschau's study is one of at once method, material and results." - Foreword signed by D. H. MacGregor.

Government Statistics and Information Services

Committee on government statistics and information services. Government statistics; a report of the Committee on government statistics and information services, sponsored by the American statistical association and the Social science research council. April 1937. 174pp. [New York, 1937] (Social science research council. Bulletin 26) 281.29 Sol no.26

Selected list of publications and principal memoranda, pp. [161]-165.

"In June, 1933, on the basis of an understanding with the secretaries of the federal departments concerned, the American Statistical Association and the Social Science Research Council jointly organized a Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services.

"The Committee, which was active through the year 1933-34 and continued for a further period to follow up matters previously initiated by it, now presents the following report of its operation. This report refers primarily to the status of government statistics at the termination of the Committee's work on January 1, 1935. However, a number of references to more recent developments have been added during the preparation and editing of the report." - Prefatory Note.

Section I is devoted to general recommendations. Section II is a synopsis of activities arranged in comprehensive groups such as the Census, labor statistics, statistics of agriculture, forestry statistics, price statistics, etc. Section III is devoted to Organization and personnel.

Grain Crops - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Grain crops. A summary of figures of production and trade relating to wheat, wheat flour, barley, oats, maize & rice. 70pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1937. (Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch [I.E.C./C.10] May 1937 280.39 G794C no.10

"This review is one of a series designed to present, in convenient form, summaries of production and international trade for a group of allied commodities, with special reference to the part played by the countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations." - Preface

The commodities covered in this summary are wheat, wheat flour, barley, oats, maize and rice. There are two appendices: I, Customs duties and import restrictions; and II Harvest calendar.

Grain Marketing - Italy

Luraschi, Arnaldo. Sul disciplinamento del mercato nazionale dei frumenti. 169pp. [Milano, Stamperia e tipografia industriale, 1936?] (C.N.F.C. Federazione nazionale fascista dei panificatori piccoli pastai ed affini. Quaderni illustrativi dei problemi da discutersi davanti alla corporazione dei cereali. Quaderno primo) 281.176 L97.

Vol. 30 della Biblioteca federale tecnica e di propaganda.

Changes in Italian economic conditions such as improved production technic, the creation of consorzia for buying and selling, the intervention of the State in the field of prices and stocks of agricultural products, and recent legislation regulating the production of flour and of bread are shown to have made a change in marketing regulations essential. Such a change is discussed in connection with the marketing of grain and certain basic principles and methods of regulating grain marketing are suggested.

Hogs - Slaughter - Pre-war Germany

Darré, Richard Walther Oskar. Der schweinemord. 148pp. München, Zentralverlag der NSDAP, F. Eher nachf., 1937. 389 D25

In this book by the present Minister of Agriculture of Germany, attention is called to the very important part played by the food supply of a nation in time of war illustrated by the example of Germany during the World War, and the slaughter of hogs which took place in 1915 mainly to preserve the potato supply for human consumption. The author blames Jewish propaganda to a large degree for this extensive slaughter of hogs. Other causes which made possible the wholesale slaughter of hogs are listed, such as the pre-war dependence on imports of fodder for hogs, the lack of practical agricultural knowledge on the part of the authorities in charge of food supplies, incomplete statistical records which resulted in unnecessary slaughter of hogs and a consequent oversupply of potatoes that rotted, and poor organization of food supply. Among the results have been a dearth of pork and fat and an abnormal increase in prices.

International Institute of Agriculture - Publications

Marquis, John Clyde. Rapport de la commission concernant les publications présenté au nom de la commission. 5pp. [Rome, Imprimerie de la chambre des députés, 1937] Pam. coll. International Institute of Agriculture.

At head of title: Institut international d'agriculture. Comité permanent. Session de mars 1937, no. 16 de l'ordre du jour.

This is a preliminary report summarizing the recommendations made by the Commission appointed to study the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture with a view to the improvement of their subject matter and their form. Two kinds of suggestions are made, those dealing with improvements that can be readily adopted and that do not affect the policy of the Institute, and those that do affect the policy and administration of the Institute. Certain fundamental principles have been kept in mind, namely, that the printed publications are the chief means

of bringing the work of the Institute to the attention of governments and the public, and that the Institute is an official international organization which does not enter into competition with private publications and whose duty it is to maintain its publications on a level equal to that of the best issued by any of its member states. The suggestions include more prompt appearance of the periodical bulletins, of the Year Book of Agricultural Legislation, and of the Statistical Year Book, the careful typing of manuscripts before they are sent to the printer, control of the material to be printed, improved service of distribution of the publications, and the adoption of a better program of selling the publications to libraries and the other interested institutions. It is recommended that the quarterly bulletin on Government measures affecting prices be issued regularly at the end of each quarter in 1937. It is also recommended that an attempt be made to induce governments to supply information as rapidly as possible and that, a clear definition be given by the Permanent Committee of the meaning of an "international" question or a study of "international" interest.

International Monetary Issues

Whittlesey, Charles Raymond. International monetary issues. 252pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1937. 284 W613

"The one condition that makes arbitrary restrictions on trade superfluous and irrelevant is the adjustment of internal prices to world prices. The attempt to maintain an artificially high exchange value for its currency compels a country to interfere in the market and, where it is impossible to force exports, to restrict imports. Maintenance of the exchange rate in a position of disequilibrium is the root of the ensuing trade difficulties and it provides the setting and the apparent justification for the restrictions. If left to themselves, the market forces would, however, bring the exchange quotation down from its artificial level to the equilibrium point...

"In point of fact, the monetary standard is a minor factor in determining the possibility of international trade. Prices under any monetary standard can be adjusted to world levels, or under any monetary standard they can be prevented from adjusting themselves to world levels. A glance over the events of 1931-1936 shows that there were countries on gold and countries on paper which introduced measures that had a severely restraining influence upon international trade. And there were countries in both camps which failed to do so, or which even reduced restrictions on trade. In other words, neither system can guarantee foreign trade and neither will of itself prevent it. The determining factor in either case is the willingness to allow the goods to move to as well as from a country. The greatest barrier to international economic relations is not currencies or tariffs but that attitude of mind which leads countries to attempt to relieve a 'deficit of foreign exchange by restricting imports, ... so improving the balance of trade.'

"The argument that active international commercial and financial relations are incompatible with independent monetary policies is almost

wholly false. It is controverted both by theory and by experience. The years from 1846 to 1880 offer striking evidence of this fact. This was probably the era of greatest freedom of trade in history and it was also a period of very active foreign lending. Yet an international monetary standard began to emerge only toward the end of this period. This era of economic internationalism was ushered out as the international gold standard was ushered in!...

"If a better monetary system is to be devised, it must provide greater adjustability between countries than the gold standard has afforded. It is encouraging to note that a considerable start in this direction has already been made."- Extracts from concluding paragraphs.

Japan

Yano, Tsuneta, and Shirasaki, Kyoichi. Nippon; a charted survey of Japan, 1936. Translated by Z. Tamotsu Iwadô. 487pp. Tokyo, Kokusei-sha [1936] 280.183 Y1 1936

"An English version of the fifth edition which was brought out in November 1935." - Preface.

Contains many chapters of agricultural interest such as those on Agriculture; Rice; Wheat and Barley; Silk; Cotton; Wool; Sugar; Alcoholic Liquors and Tobacco; Tea, Coffee and Cocoa; Fertilizers; Livestock; Forestry; Rubber; Oils and Fats; Prices and Wages. Also contains a supplement on the agricultural and industrial resources of Manchuria.

Land - Germany

Saure, Wilhelm. Das reichserbhofgesetz; ein leitfaden zum reichserbhofrecht nebst dem wortlaut des reichserbhofgesetzes vom 29.9. 1933 und der durchführungsverordnungen vom 19.10. 1933 und 19.12. 1933, mit einem geleitwort von reichsminister und reichsbauernführer R. Walther Darre, 4 [!] auf1. 127pp. Berlin, Neudeutsche verlags- und treuhandges. m.b.h., 1934. 282 Sa8 Ed.3

On cover: 3. erweiterte auflage.

Nachtrag zur 3. auflage mit dem wortlauf der dritten durchführungsverordnung vom 27.4. 1934. xvi pp. [Berlin, 1934]

This is a discussion of the German land inheritance law of September 29, 1933 and of some of the problems to which its enforcement gives rise.

Land Utilization

Conference on utilization of submarginal farm lands, Syracuse, N. Y., 1936.

Conference on utilization of submarginal farm lands, held... State college of forestry, Syracuse, N. Y., February 19, 1936. 11pp., mimeogr. [Albany, N. Y., 1936] 280.7 N488

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Headwaters: control and use; a summary of fundamental principles and their application in the conservation and utilization of waters and soils throughout headwater areas. Papers presented at the Upstream engineering conference held in Washington, D. C. September 22 and 23, 1936. Published by Soil conservation service and Forest service of the United States Department of agriculture with the cooperation of

Rural electrification administration. 261pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., April 1937. 1 Ag84H

Bibliographies and technical journals for professional readers, p. 258.

Selected bibliography for non-professional readers, pp. 259-261.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 60 cents.

Partial contents: Giving areal significance to hydrologic research on small areas, by Merrill Bernard; Influence of vegetation on land-water relationships, by Isaiah Bowman; Management and use of forest and range lands, by Earle H. Clapp; Management and use of agricultural lands, including farm woods and pastures, by H. H. Bennett; Control and use of small streams, by George D. Clyde; Building toward a permanent agriculture, by Jacob G. Lipman; The human value in upstream engineering, by Charles Harris Whitaker.

Manchuria - Economic Conditions

Manchuria. Dept. of foreign affairs. General survey of conditions in Manchoukuo, with special emphasis on economic developments, prepared by the Department of foreign affairs, Manchoukuo government. 59pp. Hsinking, 1936. 280.184 M312 1936

At head of title: Second revision.

Contains chapters on Agriculture; Forestry; Stock-farming; Foreign Trade.

Marketing Research

American marketing society. The technique of marketing research, prepared by the Committee on marketing research technique of the American marketing society, Ferdinand C. Wheeler, chairman... 1st ed. 432pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1937. 280.3 Am39

"Because of the merger, on January 1, 1937, of the National Association of Marketing Teachers and the American Marketing Society, this work, while prepared by a committee of the society, is being published under the official sponsorship of the combined groups and in the name of the new organization: The American Marketing Association."

Bibliography, pp. 403-422.

"This book... represents the fulfillment of a responsibility undertaken by the American Marketing Society's Committee on Marketing Research Technique. It is the result of work seriously begun by that committee in January, 1932, and carried forward to this culmination in spite of frequent unavoidable interruptions and many inherent obstacles.

"The first achievement of this committee took the form of a series of charts illustrating the various stages of marketing research procedure and these were published as a partial report of the committee in the April, 1934, issue of the American Marketing Journal. With some minor alterations these are the functional charts which are shown in their appropriate stages throughout the finished work.

"The development of these charts into a practical textbook on marketing research procedure was part of the committee's original plan...

"The Directors of the American Marketing Society recognize this work

as a distinctive contribution to the science of marketing. It outlines the procedure of modern marketing research practice thoroughly and with a fine simplicity." - Foreword signed by Frank R. Coutant, President, American Marketing Society.

Marketing South African Grapes in England

Dreyer, D. J. The effect of handling practices at Southampton and Nine Elms on the keeping quality of South African grapes with a description of the discharge, handling and delivery of South African fruit from Southampton to Covent Garden. 46pp. Pretoria, Government printer, 1936. (Union of South Africa. Department of agriculture and forestry. Bulletin no. 161) 24 So84P no.161.

"Plant Industry Series no. 10."

"During the 1934-35 deciduous fruit export season several consignments of grapes were shipped from South Africa and discharged, handled, and transported to London from Southampton in various ways. The object of these tests was to determine the effect, if any, of the usual methods of handling and transport on the keeping quality of the fruit."

Milk - Cost of Marketing - Boston

Massachusetts. Milk control board. Summary report on cost of distributing milk in the Boston market, prepared for the Massachusetts milk control board. 204pp. Boston and New York, C. F. Rittenhouse & company [1936] 280.344 M383

"This survey was started in May, 1935, following instructions received from the Massachusetts Milk Control Board.

"For some years the basis for fixing prices for milk and cream has been the subject of almost continuous controversy, in no small part because of insufficient knowledge of operating costs. The survey was, therefore, instituted for the purpose of ascertaining those facts with respect to costs of operation, which have a bearing on the unit costs and which must be taken into account in a price policy. It was hoped that a careful study of such facts would settle some disputed points and contribute much to a more general and correct understanding of the problem as a whole.

"The survey has brought to light the essential facts which have a direct bearing upon unit costs, and, furthermore, revealed their major and minor relationships. As might well be surmised, a study of the various companies disclosed differences in efficiency of management and marked differences in operating methods. As a matter of fact, it was understood that this might well be the case and this was no doubt a major reason for having such a survey made. In the report, therefore, we have undertaken to present the facts found, to state the basis for them, and the reasons for variations. We are disposed to state that a studied consideration of these facts cannot be expected to result in but one, and only one, interpretation for the purposes of establishing business practices and policies; but a more uniform point of view may be established as to matters of fact,

and a better understanding arrived at with regard to their interpretation.

"At the time of beginning the investigation, within certain limitations, the scope and extent of the work was defined as clearly as possible; but as the work proceeded and the many problems involved were more thoroughly understood, revisions in the original plan were necessary, with the result that less importance has been placed on certain matters and more on others than was at first anticipated...

"The main sections of the report which follow are: A. General Statement of Results; B. Summary Report on Milk Dealer Survey; C. Summary Report on Retail Food Stores Survey; D. Unit Cost and Small Enterprises.

"Sections B, C, and D deal exclusively with the methods of conducting the study and with such further details as are not set forth in Section A. The first section begins with a statement of the purpose and scope of the survey and proceeds to an analysis of the market, as we now understand it to be, together with a brief outline of the revisions which were made in the original program and the reasons for such revisions. It is most advisable to review this part of the report before studying the summary of results." - Introduction

Milk Production - Norway

Breirem, Knut. Melkeproduksjonens lønnsomhet; viktige fôringsspørsmål. 96pp. Oslo, Grøndahl & søns forlag, 1929. (Grøndahl & søns Landbrukskrifter nr. 7) 281.344 B74

Bibliography, pp. 93-96.

A study of the profitableness of milk production in Norway in its various ramifications.

Milk - State Control Laws

Culver, Mrs. Dorothy (Campbell) An analysis of state milk control laws. 25pp., mimeogr. [Berkeley, Calif., University of California] Jan. 4, 1937. (California. University. Bureau of public administration. 1937 legislative problems, no. 1) 280 C1222 1937 no. 1

At head of title: Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley.

"Milk production and marketing have become a subject of legislation due to the economic conditions of the country in general and of the farmer in particular. Between 1933-1936, 21 states enacted emergency measures which authorized the establishment of control boards for the milk industry. The purpose of most of these laws has been to insure a stable supply of milk at prices fair to consumer and producer. Setting of prices, specifying qualifications for licensees, and fixing of license fees are among the powers allocated to the milk control boards. The rights or contracts of cooperative corporations or associations engaged in marketing of milk, organized under the various state laws, are not abridged or revoked by any of these emergency acts.

"Constitutionality of milk control laws has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States and the highest courts of several states." - Introductory paragraphs.

Nationalizing of Business

Tarbell, Ida Minerva. The nationalizing of business, 1878-1898. 313pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1936. (A history of American life. v. 9) 277.12 T17

Critical essay on authorities, pp. 278-293.

Chapter VIII is entitled "The Farmers Organize."

Arthur M. Schlesinger and Dixon Ryan Fox, Editors of A History of American Life of which this is volume IX, write in part as follows in their signed foreword:

"Probably no years have witnessed such vast strides in American business and finance as those covered by this volume...

"It may fairly be said that no other book on the subject offers so clear a picture of the sweep of American economic development... as Miss Tarbell's...

"She approaches the economic scene of the eighties and nineties with a maturity of judgment and breadth of vision which betray the spirit of the interpreter rather than that of the advocate...

"Nor do the confusion and strife of the era blind her to the deeper trends... Miss Tarbell amply shows how the traditional American economy was wrenched into new and multifarious shapes, but underlying them all she perceives a unifying pattern: a tendency in every department of economic endeavor to organize on a nationwide basis... With the nationalizing of business the problem of government regulation became a national problem and caused Congress to embark on its first experiments in curbing corporate enterprise. The building of a continent-wide economy thus serves as the author's central theme, as the title of the book indicates...

"The consolidating process in business met with many resistances, notably on the part of the wage-earners and the farmers. Their efforts to safeguard their interests in an age of violent transition constitute an important part of the author's narrative and provide the volume with some of its most dramatic moments...

"Not the least value of the book is the mirror it holds up to the troubled present. No reader can fail to feel the contemporaneity of many of the problems with which this earlier generation struggled. The maldistribution of wealth, the paradox of poverty amidst plenty, the fluctuations of the business cycle, the tug of war between capital and labor, the unequal position of the farmer in the national economy, the danger to a democratic society of vast economic power vested in irresponsible hands - such were the deeper issues that vexed the eighties and nineties. In their efforts at solution, in their failures as well as their successes, wise men of our own day may find signposts for the future."

Nutrition

U. S. Interdepartmental committee to coordinate health and welfare activities. Food and nutrition work in the federal agencies. Description of activities of federal agencies in the field of food and nutrition. 52pp., mimeogr [Washington, D. C.] Mar. 31, 1937. 173 In89

E. L. Bishop, M. D. Executive Secretary.

May be obtained from Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Nutrition and the Cooperative Movement

International labour office, Geneva. The co-operative movement and better nutrition; standard definition of foodstuffs, education of producers and consumers. 66pp. Geneva, 1937. (International labour office. Studies and reports. Series B (Social and economic conditions) no. 24) 280.2 In84C

"Enquiry... by the International Committee for Inter-Co-Operative Relations." pp.6-7.

"The enquiry on nutrition problems jointly undertaken by the Health and Economic Organisations of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Agriculture, the International Committee for Inter-Co-operative Relations, and other bodies qualified to collaborate in dealing with the matter, has involved a wide network of consultation and research. These have extended to facts and their causes, the manifold economic and social aspects of the question, and the various aspects also of a co-ordinated nutrition policy aimed at immediate or less immediate results.

"Among the forms of action possible to-day, at the present stage of information and comprehension and with the existing machinery, mention must undoubtedly be made of the efforts to educate consumers in the economics and hygienics of nutrition, and to secure the genuine character and constant quality of goods offered to the public in general and the poorer strata of society in particular...

"The enquiry was carried out in two stages. In the first, a provisional questionnaire, after having been submitted to the officers of the Committee for their approval, was communicated to a small number of co-operative organisations in each of the two groups. In this way preliminary material of a very useful character was collected; and the method also had the advantage of putting the draft questionnaire through a test such as would reveal its faults in advance. In the course of its session of March 1936, the Committee adopted this questionnaire with certain alterations of detail, and opened the second stage of the enquiry which was now extended to a larger number of co-operative organisations. In the relatively short period available it was not possible to notify all the organisations capable of furnishing information, nor did the object of the enquiry demand such a course. Still less was it possible to be certain of obtaining replies from all the organisations consulted. But on the whole the Committee had reason for congratulation on the reception given, even in certain distant countries, to its request for information." - Introduction.

A list of the organizations and individuals that answered the questionnaire is included in the introduction.

Peanut Farming - South Africa

Tomlinson, Frederick Rothmann. The business side of peanut farming. 21pp. Pretoria, Government printer, 1937. (Union of South Africa. Department of agriculture and forestry. Bulletin no. 177) 24 So84P no.177
Economic series no. 24.

Reprinted from Farming in South Africa, September, October, and November, 1936.

Main contents: I. Farming organization and financial results;
II. Factors affecting financial success; III. Costs and profits in the production of peanuts, maize and tobacco.

Population

International congress for the science of population. 3d, Berlin, 1935.

Bevölkerungsfragen; bericht des Internationalen kongresses für bevölkerungswissenschaft, Berlin, 26. august - 1. september 1935. Hrsg. im auftrage des präsidenden und des arbeitsausschusses von dr. Hans Harmsen und dr. Franz Lohse. 972pp. München, J. F. Lehmanns verlag, 1936. 280.9 In84 3d

Communications in German, English, French, Italian, and Spanish with abstracts in other languages.

Partial contents: Population tendencies in Great Britain, by Sir Charles Frederick Close, pp. 93-97. ("The following is an attempt to describe briefly the present major tendencies of the population of Great Britain, with regard to general statistics, the approach of a maximum population, the age structure, migration, differential fertility, the peopling of the country-side, the effect of present conditions on the race, mechanization, and planning for the future."); Rural-urban migration in the United States and the national welfare, by O. E. Baker, pp. 176-191 ("what", the author asks, "does the 500,000 increase in number of farms and the 10,000,000 unemployed in the cities, perhaps 5,000,000 of whom are becoming unemployable, mean for rural youth? What does the none-too-bright prospect for any great decentralization of industry, but in all likelihood continued development of the commuter movement and increase of part-time farms mean? What does the almost stationary population in the cities, with continued increase of farm population, particularly in regions of hilly surface or poor soils, and a migration from the farms perhaps only half as large as in the years before the depression, mean? These trends probably, mean, first, an almost stationery and later decreasing commercial demand and increasing noncommercial consumption of farm products. They mean, secondly, a continued increase, probably, in number of farms and decrease in average acreage per farm and in agricultural production per worker. They mean, thirdly, a lower standard of living for many farmers, unless these farmers themselves produce more of the things they have been accustomed to buy, or unless a planned national program of agricultural production is widely accepted." As a weapon against the threatened danger of a decline of the population of the United States the author suggests the establishment of hereditary farms similar to those which are being encouraged in Germany. "There will not be, I fear, much better utilization of farm land in the United States until more farmers pass the farms on to their sons, and these sons continue to operate the farms, expecting in turn to pass them on to their sons."); Landbevölkerung und Verstädterung in Japan (Tatsachen und Ursachen), Johannes Kraus, pp. 192-199. (Increased migration to the cities is noted since the 90's. This is threatening the old family system the mainstay of which is the peasant population.); Population maps, by H. S. L. Winterbotham, pp. 404-408. (Various methods of making population maps are described, including those of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain.) - Annie M. Hannay.

Population - Egypt

Cleland, William Wendell. The population problem in Egypt; a study of population trends and conditions in modern Egypt. 134pp. [Lancaster, Pa., Science press printing company] 1936. 280.192 C58

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia University, 1936.

Vita.

Bibliography, pp. 129-130.

This "study is aimed at an appraisal of some of the conditions which have been developing of late years, and which seem to involve very serious threats to the future well-being of the people. The population of Egypt has increased very rapidly during the past half century. From 1897 to 1927 the increase was 47 percent. At the same time the cultivated area was enlarged only 8 percent; although, due to improved irrigation, the crops harvested were 28 percent greater. In consequence, the population's density per acre rose from 1.9 in 1897 to 2.6 in 1927, that is, 37 percent. It is obvious, therefore, that the growth in agricultural products has not kept pace with the growth in population. As agriculture is the chief occupation, employing 80 percent of the occupied males, and the products of the land are the chief source of wealth, it is inevitable under present conditions that this constant running ahead of the density beyond the productivity of the soil must result in a steady decline of the already low standard of living. And not only is the material wealth per capita greatly reduced, but the very means used to add to that wealth, the irrigation works, have resulted in an unexpected by-product, viz., the general spread of the diseases of bilharzia and ancylostoma which, together with trachoma and pellagra, affect some 95 percent of the population and lower greatly the vitality of the peasants. The increase in the quantity of the people has over-compensated for itself by the decrease in the quality of their life. This is the center of Egypt's population problem for which no solution has yet been found. It is the aim of this book to call attention to it and to analyze some of the factors involved."-
Introduction.

Public Finance

Buehler, Alfred Grether. Public finance. First edition, second impression. 632pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1936.

284 B86

Selected references at end of each chapter.

Harold W. Guest reviewed this volume in the National Municipal Review, v. 26, no. 2, Feb. 1937, p. 106. From this review the extracts below have been taken:

"Professor Buehler has given special emphasis to American conditions and problems. Fiscal matters in other countries, however, are not left unconsidered. As would be expected, England, France, and Germany are most frequently mentioned, but Russia, Canada, Italy, and others are also referred to from time to time. This adds much to the interest of the book and enhances its value for general reference purposes.

"The space is well divided among the federal, state, and local government finances. A little more than one-fourth of the book is given over to general considerations. Of the rest, the remaining space is divided fairly evenly among the three types. State expenditures are discussed in a separate chapter and local expenditures are also. There is a chapter on state and local enterprises, a chapter on state income taxes, and one on state and local borrowing. Property taxes, inheritance taxes, commodity taxes, special types of business taxes, and administrative revenues are discussed with special reference to their place in state and local revenue systems.

"This book gives more than a fair conception of the problems arising from the multipartite character of our system of governmental organization. Subsidies and grants, tax rate and debt limitation provisions, central administrative control of local expenditures and accounts, the independent audit, problems of conflicting taxation, central collection and reallocation - all these topics and many others are given consideration. If Professor Buehler has not always given as full a discussion of these topics as the reader might desire, he has provided suggestions for additional reading at the end of each chapter.

"Although the book does not depart from the beaten path very far, it is a welcome addition to the list of general works in public finance. It is up-to-date in matters of factual data. The more recent monographs, articles, and special reports have been utilized to good advantage. In view of Professor Buehler's previous studies of the general sales taxes, it is disappointing not to find a fuller discussion of that subject. He finds nine pages sufficient to dispose of it in this case. One is inclined to wonder if this does not minimize its importance in the present scheme of things.

Radio and the Markets

Wilson, Charles Morrow. Money at the crossroads; an intimate study of radio's influence upon a great market of 60,000,000 people. 21pp. New York, National broadcasting company, 1937. 238.2 W69

The author visited farm families in 25 states. He interviewed rural merchants and county agents and drew his conclusions from these interviews.

Sheep - Canada

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Division of farm management. Agricultural economics branch. An economic analysis of the sheep ranching industry in western Canada [by] Lawrence E. Kindt. 76pp. Ottawa [Printed by J. O. Patenaude, I.S.O. Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1937] (Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Farmers' bulletin no. 25) 7 Cl6F no.25
Canada. Dept. of Agriculture. Publication 551.

"This publication deals with an economic analysis of the sheep ranching industry in Western Canada. The methods and problems of management and systems of organization on sheep ranches in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia are discussed. Climate, historical development, and

other data related to the subject have been incorporated in this report, together with the detailed study of three years' business on 100 sheep ranches in Western Canada. The general approach used by the author in the analysis and presentation of survey information has been to indicate the conditions out of which arise the major problems of the industry, and then in turn, to discuss these problems and where possible, to suggest remedies." - Foreword.

Social Institutions

Ballard, Lloyd Vernor. Social institutions. 514pp. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century company, inc. [1936] (The Century social science series) 280 B21

Selected references at end of each chapter.

The author states in his preface that:

"In the following pages an attempt is made to deal realistically, yet constructively, with certain fundamental American social institutions, to lay bare the presumptions upon which they are founded, to reexamine their functions in the light of recent social change and to evaluate their adequacy to the present social order."

State Government

Bromage, Arthur Watson. State government and administration in the United States. 678pp. New York, London, Harper & brothers, 1936. 280.12 B78S

Reading suggestions at end of each chapter.

The author writes in the preface:

"Recent years have engendered new federal-state relationships and new trends in state administration. It has been my purpose in this book to present the old and the new aspects of federal-state relations; the governmental structure of the states; the administrative problems of the states; and the position and functions of local governments in the state. An attempt has been made throughout to present briefly past developments, to describe objectively present systems and functions, and to analyze, in so far as possible, the forces responsible for change. The book is designed primarily for introductory courses in American Government in colleges and universities. Wherever American Government is taught as a full-year course, the national government being surveyed during the first semester, this book is intended to cover the work of the second semester - namely, state and local government and administration."

Chapter XX is devoted to local rural government.

Campbell, O. W. State fiscal organization. 28pp., mimeogr. [Berkeley, University of California] February 12, 1937. (California University. Bureau of business administration. 1937 legislative problems, no. 6) 280 C1222 1937 no.6

Bibliography, pp. 27-28.

At head of title: Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley.

Connecticut. Commission on the reorganization of the state departments.

Report of the Connecticut Commission concerning the reorganization of the state departments as provided by Special act no. 242 of 1935 and Special act no. 3 of the 1936 special session of the General assembly and submitted to the Governor of Connecticut, January 25, 1937. 580pp. Hartford, The State, 1937. 280.013 C76

Oregon. Interim commission on governmental and administrative reorganization. Memorandum on the trend of population and expenditures of state operated and state aided welfare institutions in Oregon, 1912-1936, prepared for the Interim commission on governmental and administrative reorganization and the State planning board with the cooperation of the Works progress administration, official project no.65-94-823. 10pp., mimeogr. [Salem?] 1936. 280.7 Or339

Statistics - Netherlands

Netherlands. Centraal bureau voor de statistiek. Marktanalytisch handboek voor Nederland. 695pp. Den Haag, N. V. drukkerij Albani, 1937. 280.32 N36

Table of contents and table headings in Dutch and English.

Have supplement 16pp. entitled: Alfabetisch Register van de Nederlandsche Gemeenten met Paginaverwijzing.

This volume contains statistical tables of population, income and expenditure of the population, centres of distribution of industrial and agricultural products, area under cultivation for various crops 1925/34 and 1935, numbers of livestock in 1936, markets held and the products for sale.

Taxation

Burr, M. Vashti. Real estate - assessment and method of taxation. 23pp. [Harrisburg, Pa., 1936] 284.5 B94

"Assembles the laws and leading cases to January 1st, 1936, relating to real estate assessments. [in Pennsylvania] Compiled for the Commonwealth tax service bureau as a handbook for all local governments." - Foreword.

Chernin, Milton. Gross income (gross receipts) taxation, 1937. 22pp., mimeogr. [Berkeley, Calif., University of California] Mar. 31, 1937. (California. University. Bureau of public administration. 1937 legislative problems, no. 10) 280 C1222 1937 no. 10

Bibliography, pp. 21-22.

At head of title: Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley.

The different types of sales tax in the various states are discussed and the advantages and disadvantages of a gross income tax for California are stated.

Colorado. University. Extension division. Bureau of business and government research. The effect of tax limitation upon state and local governments in Colorado, by Don C. Sowers, director, Bureau of business and government research, University of Colorado. 73pp. Boulder, Colo., 1936. 284.5 C715

After presenting arguments against tax limitation and reviewing the effect of tax limitation in certain states, the author states that

"It is apparent from this study that overall tax limitation is unsound in principle and that its net results are destructive rather than constructive, in character."

Ten reasons for this conclusion are given and he adds:

"All of the objectives sought by proponents of property tax limitation have been achieved in most of the progressive American states without resorting to tax limitation and its attendant disastrous effects upon local governments, particularly upon municipalities."

Methods suggested for obtaining these objectives include "the adoption of effective budget procedure and sound bonding policies", the establishment of "more effective control over the issuance of public indebtedness" and "the substitution of taxes on other sources of income."

Hazelett, Clarence William. Incentive taxation; a key to security. 195pp. New York, E. P. Dutton & co., inc., 1936. 284.5 H33

The author writes in his introduction as follows:

"The method which will be suggested for immediate attack upon the problem of insecurity is what will be described as 'Incentive Taxation.' By this term we suggest the use of the national power to tax incomes in an equitable manner which will provide an incentive for the maximum use of facilities for production by fixing progressively lower unit rates of taxation upon production in excess of a reasonable standard of efficient use and increasingly higher rates of taxation upon a production falling below that standard. The power of the federal government to establish income taxes upon such a basis is beyond serious question, and the advantage resulting to the government by the adoption of such a method would lie in the fact that it would in any case increase the returns to the government, as we shall later show. Such a method would be at once national, putting the emphasis upon increased production as the supremely desirable objective in our national economic system. Inasmuch as the federal income tax cannot reach entirely non-productive property, the stimulation of production by heavier tax burdens on non-productive property cannot be completely effected through federal taxation; it must be supplemented by state taxation to the same end. And it seems reasonable to hope that good results obtained from the use of the federal power of taxation to stimulate production will be followed by the use of the taxing power of the states to give full effect to the policy.

"We believe that the true wealth of any nation consists in the available supply of desirable goods and services; that the matter of first importance is the amplitude of this supply; that the government is justified in using its taxing power to encourage increased production and supply of desirable things and discourage withholding from the people the fruits of production and the stoppage, by anybody or class, of the machinery of production."

The Farmer's Problem is the title of one chapter, pp. 51-57. It con-

cludes with the statement that "incentive taxation requires a continued high rate of production of industry and will therefore increase and stabilize farm income."

Reviewed by D. C. Cline in Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. v. 190, pp. 267-268, March 1937.

Reviewed by Jens P. Jensen in American Econ. Rev. v. 27, no. 1, p. 198, Mar. 1937.

Kansas. Legislative council. Research dept. Potential sources of additional revenue from taxation; estimates of increased revenue from 20 potential sources, based upon the experience of other states as applied to available Kansas data, submitted to the 1937 Legislature by direction of Council Committee on taxation... Research department, Kansas Legislative council. 45pp. Topeka, Printed by Kansas state printing plant, W. C. Austin, state printer, 1937. (Publication no. 54) 284.5 K132P

On cover: Research Report. Publication no. 54.

Princeton university. True considerations and assessed values; a manual of instructions for the collection and analysis of the true considerations paid for real property and their comparisons with assessed values in New Jersey [by] Harley L. Lutz, professor of public finance and research associate, Princeton local government survey. 49pp., mimeogr. Princeton, 1936. 284.5 P93

Textiles

International labour office, Geneva. The world textile industry; economic and social problems. Report to the Tripartite technical conference, Washington, April 1937. v. 2, pt. 1. Statistics of production, consumption and trade. 126pp. Geneva [Printed by Kundig] 1937. 304 In82 v. 2, pt. 1.

This volume presents "statistical and other data on production, consumption and trade for the textile industry in its principal branches during the ten years 1925/26 to 1935/36... The amount of material, however, is so abundant that it was necessary to set certain limitations to the data to be presented. Thus, they are limited in most cases to the ten-year period 1925/26-1935/36, as the discussion in Volume I is confined primarily to this period. They are also limited to such statistics as lend themselves to international comparisons, and also to those branches of the textile industry for which convenient national data or international summaries were available. Differences in units of measurement, units of time (calendar year and fiscal year, for example) and in currencies also affect comparisons, but it has not proved practicable to convert the data to common bases.

"Although the data on production, consumption and trade are more complete than those for wages, hours and other conditions of employment, given in Part II to V of this volume, they are by no means perfect. Apart from technical imperfections and differences in methods of compilation, there are many gaps in the statistics. This is particularly true as regards questions of costs of production, productivity of the workers, efficiency of machinery, and similar problems." - Introductory note

U. S. S. R.

Kazanskii, V. A. Kormovye sevooboroty zhivotnovodcheskikh sovkhov. 157pp. Moskva, Gosudarstvennoe izdatel' stvo kol'khoznoi i sovkhovnoi literatury "Sel'khozgiz", 1936. 281.179 K18

Rotation of forage crops on state cattle-breeding farms.

At head of title: Vsesoiuznyi nauchnoissledovatel'skii sovkhovnyi institut. V. A. Kazanskii i I. I. Karasev.

Soveshchanie peredovikov urozhainosti po zernu, traktoristov i mashinistov molotilok s rukovoditeliami partii i pravitel'stva. Moscow, 1935. Soveshchanie peredovikov urozhainosti po zernu, traktoristov i mashinistov molotilok s rukovoditeliami partii i pravitel'stva. Stenograficheskii otchet. 350pp. [Moscow?] Partizdat TSK VKP (b), 1936. 283.9 S084

Conference of the advanced workers of the grain industry and drivers of tractors and threshing machines with the leaders of the Communist party and the government.

Villages

Kiel. Universität. Geographisches institut. Die heidedörfer Moide und Suroide; gemeinschaftsarbeit des Geographischen instituts der Universität Kiel in der Lüneburger heide. 57pp. Kiel, 1935. (Schriften des Geographischen Instituts der Universität Kiel... bd. 5, hft. 2) 280.175 K54

This is a study of the physical, economic and sociological conditions in two small villages on the Lüneburg Heath made by a group of teachers and students of the Geographical Institute of Kiel University in the summer of 1934.

Wealth of Nations

Graham, Malcolm K. The synthetic wealth of nations. An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations by Adam Smith, LL.D., as condensed and extended by Malcolm K. Graham. 319pp. Nashville, Tenn., The Parthenon press [1937] 280 G76

"Each time I read Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, I am agreeably surprised to find it so interesting and instructive. No doubt he drew upon the recorded experience of the ages but that does not lessen his achievement...

"Much has happened since he wrote; indeed the world has made more material progress since, than it had made during all preceding time. Doubtless much of this progress is due to him; yet because of this progress and of this lapse of time, his Wealth of Nations cannot be up to date. And for my own use, it is too prolix. Accordingly, I have re-written it, leaving out the non-essentials and adding what seems desirable.

"I have used of his whatever has appealed to me as regards arrangement, language, and thought. When I have reached conclusions other than his, I have tried to indicate wherein I have differed...

"He begins with the principle that the annual labor of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries and conveniences of life. This annual labor, of course, is but the combined total of the daily labor of all men.

"Thus, not money is the fund, or credit, or land, or nature's raw products; but labor is the fund... The result of this labor obviously depends upon the skill, dexterity and judgment with which it is applied and upon how many hands may be working and how many idle. Rather surprisingly, yet truly, he finds that the soil, climate and the extent of a nation's territory, are of less importance than the human element...

"He unfolds this evolution of skill, dexterity and judgment through the division of labor and the distribution of the produce among the different ranks of people, into the first book of his work.

"But, given the skill, dexterity and judgment of individual laborers, then the number of laborers must count; and the total relative produce of nations must depend upon the number of these who work conscientiously as compared with the number who are idle. In time, they produce more than their current needs require; and these savings grow into capital stock, upon the accumulation of which, and the manner of its employment and the disposition of the profits from its use, finally depends the general welfare. The second book is devoted to this.

"The third book shows how men have followed different paths leading to this end, all individually seeking their own selfish advancement and good and thus insensibly seeking the good of the whole. Thus it has come about that some have followed the arts, manufactures, and commerce, these being peculiar to the towns, while others have gone in for agriculture, which is peculiar, of course, to the country. And, since the time of Rome, the town people have been better organized and have influenced the government to favor industry above agriculture. Thus agriculture has always been, even until now, the step-child of the state.

"Since the good of the individual depends upon the proper solution of his individual problems and thus, collectively, the good of the state, naturally, the proper procedure on the part of the state to encourage the growth of the income and of the wealth of individuals, has grown into divergent schools of thought. These are analyzed and explained in book four.

"And, finally, the income of the state as such is considered both as to how it is raised by taxation upon the several classes and how expended, together with the universal practise of postponing some of the tax levies to the future by borrowing; and the effect of this public debt upon the real wealth of the country. This constitutes the concluding book five." - Author's Preface

Works Progress Administration

Cronin, Francis D., and Beers, Howard W. Areas of intense drought distress, 1930-1936, prepared... under the supervision of T. J. Woofter, jr. and Carl C. Taylor. 54pp., processed. Washington, January 1937. (U. S. Works progress administration. Division of social research. Research bulletin, series V, no. 1) 173.2 W89Ref no.1

Florida. Works progress administration. Status of work project no. 1133, state no.S-414: State and local governmental survey. September 30, 1936. 22pp., mimeogr. [Tallahassee? 1936] 280.7 F662

"Survey, sponsored by the Florida State Planning Board, financed by the Florida Works Progress Administration and the state of Florida." - leaf 2.

"Second of a series of reports on the... survey. The supply of the first report has been exhausted... For this reason... it is thought desirable to include in this report much of the explanatory matter that also appeared in the June 30th report." - Preface.

[Stewart, H. L.] Natural and economic factors affecting rural rehabilitation in southeastern Wyoming (as typified by Goshen county) 45pp. [Washington, D. C.] March 1937. (U. S. Works progress administration. Social research division. Research bulletin K-13) 173.2 W89Rek no.13

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NEW PERIODICALS

American society of farm managers and rural appraisers. Journal, [semiannual] v. 1, no. 1, April 1937. [Menasha, Wis., George Banta publishing company] Editor: Walter W. McLaughlin, Decatur, Ill.

The purpose of this new periodical, which is to be published twice a year, is to provide "a medium for the expression of individual opinion concerning farm management and rural appraisal practice, and theory and related subjects."

Contents of the first issue: History and growth of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, by D. Howard Doane, pp. 3-9; Professional farm management service, by H. C. M. Case, pp. 10-12, 16; The effect of average prices on land values, by W. E. Grimes, pp. 13-16; Principles and procedure of farm management, by Ersel Walley, pp. 17-21; Announcement, p. 21; The gyroscope of rural appraisals, by True D. Morse, pp. 22-28; Summer meeting of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers [announcement] p. 28; The influence of the professional farm manager on the tenant situation, by F. E. Fuller, pp. 29-30; Execu-

tives rule out betting [and demand a modern system of farm appraising] by D. W. Trick, pp. 31-36; Code of ethics of the American Society of Farm Managers and rural appraisers, pp. 36-37; [Biographies of accredited members] pp. 38-45; Members of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, pp. 46-48.

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București 280.8 C765

Published by Asociația Românească Pentru Studiul conjuncturii economice.

This quarterly bulletin is designed to fill the place of the *Buletin Trimestrial* published by the former Institutul Românesc de Conjunctura, the last issue of which was v. 3, no. 3. 1936 (280.8 In7). In order to bridge the gap between the two, this issue contains an analysis of the economic situation in Rumania for 1935 as well as for the first part of 1936. Chapters are devoted to population, agriculture, industry, price trends, foreign trade, public finance, capital and money.

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1 Ag84C

Farmers' Bulletins*

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Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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Statistical Bulletin*

55. Corn futures; volume of trading, open commitments and prices from January 3, 1933 to December 31, 1935, prepared by the Commodity exchange administration. 101pp. February 1937. 1 Ag84St

Technical Bulletin*

559. Influence of packing and handling methods on condition of apples barreled for export, by Paul L. Harding, J. M. Lutz and Dean H. Rose. 25pp. April 1937. 1 Ag84Te

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Headwaters: control and use; a summary of fundamental principles and their application in the conservation and utilization of waters and soils throughout headwater areas. Papers presented at the Upstream engineering conference held in Washington, D. C. September 22 and 23, 1936. Published by Soil Conservation service and Forest service of the United States Department of agriculture with the cooperation of Rural electrification administration. 261pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., April, 1937. 1 Ag84H

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 60 cents.

Symbol used after each entry is call number assigned to the publication by the Department Library.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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- The land in flood control; address... at the 62nd annual meeting of the American forestry association, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 31, 1937. 11pp., mimeogr. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.164]
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* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Resettlement Administration, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

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Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

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tistics. Annual livestock summary, 1937. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta., Dept.
Agr. Statis. Ind. Crops and Livestock no. 137, 8pp. West Lafayette.
1937.

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station, Department of agricultural sta-
tistics. Assessors' enumeration of 1935 crops. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta.
Dept. Agr. Statis. Ind. Crops and Livestock no. 136, 7pp. West
Lafayette. 1937.

The three bulletins listed above are in cooperation with the United
States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and are similar to previous
annual issues.

Robertson, L. Economic analysis of potato production in northern Indiana.
Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 412, 28pp. Lafayette. 1936.

Iowa

Iowa. Agricultural experiment station. Report on agricultural research
for the year ending June 30, 1936, parts 1-2. Ames. 1936.

Part 1, Project reports, publications, staff, financial statement.
Section on Rural Social Science and Economics, pp.174-190.

Part 2, Iowa Corn Research Institute, first annual report, 72pp.

Iowa. Agricultural experiment station, Agricultural economics subsection.
Farm tenure in Iowa. III The National Farm Institute Symposium on
Land Tenure (held at Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 19 and 20, 1937). Iowa
Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 357, pp.298-376. Ames. 1937.

In cooperation with Agricultural Department, Des Moines Chamber of Commerce.

Contents: What has happened to the agricultural ladder? by Theodore W. Schultz; The farm tenure situation in the cotton South, by W. W. Alexander; The upward spiral in tenancy and our land policies in retrospect, by B. H. Hibbard; Influence of business booms and depressions on farm income, by George R. Davies; State and federal responsibilities in improving farm tenure, by Edward A. O'Neal; State action on farm tenancy, by Edward J. Meeman; Credit policies that will give us a better agricultural ladder, by Albert S. Goss; Farm tenure from standpoint of institutional owner, by Gerard S. Nollen; Stability for agriculture, by Harry L. Brown; Iowa farm tenancy, by Nelson G. Kraschel.

Schickele, Rainer. Economics of agricultural land use adjustments. I. Methodology in soil conservation and agricultural adjustment research. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 209, pp.339-423. Ames. 1937.

Kentucky

Price, H. B., Phillips, C. D., and Wrather, S. E. Organization of the Louisville wholesale fruit and vegetable market. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 368, 27pp. Lexington. 1937.

Welch, E. G. Simple problems in land measurement. Ky. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 291, 15pp. Lexington. 1937.

Maine

Maine. Commissioner of agriculture. Twenty-seventh report. July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1936. 53pp. Augusta. 1936.
Biennial report, Division of Markets, pp.33-41.

Maryland

Meade, Devoe. Dairy herd organization and income on dairy farms. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 404, pp.207-220. College Park. 1936.

"The study comprises a survey of ninety dairy farms in five Maryland counties; 25 in Cecil, 29 in Carroll, 16 in Howard, 14 in Kent, and 6 in Frederick."

Massachusetts

Bell, E. W. Three years under Federal Milk control. 5pp., mimeogr. Amherst, Mass. State College Ext. Serv. 1937.

Michigan

Hoffer, C. R. Some characteristics of rural families in three Michigan communities. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta., Special Bull. 283, 22pp. East Lansing. 1937.

The communities in which the families lived were: Fowlerville, Livingston County; Coloma, Berrien County; and Byron, Shiawassee County. All are old well-established agricultural communities.

Michigan. Department of agriculture. Crop report for Michigan [January, 1937]. Annual crop summary, 1936 and crop statistics, 1924-1936. 46pp. Lansing. 1937.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Minnesota

Jesness, O. B., Waite, W. C., and Quintus, P. E. The Twin City milk market. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 331, 24pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1936.

A discussion of the organization and business of the Twin City Mills Producers' Association is contained on pp.14-24.

Johnson, E. C. Use of merchant credit by farmers. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Special Bull. 178, 8pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1936.

Minnesota. Agricultural experiment station. Agricultural research through fifty years, 1885-1935. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 328, 111pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1936.

Contains addresses delivered at the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and which was also the occasion for giving special recognition to the services of Dr. Andrew Boss.

Pond, G. A., and Ranney, W. P. Changes in the earnings of dairy farmers of Southeastern Minnesota during the past eight years. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Minn. Farm Business Notes, no. 173, pp.1-3. University Farm, St. Paul. 1937.

Warrington, S. T., and Eggert, R. J. Record-keeping by cooperative livestock trucking associations. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, no. 172, pp.1-3. University Farm, St. Paul. 1937.

Missouri

Morgan, E. L., Ensminger, J. D., and Sneed, M. W. Rural women and the works progress program. A partial analysis of levels of living. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 253, 29pp. Columbia. 1937.

In cooperation with Rural Research Section, Division of Social Research, Federal Works Progress Administration.

Montana

Slagsvold, P. L., and Howard, Clyde. Production requirements and costs on irrigated farms in Montana. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 338, 36pp. Bozeman. 1937.

Includes costs of machinery, equipment and materials, irrigation costs, overhead costs, and labor and power requirements.

Nebraska

Nebraska. State board of agriculture. Annual report ... for the year 1936. 775pp. Lincoln. 1937.

Contains proceedings of the annual meeting, January 21st-22nd, 1936, and those of state agricultural organizations' conventions.

Nevada

Titus, Louis, and Conn, Mabel L. The financial condition of the several types of farms cooperating in farm account work in 1936. Nev. Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta. and Agr. Ext. Service News Bull. v.11, no.1, 7pp., mimeogr. Reno. May 20, 1937.

New Jersey

New Jersey. Department of agriculture. New Jersey agriculture. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 267, 73pp. Trenton. 1937.

Compiled by Harry B. Weiss. This publication replaces Circular 215, published in 1932.

New Jersey. State agricultural experiment station. Fifty-seventh annual report... for the year ending June 30, 1936. 145pp. New Brunswick. [1937]

Agricultural economics, pp.18-25.

New Mexico

New Mexico. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-seventh annual report... 1935/36, 70pp. State College. 1936.

Agricultural Economics, pp.13-16.

New Mexico. College of agriculture and mechanic arts, Agricultural extension service. Summary of extension work in New Mexico. N. Mex. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 145, 71pp. State College. 1936.

Includes historical data on extension work in the state. Report on Agricultural Economics, pp.33-38.

New York

Canon, Helen, and Rollins, Mabel. Index numbers of the cost of goods and services bought by farm families in New York, 1920 to 1935. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Memoir 199, 23pp. Ithaca. 1937.

New York. Department of agriculture and markets. Handbook for weights and measures officials ... including specifications and tolerances for weighing and measuring devices and rules and regulations. N. Y. Dept. Agr. Circ. 531, 120pp. Albany. 1937.

North Carolina

North Carolina. Department of agriculture. Farm forecaster. Crop and livestock report for North Carolina, no. 69, 16pp. Raleigh. April 1937.
In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Includes 1935 and 1936 farm census survey by counties and cost of producing corn, cotton, wheat, oats and Irish potatoes, 1934-1936.

Ohio

Cray, R. E. Factors affecting poultry profits: A summary of 116 Ohio farm poultry records for 1936. Ohio. State Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Poultry pointers, no. 33, 7pp. Columbus. 1936.

Falconer, J. I., and Isler, R. M. Farm business summaries for 1930 to 1935. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bimonthly Bull. v.22, no.185, pp.72-79, Wooster. March-April, 1937.

Falconer, J. I. Some rural land-use activities in Ohio. Ohio Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 189, 8pp. Columbus. 1937.

Hauck, C. W. The Lake Shore growers' cooperative auction, inc. An analysis of its 1936 operations. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bull. 99, 22, 17pp. Columbus. 1937.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Bimonthly bulletin, v.22, no.186, Wooster. May-June 1937.

Partial contents: Some problems in adjusting land use, by J. S. Cutler and others, pp.97-104; Some farm management factors related to soil productivity balance, by F. L. Morison, pp.110-111.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Fifty-fifth annual report, 1935-1936. Ohio. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 579, 140pp. Wooster. 1937.
Department of Rural Economics, pp.100-107.

Oklahoma

Jacob, A. W. Cattle prices and marketing facts of interest to Oklahoma producers. Okla. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 344. 20pp. Stillwater. 1937.

Oregon

Dreesen, W. H. Public expenditures in Oregon by spending units and major functions as measured by tax levies imposed upon general property. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 346, 142pp. Corvallis, 1936.

Selby, H. E., and Fryer, Leland. Willamette Valley land adaptability. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 120, 4pp. Corvallis. 1937.

Includes map showing classification of agricultural lands of the Willamette Valley.

South Carolina

South Carolina. Dept. of agriculture, commerce and industries. Report of investigation of methods employed in handling farmers' cotton pledged to the federal government. March 1, 1937. J. Roy Jones, commissioner, Dept. agriculture, commerce and industries. 115pp. Columbia, S. C. [1937]

Tennessee

Tennessee. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-ninth annual report, 1936. 71pp., Knoxville, Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. 1937.
Economics and sociology, pp.36-40.

Utah

Clawson, Marion, Fuhrman, W. U., Blanch, G. T., and Thomas, W. P. Types of farming in Utah. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 275, 98pp. Logan, 1936.
Includes maps and an historical sketch of early settlements.

Vermont

Vermont. Commissioner of agriculture. Eighteenth biennial report... 1935-1936. 159pp. Montpelier. 1937.

Includes statistics of the dairy industry; report of the Bureau of Markets; Census of silos and livestock for 1935 and 1936 by counties and towns.

Reports of the Vermont Dairymen's Association and of the Vermont State Horticultural Society are attached.

Vermont. University. College of agriculture, Extension service. Vermont farm business, v.4, no.2, 4pp. Burlington, 1937.

Partial contents: Some ways the Agricultural Conservation program may affect the dairy industry in Vermont, by H. R. Varney; Costs of keeping horses, by S. W. Williams; County agricultural policy committees recommend a land-use program, by H. R. Varney.

Virginia

Garnett, W. E. Tenancy trends in Virginia. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Rept. 4, 6pp. Blacksburg, 1937.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin. Agricultural experiment station. Findings in farm science from Wisconsin's proving grounds. Fifty-third annual report for year ending June 30, 1936. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 438, 168pp. Madison. 1937.

Farm income and welfare, pp.1-17.

Wyoming

Wyoming. Department of agriculture. Wyoming agricultural statistics... no.11, 1936. 66pp. Cheyenne. 1937.

Contains data by counties, 1933-1935 besides other agricultural information for the state.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Accounting Literature

Sanders, Thomas H. Significant recent accounting literature. Harvard Business Rev. 15(3): 366-388. Spring 1937. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Agricultural Credit - Rumania

Roumania. Establishment of agricultural, etc., credit institutions. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 138(2107): 581. Apr. 22, 1937. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

It is reported that "the Roumanian Government have passed a Law (no. 1527 of 26 March 1937) approving an amendment to the Statutes of the National Bank of Roumania, under which the Bank will be permitted to purchase shareholdings in various enterprises such as credit institutions for agricultural purposes.

"On the basis of this Law, a Law for the establishment of a national agricultural credit institution was promulgated in the 'Official Monitor' of 1 April 1937. The capital of this institution has been fixed at 1,000 million lei, of which one half is subscribed by the Government while the other half will be offered for public subscription. This initial capital may be increased each year, and provision is made that the Government shall subscribe fresh capital each year to the extent of 100 million lei during a period to 20 years."

Agricultural Credit and Cooperation - China

Li Ching-Han. Agricultural economics and the co-operative movement. People's Tribune 16(4): 325-331. February 1937. (Published at 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China)

Translated from Eastern Miscellany, Vol. 33, No. 7.

"Since the import into China of the methods of foreign capitalism, China's rural economics have become much more commercialized, with the result that the livelihood of the farming population increasingly depends upon the fluctuation of markets which are controlled by capitalists. With this serious change of conditions the agrarian population has found it harder to meet their various obligations in the form of taxes, rent, and loans, with the disastrous result that further loans are contracter [ed?] at still higher rates. Chinese capitalists thus find a most remunerative field for investment among the agrarian class, as their idle capital cannot be very well employed in industrial enterprises, where foreign capitalists have already firmly established themselves. At the present time the controlling financial organizations in rural districts may be classified in three groups:-

"(1).-The pawnshop system, which has a very long history...

"(2).-Loan clubs, a very old form of the co-operative credit system...

"(3).-Loans at high rates of interest."

The writer holds that one of the most pressing national problems is to find a better substitute for the existing financial organizations. It has been suggested that the best plan for China would be to establish a Central Farmers' Bank.

"Before a bank can be established expressly for the purpose of extending credits to poor farmers without collateral, a plan should be drawn up whereby banks can extend credits to farmers on the security offered by a group."

Advantages of the co-operative system as a means of improving rural finance and trade are discussed in the concluding part of the article.

Agricultural Indebtedness

Costanzo, G. Agricultural indebtedness. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 28(1-4): 1E-33E, 45E-52E, 73E-97E, 109E-125E. January-April 1937. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

In two main parts: I. General survey of the question: II. Agricultural debts and their adjustment. Part II, which begins in the January issue, is in eight sections. Section A, pp.16E-33E, is concerned with Germany, Belgium, Italy, France, and Switzerland; B, pp.45E-52E, with the Scandinavian countries; C and D, pp.73E-97E, with Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; E, F, G, H, pp.109E-125E, with India, Japan, Canada, United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Australia.

Agricultural Policy - Fascist Italy

Schmidt, Carl T. Agricultural property and enterprise under Italian fascism. Sci. & Society 1(3): 326-349. Spring 1937. (Published at 30 E. 20th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The present article is based on an analysis of the agrarian policy of Fascist Italy, on which the author has been engaged since 1935." It is concerned with Fascism's answer to the demand of the rural masses for outright possession of the land and to their slogan, "The land to the peasants." The Fascist rural policy is discussed under the topics: Land tenure; rural cooperation; commodity price-supporting programs; credit and taxation; the agricultural corporations.

In conclusion the author states: "Certainly in Italy as elsewhere, the government in recent years has come to intervene more and more in the affairs of agriculture. But for the rural masses, Fascist intervention means subordination to the properties. It is the big industrialists, landlords and commercial agriculturists who find consistent championship in the actions - if not the speeches - of the Fascists. It is they who have been maintained and even strengthened by encouragement of monopolistic practices and special subventions. And the only socialization has been that of business losses."

Agricultural Policy - France

Caziot, Pierre. L'agriculture devant les problèmes sociaux. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(4): 153-157. April 1937. (Published by the Société des Agriculteurs de France, 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris (IX^e), France.)

The author calls attention to the danger to the agriculture of France and the stability of the small family farm that is inherent in the recent agricultural policy of the country. He discusses in this connection the proposed 40-hour week, collective agreements, tenancy rights, and the destructive effect on peasant property of what he calls the proposed sovietization of agriculture.

Agricultural Policy - New Zealand

Murray, A. T. New Zealand agricultural policy. Foreign Agr. 1(4): 183-200. mimeogr. April 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

The agricultural policy of New Zealand is discussed in connection with land tenure, assistance to marketing, and guaranteed prices. It is shown that while the Government of New Zealand was mainly interested prior to the World War in closer settlement and farmer ownership of small holdings it has pursued a practice of leasing public land on long-term contracts so that it is not only a landholder but a heavy mortgage holder. The provisions of the Mortgages and Tenants Relief Acts of 1931 and 1935 are sketched.

Marketing control during the war, the organization and operation of the various post-war control boards, government assistance to marketing during the depression, and the institution and implications of the guaranteed price policy are described.

Agricultural Policy - United States

Brown, Dee. Farming in a machine age. New American agrarian policies needed, based on changed economics and other countries' practice, that people on the land may share in the good life. Christian Sci. Monitor. Weekly Mag. Sec. Mar. 24, 1937, p.9. (Published in Boston, Mass.)

"Regardless of whether America's farms are to be collective, co-operative, corporation, or individual small unit farms, the back-to-the-ownership-of-the-land-movement is a problem that is looming as one of the chief economic and political issues of our times."

Wallace, H. A. A national farm policy. Univ. N. C. News Letter 23(5): [1] March 10, 1937. (Published at Chapel Hill, N. C.)

Enumerates some of the "essential elements" of a national farm policy that will give the "National agricultural security in its broadest sense."

Wilson, M. L. Agriculture meets the times. Presbyterian Tribune 52(16): 9-11. Apr. 29, 1937. (Published at 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Briefly relates what the Federal Government is doing for rural life through its A.A.A., the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment

Act, the Resettlement Administration, and group discussion among rural people. One of the greatest problems is said to be the problem of insecurity on the land.

Agricultural Policy and Statistics - Hungary

Lipták, Ladislas. Données statistiques pour la politique agraire. (A birtopolitikai munka statisztikai alátámasztása). Magyar Statisztikai Szemle 14(5): 423-439. May 1936. (Published in Budapest, Hungary.) Hungarian, with summary in French. It is shown that the various aims of Hungary's agricultural policy are based on statistics. Statistics are given to show the recent increase in numbers of small farms, the splitting up of properties into small holdings, decrease in wages of agricultural workers and changes in yield of crops and in livestock raising.

Agricultural Regions

Whittlesey, Derwent. Major agricultural regions of the earth. Assoc. Amer. Geogr. Ann. 26(4): 199-240. December 1936. (Published in Lancaster, Pa.)

"In this paper an attempt is made to further comparative study of agricultural regions by ranging on a single map all the agricultural systems of the first degree of magnitude, and to clarify classification by restricting it to properties inherent in the agriculture itself. In addition it undertakes an enquiry into the kinds of data needed for sound and adequate classification of major types of agricultural land occupance. In so far as it succeeds, the scheme presented may serve as a framework within which further refinements of method and more exact statistical criteria can evolve." -pp.200-201.

Subtopics: The problem of classifying agricultural regions: forces and elements in the classification; the classification; the outlook. Accompanied by two folded maps which show major agricultural regions of the eastern and western hemispheres.

Agricultural Situation

Agricultural Situation, v.21, no.4, 24pp. Apr. 1, 1937. (Published by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Workmen's compensation acts and agricultural laborers, by Josiah C. Folsom, pp.9-10; Farm security. I-Introduction [the first of a series] by A. G. Black, pp.10-11; Food prices and recovery, by L. H. Bean, pp. 11-12; Mechanization reduces labor in growing wheat, by Martin R. Cooper, pp.12-14; The problem of rehabilitation after the flood, by A. B. Genung, pp.14-15; Income parity for agriculture, by O. C. Stine, p.16; Objectives of government butter grading, by Roy C. Potts, pp.16-17; Population changes in southern states, by Carl C. Taylor, pp.17-19; Rural literature; 1936. II. Essays and sketches, by Caroline B. Sherman, pp.19-20.

Agriculture - Estonia

Agricultural reserves of Estonia, and possibilities of their utilisation. Konjunktur, no. 3/4, pp.145-188. March-April 1937. (Published by Institute of Economic Research, Tallinn, Estonia.)

Eng. summary, pp.284-286.

An account of agricultural and livestock production in Estonia and its development which still leaves room for expansion.

Agriculture - Germany

Jasny, N. Germany's capacity to produce agricultural products. Foreign Agr. 1(5): 217-256. mimeogr. May 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"This article traces the long-time development of German agriculture, and an attempt is made to appraise the productive capacity of the agricultural plant. The point is brought out that German natural conditions are best adapted to the production of carbohydrates, such as small grains and potatoes, but poorly adapted to the production of proteins and fats. A further increase in production can be expected if the present policy is continued, but it does not appear that Germany will be able to achieve the degree of self-sufficiency desired." Factors affecting Germany's agricultural production among which her agricultural policy occupies a prominent place, and trends in her agricultural production are discussed, followed by an appraisal of her capacity to produce. A map shows types of soils in Germany, and charts show indexes of farm prices, 1924/25 to 1934/35, agricultural production and population 1924/25-1935/36, and combined yield per acre of rye, wheat, barley, and oats, 1924-1934. Tables give utilization of artificial fertilizers per acre of agricultural land in certain countries in 1928; utilization of agricultural land in Germany, 1893, 1900, 1927, and 1935; utilization of artificial fertilizers, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1913 and annually 1914/15 to 1935/36; acreage, production, and yield per acre of principal crops, average 1894-1898, 1899-1903, 1904, 1908, 1909-1913, annual 1914-1935; numbers of livestock on December 1, 1900-1936; total agricultural production 1924/25-1935/36; proportion of net imports to the total consumption for food of specified items, 1912; and actual yields per acre of specified crops, annual 1931, average 1930-1934, and estimated attainable yields.

Agriculture - Legislation - U.S.S.R.

Some recent Soviet decrees affecting agriculture. Foreign Agr. 1(4): 205-206, mimeogr. April 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Decrees issued just before the spring sowing campaign in the Soviet Union remitted the arrears in the grain tax for 1936, excused growers from fulfilling contracts with respect to undelivered

quantities of flax fibre of the 1936 crop, ordered a reduction in payments in kind for services rendered to collective farms by Government tractor stations in the case of grain and sunflower seed and reduced charges for spring plowing. "New regulations have also been promulgated with respect to credits for the purchase by collective farms of mineral fertilizers."

Agriculture - Llano Estacado

Browne, W. A. Agriculture in the Llano Estacado. Econ. Geogr. 13(2): 155-174. April 1937. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

The author summarizes his conclusions in part as follows: "The farming industry now holds preeminence among human activities in the Llano Estacado. In this program the specialization of early time has been displaced by considerable diversity, although certain phases of specialized production still exist. The distance out to the great markets sets limitations on the type of products shipped, even though excellent transportation facilities have been provided. The scant rainfall still further lessens the opportunity for variety in production. The dominance of wheat, cotton, and grain sorghums among the crops is a sort of specialization, as well as an adjustment to the position with respect to markets, the semi-arid climate, and conditions of soil and topography...

"Much opportunity exists for agricultural expansion in the region. Except in a few small sections practically all over the land is cultivable, yet nowhere over large areas does the cultivated land reach seventy per cent of the total... Production may also be extended through further promotion of dry-farming and irrigation."

Agriculture - Manchuria

Ladejinsky, W. Agriculture in Manchuria. Possibilities for expansion. Foreign Agr. 1(4): 157-182, mimeogr. April 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

The author points to the rapid increase of acreage and production in Manchuria particularly during the third decade of the present century and indicates the factors responsible for this development, and for the subsequent setback. The topics discussed include topographical and climatic conditions, land utilization in 1934, characteristics of Manchurian agriculture including the large proportion of tenant farms, the high percentage of small farms, crude methods of cultivation, and an account of the various crops and of livestock raising. A program launched in April 1936 calls for greater diversification of crops and control of soybean production. It also plans an increase in the number of model farms and agricultural experiment stations, and improvement of credit and market facilities. Much of the future expansion of agriculture in Manchuria is said to depend on further extension of the railway systems especially into

the undeveloped regions.

"It is not at all certain ... that even the full utilization of the area roughly estimated at 42,000,000 acres in addition to the 34,000,000 acres already cultivated, would transform Manchuria into the 'granary of Asia.' It is likely, however, that Manchuria will not only continue as one of the outstanding agricultural producing and exporting areas of the Far East, but that in years to come its importance in these respects will be increased."

Agriculture - Regulation - Netherlands

New self-regulation of agriculture planned in the Netherlands. Foreign Agr. 1(5): 257-258, mimeogr. May 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"A draft of a new law for regulating agriculture, just published by the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, aims at changing all existing 'crisis' measures into measures of a permanent character." Producer groups would be organized, "charged not only with the administration of legislation affecting agriculture but also to some extent with the determination of such measures." It is proposed to establish agricultural and provincial councils with advisory, executive, and legislative functions.

Agriculture - South Australia

Perkins, Arthur J. Progressive centennial development of the pastoral and agricultural industries of South Australia, 1836-1936. So. Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 40(5): 393-403. December 1936; (6): 477-486. January 1937; (7): 549-561. February 1937. To be continued. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia.)

Agriculture - Union of South Africa

South Africa. Department of agriculture, Division of economics and markets. Agriculture development from 1886-1936. [2]pp. [Pretoria, 1936] (South Africa. Dept. of Agriculture. Reprint no. 83)

"Reprinted from Farming in South Africa, September 1936."

This is a description of the exhibit of the Division of Economics and Markets at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg showing the development of agriculture since 1886 in what is now the Union of South Africa. Types of farming, population movements, statistics of agricultural development and the economic problems of the Department of Agriculture are briefly sketched. "The youngest Division of the Department, that of Economics and Markets has, during the past 12 years, been entrusted with duties that are becoming increasingly important under present conditions. Areas suitable for certain types of farming are being determined, as well as profitable combinations of enterprises; costs of production are worked out; crop prospects are estimated and published in Crops and Markets, which also brings useful market information. The Division is closely concerned with marketing problems and the improvement of markets, internal as well as

oversea, and it is in charge of the co-operative movement, which has become so important to the farmers of South Africa."

Airplane Shipment of Crops

Bartlett, Arthur C. Will crops ride the air? Country Home Mag. 61(5): 12-13. May 1937. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The writer points out the value of the publicity attending the shipment of crops by airplane, and cites several instances. He says: "And that is where air transportation comes into play, as far as farm products are concerned: the shipment of samples. The airplane has given the farmer another means of introducing his goods into the markets - ahead of somebody else's goods. The minute that new crops are ready for shipment, out go samples by air. One California grower shipped a two-pound sample of his walnuts the very day they were ripe, and the next day got a telegraphed order for a carload. The samples of other growers were days short of the market. Wheat growers, too, are making more use of air express to get their samples into the hands of buyers."

American Economic Association

American economic association. Papers and proceedings of the forty-ninth annual meeting, December 1936. Amer. Econ. Rev. Sup., v.27, no.1, 333pp. March 1937. (Published at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Partial contents: Economic interdependence, present and future, by Marcus Nadler, pp.1-11; Quantitative and qualitative changes in international trade during the depression, by A. M. Fox, pp.12-28; Current tendencies in commercial policy, by Arthur Feiler, pp.29-42; The trade problem of the Pacific, by Vernon A. Mund, pp.43-48; Analysis of the nature of American public debts, Federal, state, and local, by Mabel Newcomer, pp.49-57; The limits to possible debt burdens - Federal, state, and local, by Paul Studenski, pp.58-74; Debt retirement and the budget, by Simeon E. Leland, pp.75-85; The United States debt: distribution among holders and present status, by Joseph B. Hubbard, pp.86-98; The situation of gold today in relation to world currencies, by Alvin H. Hansen, pp.130-140; The adequacy of existing currency mechanisms under varying circumstances, by John H. Williams, pp. 151-168; A critique of Federal personnel policies as applied to the professional social science positions, by William E. Mosher, pp.199-209; New opportunities for economists and statisticians in Federal employment, by Leonard D. White, pp.210-215; Government employment as a professional career in economics, by David Lubin, pp.216-224; Indicia of recovery, Willford I. King, chairman, pp.225-228; Distribution of purchasing power and business fluctuations, Frank P. Breckinridge, chairman, pp.232-234; Control of speculation under the Securities Exchange Act, by G. Wright Hoffman, pp.274-283.

Bean and Celery Deals - Florida

King, Karl C. Betting on beans. Country Gent. 107(5): 10,81,82,83. May 1937. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Describes the bean and celery deals of Florida.

Berichte über Landwirtschaft

Germany. Reichs-und Pr. ministerium für ernährung u. landwirtschaft.

Berichte über landwirtschaft (n.F.) 21(3): 411-682. 1937. (Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

Partial contents: Die schlesische Schweinehaltung und ihre Anpassung an die betriebseigenen Futtergrundlagen sowie die Ziele der Fettwirtschaft, by A. Haase, and E. Tauchert. -pp.411-480. (Maps, a chart, and tables illustrate a study of hog raising in Silesia. The number of hogs is said to have increased in post-war years so as to be far in excess of that of pre-war years. Silesia now produces a large surplus of fat hogs for export, though there is still a surplus importation of young pigs. Potato production and utilization are closely tied up with hog rearing. Hence the importance of peasant farms of from 5 to 20 hectares is stressed. Besides potatoes, grain and skimmed milk, produced on the farm, are used for fodder. Various measures are suggested for the further development and improvement of hog breeding and raising in Silesia); Beiträge zum Problem der Eiweissversorgung der deutschen Rindviehhaltung, by M. Rolfes.-pp.481-508. (A discussion of the possibilities of supplying albuminous fodder for cattle in Germany where the existing deficit in digestible albumen is estimated at about 600,000 tons); Deutschland. Allgemeiner agrarpolitischer Bericht, by F. Sohn.-pp.509-529. (A summary of German agricultural policy deals with the results of the inauguration of the four-year plan. Topics briefly discussed are price control, the fight against waste, market regulation, and agricultural indebtedness); Ziele und Ergebnisse der Landwirtschaftspolitik in den Vereinigten Staaten seit 1933, by Siegfried von Ciriacy-Wantrup.-pp.530-590. (Reviewed by Walter Bauer in Agricultural Economics Literature 11(4): 293-298. April 1937); Internationale Bibliographie des agrarökonomischen Schrifttums, Neunte Folge, by S. v. Frauendorfer.-pp.609-673. (Continuation of Dr. von Frauendorfer's bibliography of publications in the field of agricultural economics)

Bounties, Export - Union of South Africa

Subsidy payments to cease. "Last date of export" announced. African World 138(1796): 451. Apr. 10, 1937. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London, Eng.)

"The South African Government has decided to cease paying export subsidies on products exported from the Union after the end of this year... This marks the end of the export subsidy scheme ... introduced ... in November 1931... Since 1931 the Union has paid out in

export subsidies £10,500,000, and it is estimated that before the scheme is finally disposed of the amount will reach over £11,000,000. Of this sum, the subsidy paid on wool amounts to £5,250,000, which is half the present total."

Burma

Burma number. The Times, London, no. 47,663, XL pp. Apr. 20, 1937. (Published by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

This special number on Burma is due to the establishment in Burma on April 1, 1937 of an autonomous Government, with a Secretary of State for Burma in Whitehall and a Governor no longer answerable to the Viceroy of India.

Partial contents: The new constitution.-p.iv; Exports vital to Burma. Trade relations with India, by Sir Kenneth Harper.-p.vii; Agricultural finance. Experiments in cooperation.-p.xiii; Wealth in the forest. Expert handling of timber, by H. R. Blanford.-p.xxiii; The most sturdy of woods. Milling and marketing teak.-pp.xxiv-xxv; Organized water supply. Some profitable irrigation schemes.-p.xxxiii; Paddy field to consumer. Rice for many markets, by J. A. Swan.-pp. xxxiv-xxxv; Labouring for the smoker. Tobacco from sowing to harvest.-p.xxxvi.

Business Cycles

Hart, Albert Gailord. Failure and fulfillment of expectations in business fluctuations. Rev. Econ. Statis. 19(2): 69-78. May 1937. (Published by Howard University, Cambridge, Mass.)

"The argument of this paper is intended to show that notions of anticipations, and in particular of a 'deficiency of purchasing power' as compared with expectations, lend themselves readily to synthesis into a theory of fluctuations along orthodox lines."

Kalecki, Michal. A theory of the business cycle. Rev. Econ. Studies 4(2): 77-97. February 1937. (Published by London School of Economics, Houghton St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

This paper, in which the author gives "an analysis of investment processes, is closely allied to the Keynesian theory."

Lederer, Walther. The volume of money and the business cycle. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 4(2): 209-224. May 1937. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

Pribram, Karl. The notion of "economic system" underlying business-cycle analysis. Rev. Econ. Statis. 19(2): 92-99. May 1937. (Published by Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

Robbins, Lionel. How to mitigate the next slump. Lloyd's Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. (n.s.) 8(87): 234-244. May 1937. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E. C. 3, Eng.)

Cheese - Oshawa and Montreal, Canada

Hopper, W. C. Charge account records of purchases of cheese by 92 families in the cities of Oshawa and Montreal. Sci. Agr. 17(3): 162-163.

November 1936. (Edited by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Box 625, Ottawa, Canada)

Has two tables which show the following: Table 1.- Purchase of cheese of all kinds on charge accounts by 92 families from independent retail stores in Oshawa and Montreal, 1935; Table 2.- Seasonal distribution of purchases of 1036 pounds of cheese of all kinds by 50 families from one independent retail store in Oshawa, Ontario - November 1st, 1934, to November 1st, 1935.

Coffee

Nortz, F. Eugene. Coffee a victim of regulation. Unsuccessful attempts to circumvent law of supply and demand.- Brazil holds umbrella over other producers.- Faced with possibility of another burdensome crop. Com. and Finance 26(10): 336-337. May 15, 1937. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Sklarew, Arthur. Coffee destruction and prices. A study of New York price fluctuations in relation to burning of crop in Brazil. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 72(4): 207,228. April 1937. (Executive and Editorial Offices, New York, N. Y.)

"Brazil's struggle against falling prices has been going on since 1902, when further planting of coffee was forbidden in an attempt to reduce the size of the crop. Withholding of stocks from the market, destruction of surplus crops, and now an International Coffee Cartel sums up the history of valorization of coffee."

Coffee - Tanganyika

Tanganyika coffee. Now the third principal crop of the territory in value. Empire Producer, no. 245, pp.80-82. April 1937. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

"The welfare of the producers, both European and African, is looked after by the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association, maintained by subventions from a coffee tax which the growers themselves volunteered to levy. This Association works in full accord with a statutory Coffee Board, and the planter members of that Board are nominated by the Association."

Coffee Farms - Puerto Rico

García, José M. A farm management study of 224 coffee farms in Puerto Rico, 1934. pp. 29-67.

"Reprinted from the Journal of Agriculture of the University of Puerto Rico, vol. XXI, no. 1 -pages 29 to 67. January, 1937."

Thesis (M.S.)-Cornell University.

"This farm management study consisted of 224 coffee farms in Puerto Rico. The study was conducted by the Division of Agricultural Economics of the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station during 1935, and covered the calendar year 1934.

"The average size of the farms was 186 cuerdas, with 88.5 cuerdas in coffee. Forty-two per cent of the coffee bushes were still under bearing age. There was an average investment of \$15,580 per farm. The value of land alone constituted 83.4 per cent of the investment.

"All of the farms studied were still in a period of reconstruction, following the effects of the 1928 and 1932 hurricanes.

"The average labor income on these farms was \$-1,120 during 1934. Only 9 per cent of the farmers made positive incomes, averaging \$414 per farm. Seven farmers made labor incomes of \$500 or more.

"Labor income showed an indirect relationship with all measures of size of business, and a direct relationship with the measures of efficiency of operation. In none of the tables included in this study was a positive labor income obtained for any of the groups of farms.

"Farms operated by the owners themselves did not lose as much money as those operated either by the owner and a mayordomo or by salaried managers.

"Farmers located on dirt roads made better labor incomes than those located either on highways or off the roads." -Summary, p.67.

Containers

Babbitt, Marcy. Packaging frozen foods. Food Industries 9(3): 130-131. March 1937. (Published at 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Miller, S. L. New uses and repeal afford stimuli to rapid growth of the container industry. Annalist 49(1269): 763-764. May 14, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Wine in cans. Food Industries 9(3): 124-125. March 1937. (Published at 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

"Manufacturers of carbonated beverages and all other food producers who might put their product in cans will learn in this story the background of successful wine canning." -Table of contents.

Control of Production or Prices

Drummond, W. I. Control of crops or prices? Rev. of Reviews 95(3): 34-35. March 1937. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

In considering the question of production or price control the author writes in part: "Differences of opinion as to plans and procedure should not be permitted to hide the fact that a settled farm policy is needed, and that one will be adopted in the near future. Agriculture is the dominant economic factor in our national life. Until it is established on an equitable and secure footing, permanent national prosperity is impossible.

"It is contended that production should be held to domestic requirements until export markets for agricultural products can be recovered. But what good would foreign demand do us if we had nothing to sell at the moment? Could we tell our customers that we would get busy and raise something for them next year? They might not need it next year...

"Aside from its illegality, the AAA scheme of production control could not be operated permanently, because it caught consumers coming and going. They paid in processing taxes for the restriction of production, and they paid the increased prices resulting from such restriction...

"A far better way would be to allocate to each bona fide farmer his ratable part of a product required for domestic consumption, and see that he got a reasonable price for his allotment. Any excess production should be at the grower's risk as to price. In the event of large surplus the price might go so low as to call for a considerable guaranty fund, but consumers would gain far more through reduced living costs than they would pay into that fund. Consumers could afford to pay for having prices lowered. Under the AAA they paid for having them raised.

"Under the plan suggested in the preceding paragraph, the American farmer would have the American market at American prices. He would retain his independence. It would permit the normal operation of the national agricultural plant, provide reasonable surplus for export, insure plenty for everybody, and furnish employment for a great many people who, under the proposed system, would be jobless."

Cooperation

Farm improvement cooperative, inc. Ext. Serv. Rev. 8(4): 59. April 1937. (Issued by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"The newest industry in Posey County, Ind. (The Posey County Farm Improvement Cooperative, Inc.); producing agricultural limestone, has enjoyed a successful business during the first few months of its existence', says O. B. Riggs, county agent...

"The new incorporated cooperative is the first of its kind in the State of Indiana. A similar organization has since been started in Vanderburgh County, and others are contemplated."

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v.4, no.1, pp.1-15. April 1937. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Can this be your trouble? Proper capitalization and financing are essential to success, by Samuel U. Baxter, pp. 3-4, 10; Farm census figures in action, by Z. R. Pettet, pp.5,11; Dividends and cash on hand. Net earnings are the only real source of dividends, by Otis T. Weaver, pp.6,12; It's time to go to pasture. Supervision of grazing provided by co-ops under pasture contracts, by C. G. Randall, pp.7,12; "Stop-go" in cooperative milk hauling, by John J. Scanlan, pp.8-9,14.

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v.4, no.2, May 1937. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: New set-ups for farmers' elevators in Iowa, by W. T. Maakestad. pp.3-4,16,20; Importance of credit control to purchasing co-ops, by Joseph G. Knapp, pp.7-8,20-21; Co-ops use terminal auctions in marketing fruits and vegetables, by Kelsey B. Gardner, p.11; This purchasing co-op [Ann Arundel County Farmers Association, Inc.] also markets effectively, by Irvin H. Kauffman, p.22.

Cooperation - China

Taylor, J. B. Potentialities of the co-operative movement in China.

Chinese Social and Polit. Sci. Rev. 21(1): 1-33. April 1937. (Published by The Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Peiping, China.)

"I visualise the simpler forms of co-operation arising in the villages as the result of suitable promotional activities and under the fostering care of agencies created for the purpose. As a second step will come the larger undertakings demanding a municipal area for their development. As a result of associating the leading villagers in these enterprises the new municipal community, which will be novel in China, will be built up, and that upon a democratic, self-governing basis, for which this co-operative activity will have prepared them. Before long these municipal units will be federated into bodies of a higher structural order and linked with the great markets."

Cooperation - Denmark

Hansen, R. Molgaard. The cooperative movement in Denmark. Rural

Electrification News 2(8): 11-13. April 1937. (Published by the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C.)

Cooperation - Recommendations of Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe

Report of President's commission for study of cooperatives. Monthly Labor Rev. 44(5): 1182-1186. May 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

This consists mainly of excerpts from the general findings of, and two tables showing the extent of consumers' and farmers' cooperation abroad from the Report [mimeographed] of the Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe.

The following is quoted from the introductory paragraph:

"The only recommendations made were submitted, not in the report itself, but in the letter transmitting the report to the President. These were as follows:

"1. That there be made a survey of consumer and service cooperatives in the United States, using as far as possible the assistance and records of the Farm Credit Administration, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other governmental agencies, to determine (a) the number, membership, classes of business, costs, and volume of business done by these organizations; (b) the major social and economic effects of cooperation here; (c) the conditions under which cooperatives develop.

"2. That an agency be established or designated to give information, research, and advisory service to consumers' cooperatives; this to be directly linked up with all of the Government's activities in behalf of the consumer.

"3. That steps be taken to assure consumer cooperatives credit parity."

Cooperation, Consumers

Consumers' coöperation; an examination of its principles, social relationships, achievements, and present status. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. v.191, May 1937. 292pp. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Contents: An introduction to the history of consumers' coöperation, by James C. Drury, pp.1-6; Basic principles of coöperation, by James Peter Warbasse, pp.7-16; Economic theory of consumers' coöperation, by Arthur E. Albrecht, pp.17-28; The democratic theory of coöperation, by Merlin G. Miller, pp.29-37; Philosophical and ethical aspects of consumer coöperation, by H. M. Kallen, pp.38-45; Psychological aspects of consumers' coöperation, by Leonard W. Doob, pp.46-54; Relationship of consumer and producer coöperation, by Roland N. Benjamin, pp.55-61; Consumers' coöperation and the labor movement, by James Myers, pp.62-69; The coöperative movement and the church, by M. A. Dawber, pp.70-75; Consumers' coöperative educational methods, by E. R. Bowen, pp.76-83; Consumers' coöperation and political action, by George W. Jacobson and Iver Lind, pp.84-90; Consumers' coöperation in the United States, by Florence E. Parker, pp.91-102; Farm purchasing coöperatives, by I. H. Hull, pp.103-108; Oil and gas coöperatives, by Howard A. Cowden, pp.109-112; Comparative retailing costs of consumers' coöperatives, by Clark Kerr, pp.113-124; Coöperative insurance and finance, by Murray D. Lincoln, pp.125-130; Coöperative supply of services, by Bertram B. Fowler, pp.131-136; Coöperative housing in the United States, by Abraham E. Kazan, pp.137-143; Coöperative credit, by Roy F. Bergengren, pp.144-148; Coöperative recreation, by Carl R. Hutchinson, pp.149-154; Consumers' coöperation in Great Britain, by George Darling, pp.155-164; Consumers' coöperation in the Scandinavian countries, by Roy V. Peel, pp.165-176; Examples of European cooperatives [excerpt from unpublished Report of the Inquiry on Coöperative Enterprise in Europe] pp.177-185; A business man's view of consumer coöperatives, by Clem D. Johnston, pp.186-191; A critique of consumer coöperative theory and practice, by E. St. Elmo Lewis, pp.192-201.

The following articles are given in a Supplement.

Economic thinking in the new Germany, by Otto Dietrich, pp.205-218; The economic doctrine of national socialism, pp.219-225.

Drury, James Child. Consumers' cooperation. Jour. Marketing 1(4): 385-389. April 1937. (Published by the American Marketing Association, 383 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"Consumer cooperation has long been an important element in the commercial structure of Europe. During the 1930's it has received much publicity in the United States. In the present article Professor Drury gives something of the history of the movement and then expresses his faith that, if given wide adoption, it would improve greatly the marketing system of this country, to the general advantage of consumers. In the following article [Can consumer cooperation correct important defects in marketing? by James L. Palmer, pp.390-395] Professor Palmer outlines some of the important weaknesses of

present marketing methods and questions whether Consumer Cooperation, per se, can correct them. Finally, Professor Gault [Cooperation by business groups, by E. H. Gault, pp.396-400] discusses the cooperation of business groups, especially cooperative purchasing by merchants. The conclusions of the three authors apparently are not in agreement. That is one reason the articles are interesting. Let the discussion continue. In the meantime various forms of cooperation are being tried on an increasingly large scale. The Association should aid in the evaluation of results." -Editor's Note.

Cost and Standard of Living

The cost of living in the United States in 1936. Sup. to Conf. Bd. Serv. Letter 10(1): 15-18. Feb. 26, 1937. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Kaplan, A. D. H. Distribution of family income in urban communities. Jour. Marketing 1(4): 317-325. April 1937. (Published by the American Marketing Association, 383 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"This paper gives some preliminary summary of the ambitious study of consumer purchases undertaken jointly by the Departments of Labor and Agriculture." The survey of rural families is being made by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Dept. of Agriculture and "the study of the urban communities, which is the immediate concern of this paper, is being conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics."

Cotton

Cheatham, R. J. Net weight trading for cotton. The Carolinas Mag. 6(1): 14-15, 16-17, 18-19. May 1937. (Published in Charlotte, N. C.)

Mr. Cheatham discusses "in detail reforms needed in selling methods of cotton. Should use cotton bagging."

Geller, Carl. What price cotton? Deflation and inflation frequently overcome normal supply and demand influences. Production of foreign growths encouraged by price pegging policies. Com. and Finance 26(8): 269, 283. Apr. 17, 1937. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Brief survey of price fluctuations for the past 40 years and comment on the present situation.

Todd, John A. American cotton restriction and its effect on outside growths. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 14(2): 110-116. April 1937. (Published at 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)

The author concludes that "world's supplies and world's consumption of cotton of All Kinds have risen on the whole steadily throughout the post-war period and are now again reaching record figures. But this result is due to the fact that, as against the heavy reduction of the American crop and consumption since 1931, the supply and consumption of Outside Growths have increased to an extent never before known, and these conditions are likely to continue so long as the American Government persists in its policy of restriction. That

policy has been a godsend to all the other countries that grow cotton, and not least to those of the British Empire."

Cotton - Classing

Yeh, Y. T. The cotton classing and its future programs. Chinese Cotton Bull. 3(7/8): 345-352, tables. October 1936. (Published by Chinese Cotton Improvement Association, 80 Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai, China) In Chinese.

Cotton - Cooperative Marketing - Oklahoma

Andrews, Stanley. Coop pioneers. Amer. Cotton Grower 12(2): 8-9. May 1937. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

Tells how the cooperative cotton marketing movement started in Oklahoma, including the part that leaders played in establishing the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association. The Record of the Oklahoma association is given for years 1921-22 to 1936-37 - i.e., the number of bales and percentage of cotton delivered, and the state crop.

Cotton - Ethiopia

Nistri, Pier Francesco. Oro bianco in Etiopia. Panorama cotoniero dell'Impero. Cooperazione Rurale 6(3): 14-18. March 1937. (Published by Federazione Italiana Consorzi Agrari, Via 24 Maggio, 43, Rome, Italy.)

A brief discussion of the possibilities of cotton cultivation in Ethiopia with references to cotton production in Italy's other African colonies.

Cotton - Marketing and Ginning - Fiji

Field, B. Lyon. Cotton buying and ginning. Agr. Jour. [Fiji] 8(2): 14-16. 1936. (Published by the Department of Agriculture, Fiji) Marketing and ginning customs in Fiji are described.

Cotton Pickers

Another mechanical cotton picker. Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 14(7): 14. March 1937. (Publisher's address: P. O. Box 504, Little Rock, Ark.)

A machine invented by A. R. Nisbet is described.

Hon, Ralph C. The Rust cotton picker. South. Econ. Jour. 3(4): 381-392. April 1937. (Published by the Southern Economic Association and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.)

Cuba

Wakefield, Roberta P. Some factors in Cuba's foreign trade. Econ. Geogr. 13(2): 109-131. April 1937. (Published by Clark University, Worcester,

Mass.)

Among the topics discussed are the importance of agriculture, the tobacco crop, and the livestock industry, exports of fruits and vegetables, coffee production, mineral resources, economic ups and downs, Cuban economic policy, Cuban import necessities, United States dominant in Cuba's foreign trade, efforts to stabilize sugar prices, tariff reciprocity with the United States, and trade under new agreement with the United States.

Seven tables containing figures relating to trade accompany the article.

Dairy Products

Borden vs. National Dairy Products. Barron's 17(19): 11. May 10, 1937. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Survey of the accomplishments and position of the two leading American dairy companies since the big expansion of a decade ago."

Fussell, G. E., and Goodman, Constance. The eighteenth century traffic in milk products. Econ. Hist. 3(12): 380-387. February 1937. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 4 Portugal St., London, W.C.2, Eng. May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

Delta Cooperative Farm

Hillhouse co-op experiment fairly successful first year. Cotton Trade Jour. 17(16): 2. Apr. 17, 1937. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

The sharecropper colony started about a year ago at Hillhouse, Miss., by Sherwood Eddy and others, is briefly described.

Depressed Areas - Great Britain

The depressed areas. Indus. and Labour Inform. 62(1): 17-20. Apr. 5, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

Summarizes the policy of the British Government for the rehabilitation of the special or depressed areas as contained in a White Paper issued on March 1, 1937.

Distribution and Economic Progress

Hicks, J. R. Distribution and economic progress: a revised version. Rev. Econ. Studies 4(1): 1-12. October 1936. (Published at the London School of Economics, Houghton St., London, W.C.2, Eng.)

The writer's opening paragraph follows:

"The prolonged controversy about the elasticity of substitution, which has occupied the pages of this and other journals, has laid, I feel, a certain responsibility upon the first inventor of the

concept. When I reread the chapter on 'Distribution and Economic Progress' in my Theory of Wages I am conscious that it has become seriously out of date; even though it is not, I think, much misleading. But I do feel it incumbent upon me to produce a revised version, which shall take account of the latter contributions. That is the object of this article. In it I shall draw particularly freely upon the work of those writers who have taught us simpler ways of establishing the fundamental propositions. Thus, so far as the main argument is concerned, I shall be able to do without the mathematical apparatus which so encumbered my original treatment."

Economic Conditions - France

Jenny, Frédéric. The economic and financial position in France. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. (n.s.) 8(86): 170-188. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E. C. 3, Eng.)

Economic Conditions - Germany

Die deutsche volkswirtschaft unter nationalsozialistischer führung. Ein zusammenfassender überblock für die jahre 1933 bis 1936. Wirtschaft und Statistik 17(8): 290-293. April [2] 1937.

A summary of economic conditions in Germany from 1933 to 1936 under national socialist leadership. A table gives statistics for the years 1932 to 1936 of employment, production, foreign trade, transportation, prices, income, social insurance and relief, and movement of the population. Graphs are also given covering the years 1933 to 1936.

Economic Depression and Recovery - Argentina

Emanuel, A. Economic condition and policies affecting agriculture during the world economic depression. Economic depression and recovery in Argentina. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 28(4): 126E-140E. April 1937. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Eggs - England

An economist and the breakfast table-II. Eggs for Englishmen. Economist 127(4883): 255. May 1, 1937. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Contains a table showing the average wholesale price of English and Danish eggs, 1931-1936; and one showing the United Kingdom supplies of shell eggs - home production, net imports, and consumption per head - 1929-1936.

Egypt

The Times. Egypt number. The Times, no. 47592, xlpp. Jan. 26, 1937. (Published in London, Eng.)



Place, Washington, D. C.)

Another Fairbridge Farm School is shortly to be established in New South Wales where about 50 English boys of 9 or 10 are expected to arrive within the next six months, girls to be brought out later. "The property which has been purchased is in a fertile and healthy district in close proximity to many other farms which might absorb some of the boys as they complete their period of training and education at the farm school."

Family Allowances - France

Rendu, Ambroise. Les allocations familiales en agriculture. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(4): 136-139. April 1937. (Published by the Soci t  des Agriculteurs de France, 8, Rue d'Ath nes, Paris (IX^e), France).

A critical account of the provisions of the law of March 11, 1932 and the decree of August 5, 1936, granting allowances to fathers of families, and a plea for their extension to all agricultural families.

Family Allowances - Italy

Biagi, Bruno. Family allowances in Italy. Internatl. Labour Rev. 35(4): 457-487. April 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by The Branch Office, 734 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.)

"In October 1935 an article was published in this Review on family allowances in Belgium, France, and Italy -countries in which the system is of particular interest, owing not only to the very large scale on which it is applied but also to the aims envisaged. The Italian system described in that article applied to industrial workers and was instituted in connection with the application of the 40-hour week; it was regulated by an agreement concluded in October 1934 between the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Employers and the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers. Since that time, the scope of the movement has expanded considerably in Italy; various reforms have been initiated, culminating with the Legislative Decree of 21 August 1936, which in certain respects introduced important changes into the existing practice. In particular, the system of family allowances has lost its contractual character, and is no longer connected with hours of work. In ... [this] article, Mr. Bruno Biagi ... explains in detail the manner in which the idea has evolved, from the origin of the 1934 agreement down to the most recent developments arising out of the Legislative Decree of 1936. The author has taken special care to throw into relief the principles underlying the system, and the special ways in which it is applied, which he regards as characteristic."-Editor's note.

Farm Credit Administration

Galbraith, J. K. The farmers' banking system; four years of FCA operations. Harvard Business Rev. 15(3): 313-320. Spring 1937. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

"Material for this article is drawn from a study of the Farm Credit Administration which is being conducted under a grant from the Harvard Committee on Research in the Social Sciences." Subtopics: The establishment of the FCA; the district organization; the land banks; the production credit system; the intermediate credit banks and the banks for cooperatives; summary.

Farm Economist

Farm Economist, v.2, no.6, April 1937. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, Eng.)

Partial contents: Income and expenditure on 30 mixed farms in Wiltshire and Somerset, by C. V. Dawe and L. J. Hewett, pp.93-94; Movements in output and expenses on 21 mixed farms in Mid-Devon, by R. Henderson, pp.95-96; The cost of milk rounds in relation to their density and the type of area served, by John Cripps, pp.103-107; The increase in food imports in 1936, by Ruth L. Cohen, pp.110-112.

Farm Management

Reed, E. H. Farm management information needed in farm planning. Soil Conservation 2(11): 260-261,266. May 1937. (Issued by the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"The fundamental basis of the soil-conservation program is wise land use coupled with proper soil-conservation practices, such as contour cultivation, strip cropping, or terracing. Three groups of factors should be considered in farm planning, namely: physical factors, economic factors, and human factors."

In the discussion of economic factors the need of farm-management information is pointed out. The method of obtaining farm management data by surveys is also described.

Farm Management - New Brunswick

McArthur, Ian S. Financial results of two years' farm operations in New Brunswick. Sci. Agr. 17(3): 163-165. November 1936. (Edited by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Box 625, Ottawa, Canada).

Results of a farm management survey in Carleton and Victoria counties of New Brunswick. A total of "70 records were secured covering the farm business for the crop year of 1935-36."

Farmer - Labor Alliance

Le Rossignol, J. E. Wrath of American farmers. Canner 84(22): 15. May 8, 1937. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Cites incidents where farmers acted to break the sit-down strike in Hershey, Pa., and a waterside workers' strike in New Zealand, to show that the "Farmer-Labor Party is like a house built on shifting sand."

Tugwell, R. G. Is a farmer-labor alliance possible? Harper's Mag. 174(1044): 651-661. May 1937. (Published at 49 E. 33d St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the possibilities of, and the difficulties in the way of, a farmer-labor alliance. "The alliance must come, not from the extra-governmental side of our society, but out of the political machinery itself. It must if it comes, but of course it need not come at all. Much will evidently depend on the accident of leadership."

If the President, who was reelected by a farmer-labor alliance, "carries out the fundamental changes he has foreshadowed, the historian of the future is likely to credit him with the salvation of freedom on our continent. But it is not possible that he can do more than prepare the way for the completed achievements his work will make possible.

"Another following him, who understands the new Constitution and the new governmental responsibilities, can find advantage in what he will have gained. This one will have new and more suitable instruments to work with... he will have advantages which no popular leader ever had before in this country. Assuming that he comes not from outside but from within the New Deal, as distinct from the Democratic party, he will have behind him all the prestige of a powerful progressive tradition; he might even have the machinery of the party... he will have a reactionary opposition but with a badly damaged reputation; he will have farmers with a taste for governmental intervention in their behalf; he will have a labor movement at once more militant, more inclusive, and with more statesmanlike leadership.

"He will, in other words, if he is man enough, really have the possibility of achieving those ambitions for security and well being which lie so deep in workers' and farmers' minds. Knowing that, and going out to marshal the support he must have to rework our national policy with new instruments of power, he can create a farmer-labor alliance. This is the only sense in which such an alliance is possible now."

Flax - Scotland

Flax-growing in Scotland. I. Cultivation and harvesting, by John Stirling. II. Costs and returns, by D. Witney. Scot. Jour. Agr. 20(2): 150-160. April 1937. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

An experiment in flaxgrowing carried on in 1936 is described and the production costs and returns are given, showing that the experiment was justified.

Flax Industry Control - New Zealand

New Zealand industrial efficiency act. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 138(2106): 539. Apr. 15, 1937. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Reference is made to a notification contained in the New Zealand Gazette of March 4, 1937 of a provisional plan for the reorganization of the flax industry. It includes guaranteed prices for phormium fibre, licensing of flax mills, state control of marketing of fibre and restriction of imports of raw or manufactured material.

Forestry and Land Use

Randall, C. E. Land use and forestry. Nation's Agr. 12(7): 3-4, 10. May 1937. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

"An official in the U. S. Forestry Service presents his observations on a nation-wide problem." He writes in the opening paragraph: "Some 60 years ago, when the public demand for the conservation of national resources first became audible, it was in the field of forestry that primary measures were taken. The development of the National Forest system, the responsibility for which was some 30 years ago lodged in the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, was a pioneer, large-scale enterprise in planned land management. It has achieved outstanding success."

Forests - Southern States

Demmon, E. L. Forests in the economy of the South. South. Econ. Jour. 3(4): 369-380. April 1937. (Published by the Southern Economic Association and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.)

Forward Exchanges

Hoffman, Michael L. The forward exchanges. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 10(1, pt.1): 74-99. January 1937; (2): 174-203. April 1937. (Published at 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"A forward transaction in exchange is simply a contract to conclude a spot transaction at the end of a given period of time, the rate at which this future transaction is to be effected being based on the spot rate prevailing at the original date."

Frazier-Lemke Decision

Steinbergh, Irving. The Frazier-Lemke decision. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 13(2): 208-210. May 1937. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Frontiers of Public Welfare

Meriam, Lewis. Frontiers of public administration and public welfare. Social Serv. Rev. 11(1): 26-32. March 1937. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"Paper read at the annual meeting of the American Association of Schools of Social Work, St. Louis, January 1937."

After defining the terms "frontiers", "public administration", and "public welfare" the author writes: "If we look to the past, we should limit the definition of public welfare to service for the defective, the dependent, and the delinquent classes. That area was the birth-place of social work; but frontiers of public welfare have moved westward. Two closely related forces have moved them westward - emphasis on prevention rather than cure or alleviation and the rapidly expanding body of scientific knowledge in the many fields involved in social work.

"Let us touch hurriedly the operation of these two forces within the old homeland of the social worker."

Regarding the plight of the tenant farmer the author says: "Forty acres and a mule never solved the Negro problem. Rehabilitation means family re-education, learning by doing on the home farm under competent instruction. The work will take time and require adjustments of the individual and his environment."

Fruit - Union of South Africa

Gill, H. C. South African fruit. Growth and progress of the industry in the Union. Empire Producer, no.245, pp.84-85. April 1937. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Government Corporations

Abbott, Charles G. The government corporation as an economic institution. Harvard Business Rev. 15(3): 295-312. Spring 1937. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W.42d St., New York, N. Y.)

An appendix on pp. 309-312, is a summary of the powers of the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Government Personnel

Gulick, Luther. The recent movement for better government personnel. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 31(2): 292-301. April 1937. (Published by the American Political Science Association, Kenneth Colegrove, Secty., 305 Harris Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"This article is based on a report originally presented to the round table on career service at the Atlanta meeting of the American Political Science Association, December 27, 1935."

White, Leonard D. Civil service trends in the United States: The progress made in recent years and the tendencies for the future. World Today. Encyclopaedia Britannica 4(4): 8-10. April 1937. (Published at 3301 Arthington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Grain - Export and Import Trade

Spicer, Ruth. American export and import trade. Southwest. Miller 16(8): 21-22. Apr. 20, 1937. (Published at 860-869 Board of Trade Bldg.,

Kansas City, Mo.)

A review of a survey of the export and import trade in grain and grain products by the Chief of the Grain and Flour Section, Food-stuffs Division, Department of Commerce. Information presented in tables includes the following: production of principal grains for the past three years with the average for the period 1928 to 1932 for comparison (compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture); exports of grains and grain products, 1934, 1935, and 1936; value of all grain imports; exports of wheat flour, wholly of United States wheat; exports of other wheat flour; and details of imports of wheat with comparisons.

Grain - Marketing

Erickson, A. W. The export situation. Northwest. Miller 190(3): 15, 23. Apr. 28, 1937. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

The writer believes that this nation is going on an export basis in our grain marketing this coming crop season and states his reasons.

Uhlmann, Fred. The importance of Liverpool. Northwest. Miller 190(3, sec.1): 30. Apr. 28, 1937. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"This article by Mr. Uhlmann is a condensation of one of the sixth annual series of informative lectures on Grain and Its Marketing, prepared by recognized authorities under the auspices of the Association of Grain Commission Merchants, Chicago Board of Trade. The series is for the information of employees of members of organized exchanges in Chicago, and is open to the public." -Editor's note.

Grain Production - Germany

Boekholt, K. Die deutschen getreideerträge. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 84(1): 1-25. 1937. (Published by Paul Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The author discusses at length the problem for German agriculture of securing from German soil an adequate food supply for the German people, and advocates the creation of an economic system which would guarantee a sufficient yield for their needs (Bedarfsdeckungswirtschaft). He points out, in this connection, the task of the peasantry in this economic system and the necessity of bringing the latter into equilibrium and harmony with the productive strength of the German soil.

The factors, provided by nature for the conditioning of agriculture, are climate and soil, in conjunction with the economic conditions of the region which are a result of the development of larger consumption-centers with their many different effects upon traffic and markets. Special attention is called to the importance of the individual farm, the inviolability of the allodium or freehold estate, as guaranteed by the national-socialistic agricultural policy, and to the fact that

the vitality and capacity for development of the individual farm must be safeguarded in the interest of the whole.

The author emphasizes the obligation of maintaining the creative strength of the soil, and, in this connection, discusses the numerous methods for the improvement of cereals and such influences upon the yield of grain and other agricultural products as condition and nutritive value of the soil, climatic conditions, disease, etc. Agricultural production statistics are used for the calculation of the values of the various yields. The values thus obtained are based on estimates and therefore do not present an absolutely accurate picture of conditions but are offered as preliminary work for later researches.

The author points out the value of the average grain-yield as a scale for soil-capacity and refers to the methods used to clarify the relations between average grain-yield and customary soil-valuation. Tables give for the different provinces, statistics of the yield, cultivated area, and total production of the principal kinds of grain.

The yields of the two most important kinds of summer grain, oats and barley are compared, as are yields of winter rye and winter wheat. A detailed comparison is also given of pre-war (1909-1913) and post-war (1924-1928 and 1930-1934) grain yields in different parts of Germany.

In conclusion the author asserts that the farms of the eastern peasantry still contain considerable capacity reserves which must be utilized by the application of every available means for the increase of production.

Grain Yields - Mediaeval England

Lennard, Reginald. Statistics of corn yields in medieval England: some additional critical questions. Econ. Hist. 3(12): 325-349. February 1937. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 4 Portugal St., London, W.C.2, Eng. May be obtained from The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

Grapes

Brown, C. L. 1937 Argentine grape imports. Wines and Vines 18(5): 26. May 1937. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Grapes. Wine - Production - Argentina

[Cousens, Albert H., Jr.] Argentina reduces production of wine grapes. Foreign Agr. 1(4): 204. mimeogr. April 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

This is a summary of a report from Vice Consul Albert H. Cousens, Jr. in Buenos Aires. To offset overproduction of wine grapes in Argentina the Wine Board has been ordered to purchase enough vineyards to eliminate the production of 220,000 tons of grapes. "Producers may sell their vineyards to the Wine Board at stipulated prices. The land thus acquired will pass into the public domain and will be divided into parcels of not more than 5 hectares (12 acres)

each. This will be sold to farmers for the cultivation of crops other than grapes. It is understood that the restriction as to the non-cultivation of grapes on such land is limited at present to 5 years. Not more than one parcel (12 acres) can be acquired by any one family. The sale price will range from 500 to 1,000 pesos (\$164 to \$328) per hectare and may be paid in annual installments."

Grassland Dairying - England

Thomas, Edgar, and Villiers, F. H. Grassland dairying in the Blackmore vale. 19pp. [Reading, Eng., 1937?]

"Reprinted from the Journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. Volume XLIX."

"The object of this article is two-fold: firstly, to present some evidence about the financial results of grassland dairying in the vale between Lady Day 1931 and Lady Day 1935...; secondly, to illustrate some of the problems of milk production in a predominantly grassland district with special reference to the potentialities of the grassland itself as the basis for producing the milk supply."

Tables give average expenses and receipts per acre on 10 Blackmore Vale dairy farms, 1931-35; farm income and family income on those farms; quantities of purchased foods fed to the dairy herds; feeding costs; and cost per pound of starch equivalent from various foods.

It is shown that under the farming conditions described "it should be possible ... to regard purchased foods merely as an essential supplement to the main ration, and to rely on the productivity of the grassland to supply, not only the maintenance ration, but a large part of the production ration as well. This being so, it is obvious that the cost of milk production as well as the general financial results of this group of farms will depend mainly upon the efficiency with which the individual farmers utilise their grassland. In fact the most important single factor in the success or failure of these dairy farmers is their ability to make economical use of their chief raw material, their grasslands."

Greenbelt Towns

Tugwell, Rexford G. The meaning of the greenbelt towns. New Repub. 90(1159): 42-43. Feb. 17, 1937. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

Handicrafts - India

Raja, S. K. Handicrafts in India. Internatl. Labour Rev. 35(4): 488-504. April 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by The Branch Office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"In a number of articles published in this Review during the last few years descriptions have been given of the place of handicrafts in the economy of various countries, the effects on traditional handi-

crafts of the development of factory industries and of the importation of manufactured goods, and the measures taken to protect and modernise handicraft industries.

"[This] ... article continues this series. It does not pretend to be more than a short preliminary study of a question which, in such a vast country as India, presents very different aspects in different regions and a multiplicity of special problems. It has, however, been thought that a general survey of the situation of handicrafts in India would be of particular interest at a time when that country is entering a new phase of its constitutional history and when increasing importance is being attached to rural reconstruction and the conservation and renovation of national handicraft industries." -Note at head of article.

Hides and Skins

Two horns to hide dilemma. Hide and skin imports or leather substitutes - which? Natl. Provisioner 96(18): 9-11,24. May 1, 1937. (Published at 407 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Hogs - England

An economist at the breakfast table - I. The Englishman's bacon. Economist 127(4886): 136. Apr. 17, 1937. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Bacon and the agricultural marketing schemes.

The statement is made that "it seems unlikely that this particular constituent of British breakfasts will be cheaper in the near future."

Hogs - Irish Free State

The pig industry in Saorstát Eireann. Statistical survey for three years, 1934-36. Irish Trade Jour. 12(1): 23. March 1937. (Published by Stationery Office, Dublin, Irish Free State.)

Gives numbers of hogs by classes, purchases for curing, market prices of bacon pigs, and exports of fat pigs and principal pig products.

Homestead Tax Exemption

May, Alonzo B. The status of homestead tax exemption in the United States. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 13(2): 130-137. May 1937. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Reviews the status of homestead tax exemption in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Utah, North Carolina and West Virginia.

Imports - Policy - United States

Wallace, Henry A. An American policy on imports. Foreign Agr. 1(5): 209-216, mimeogr. May 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural

Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"Address of Secretary Wallace before the National Council of American Importers and Traders, Inc., New York, N. Y., April 29, 1937."

Secretary Wallace "discusses the general question of the creditor position of the United States and the relation of our import policy to this position. He points out, for example, that our creditor status has been considerably reduced in recent years and that our imports of goods and services have been increasing in relation to our exports. This progress in adjusting our balance of payments situation to our current creditor position has taken place, however, on the basis of a much lower volume of trade than formerly existed."

Insurance - Italy

Sickness insurance in Italian agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 62(4): 134. Apr. 26, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"The National Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers and the National Fascist Confederation of Agriculturists in Italy recently concluded an agreement under which the agricultural sickness funds are to extend their activity to peasants and share farmers. This extension of the scope of the agricultural workers' provincial mutual sickness insurance funds was to come into effect on 21 April 1937. Contributions, however, will not be due and benefits will not be payable before 28 October 1937. Insurance will cover not merely peasants and share farmers themselves but members of their families between the ages of 12 and 65."

Insurance, Crop

Boyle, James E. The ifs of crop insurance. Country Gent. 107(6): 14-15, 86-87: June 1937. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The writer discusses what he calls the moral, the technical, the economic and the political difficulties presented by the Wallace all-risk crop insurance plan. Mutual insurance is thought to be the answer to the problem, "provided it is to be solved on a purely economic basis."

Farmers are offered cash crop insurance. Food Field Reporter 5(8): 37. April 19, 1937. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The Sowers Plan Crop Insurance Co., in Topeka, Kans. "has completed its agency set-up and has started to sell insurance on wheat. Both premiums and benefits are payable in cash, rather than in grain, as provided under the crop insurance plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

Other features of the plan are briefly described.

Green, Roy M. Plans for wheat crop insurance. Southwest. Miller 16(10): 40. May 4, 1937. (Published at 860-869 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.)

An outline of the wheat crop insurance plans at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Kansas company will insure wheat crop. Northwest. Miller 190(1): 19. April 14, 1937. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"For the first time in Kansas, and possibly for the first time on record, a crop insurance company has been formed basing its premiums and anticipated loss on actuarial data. The Sowers Plan Crop Insurance Mutual Co. has recently been incorporated at Topeka by a group of Kansas farmers and business men to offer a policy covering all natural crop hazards. Ralph B. Thompson ... is acting president. According to Mr. Thompson, the company will at first insure only wheat on Kansas farms, operating on a copyrighted 'cost of production' plan. This plan does not insure the sale value of a farmer's wheat crop, but guarantees a return on his investment in preparing and harvesting the crop...

"The Sowers plan, conceived by Alva L. Sowers, Berryton, Kansas, farmer and insurance man, insures the farmer his investment in time, labor, equipment, seed, etc., on his crop. The premiums are figured on the same actuarial theory as one-year term life insurance. The wheat crop is protected against such hazards as drouth, blowout, crinklejoint, insects, hail, flood, fire, frost, smut, tornado, winter-kill, and price inflations and deflations."

Private crop insurance in Kansas. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 78(8): 350. Apr. 28, 1937. (Published at 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Tells briefly of the new Sowers Plan Crop Insurance Co., which has begun business in Kansas.

Shall we insure the wheat crop? Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 14(5): 39,48. May 5, 1937. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Pros and cons of this moot subject of the moment, as debated in The Rotarian, monthly magazine of Rotary International, by A. G. Black [who says] yes ... and Robert E. Sterling, Editor of The Northwestern Miller and American Baker."

They're insuring crops in Kansas. Business Week, no.397, pp30,32. Apr. 10, 1937. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Describes the Sowers Crop insurance plan.

Insurance, Hail

Dutton, C. E. "Luckily, we were covered." Amer. Fruit Grower 57(5): 11, 26. May 1937. (Published at 1370 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio)

A fruit grower tells of the precautions taken to protect his crop, including hail insurance, and of the help it was in a particular instance.

Howard, Jonas. Bombed from the sky. Amer. Fruit Grower 57(5): 7,26. May 1937. (Published at 1370 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio.)

The writer points out that hail insurance as it applies to fruit farming is a sound business principle; also that starting in the East, this form of protection is rapidly spreading throughout the Middle West. Information is given relative to costs, policy rates, methods of adjustment, etc.

Irrigation - Mexico

Vázquez del Mercado, Francisco. Irrigation in Mexico. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 71(3): 255-267. March 1937. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

A brief account of the work of the National Irrigation Commission of Mexico and of its results. Tables give the area of the twelve main projects in 1935, the number of colonists, the area planted and the production and value of the crops.

"Not only has all of the [irrigated] land been colonized and made productive ... but the total value of the crops produced, since the settlement of the first colonist in 1929, has exceeded the total expenditure for irrigation works, to date." Experiment farms have been established, and reforestation carried on. "The price fixed for the irrigated lands has always been below cost, varying between \$8 and \$29 per acre." Three types of contract are described for the transfer of ownership of land. "The policy of constructing agricultural cities was adopted," such as Anáhuac in the State of Nuevo León and Delicias, in the State of Chihuahua. A table is given of "expenditures on irrigation projects and studies from their initiation until December 31, 1935.

Labor - Collective Regulation - Germany

Working conditions in German agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 61(7): 219-221. Feb. 15, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"A new Collective Regulation of the working conditions of agricultural workers for the economic district of Brandenburg ... came into force on 1 January 1937." It regulates the terms of labor contract, payment of wages and cash, bonuses, and hours of labor, and provides for vacations with pay.

Labor - Estonia

Conditions of agricultural workers in Estonia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 61(6): 192-193. Feb. 8, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour

Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

The Chamber of Farm Workers and Smallholders of Estonia has made certain suggestions for making agricultural labor more attractive. These deal with the improvement of the economic and social position of agricultural workers, the regulation of wages and hours of work, family allowances, housing, the training of agricultural workers, etc.

The labour shortage in Estonia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 61(13): 410-411. Mar. 29, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"According to data collected by the Chamber of Agriculture, a marked shortage of labour exists on holdings exceeding 30 hectares... On the other hand, a certain available surplus of agricultural labour exists on small holdings, the occupants of which are not fully employed. Their number is estimated to be about 42,000. The problem is how best to mobilise this labour force."

Placing of agricultural workers in Estonia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 61(13): 414-415. Mar. 29, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

A decree signed by the President of Estonia on January 27, 1937 assigns the task of placing agricultural workers to the Chamber of Agriculture and its local offices. The method of operation of this decree is outlined.

Labor - France

Ballot, Paul. Les conventions collectives et la limitation des heures de travail dans l'agriculture. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(4): 143-147. April 1937. (Published by the Société des Agriculteurs de France, 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris (IX^e), France.)

A discussion of collective agreements in the field of agricultural labor and hours of labor with special reference to 1936 and the reform proposed by the government bill of June 1936. The author urges corporative agreements which will unite more closely employer and employe in the interests of agriculture as a whole.

[Dawson, Leonard G.] Collective contract for farm works in France. Foreign Agr. 1(5): 259-260, mimeogr. May 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"A collective contract to regulate working conditions of farm laborers in the Nord Department of France was signed on April 6, 1937, by representatives of farm owners and of farm laborers... The collective agreement now signed concerns about 31,000 farm owners and about 35,000 farm laborers in the Nord Department ... and is to

remain in effect up to January 31, 1938."

The contract deals with the right of farm workers to organize, the weekly rest period, vacations with pay, wages, and hours of work.

Duval, Alexandre. Les conventions collectives en agriculture. La Vie Agricole et Rurale, no. 4, April 1937. (Published by J. B. Baillièrè et Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6^e), France.)

A critical discussion of the proposed law concerning collective agreements in agriculture.

Labor - New Zealand

Agriculture. Conditions in New Zealand. Minimum wages for dairy workers. Shortage of agricultural labour. Indus. and Labour Inform. 61(6): 191-192. Feb. 8, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"A new Act regulating the conditions of agricultural workers in New Zealand came into force on 1 October 1936. The essential feature of this Act is the introduction of minimum wages for dairy workers. In laying down minimum wage rates, regard is to be had to the prices fixed under the Primary Products Marketing Act of 1936...

"A serious shortage of agricultural workers has recently made itself felt in New Zealand." Arrangements have been made to release men from public works camps for seasonal farm work in anticipation of their obtaining regular employment.

Land - Condemnation for Planning

Phillips, Jewell Cass. Excess condemnation for city, county, township and regional planning. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 13(2): 174-180. May 1937. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Land - Leasing - Japan

F., M. S. Perpetual leases abolished in Japan. Far East. Survey 6(10): 112-113. May 12, 1937. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

According to the writer, on March 25, the question of perpetual leases by foreigners in Japan, "which has been a source of irritation for nearly forty years, appears to have been laid to rest." The Japanese disliked the system not only because of the revenue losses which it entailed, but because "it served as an ever present reminder of the days when Japan was a victim of unequal treaties. The system had its origin in the treaties of 1858 with the United States and Great Britain. At that time foreigners were not allowed to own land in Japan; in fact, this right was not granted until the Alien Land Law of 1926. Leasing of land for residential or

commercial purposes was, however, permitted by the treaties of 1858, and subsequently extended to nationals of other countries. Many foreigners thereafter acquired what amounted to ownership of land by leasing it in perpetuity from the municipalities on consideration of a fixed annual payment."

Land - Sales - Egypt

Egypt-sales, forced sales of lands suspended. Commerce Repts., no. 19, p.371. May 8, 1937. (Issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"Law No. 15, published in the Journal Officiel of March 30, 1937, provides that all forced sales of agricultural or cultivated lands, or buildings, mortgaged or on which privileged rights existed prior to December 31, 1932, be suspended until December 31, 1937. According to Commercial Attaché James T. Scott, Cairo, the Minister of Finance when asked whether the law applied to commercial and civil debts replied that it was primarily intended to apply to civil debts, but if the farmer had engaged in commerce, the law also applied to him."

Land - Utilization - Northern Great Plains

Johnson, Sherman E. Land use readjustments in the northern great plains. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 13(2): 130-137. May 1937. (Published by the Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The subject is discussed under the following sub-topics: The need for a re-inventory of resources; the transition zones (transition zones have not been self-supporting, checkerboard ownership), Federal purchase projects (difficulties encountered, administration); alternatives to Federal land purchase and ownership (research as a basis for readjustment), conclusions.

Land, Delinquent - Florida

Elliot, Fred C. Land recovery act proposed. [Florida] planning board submits comprehensive measure prepared. Planning Digest 1(3): 10-14. November 1936. (Published by Florida State Planning Board, Tallahassee, Fla.)

. Gives the title and a digest of this proposed act, the principal purposes of which are: "1. To provide a way by which the owner can recover his tax delinquent property with tax liens satisfied and title clear at minimum cost and upon easy terms. 2. To provide a way by which property not taken back by the owner can be protected and improved by the State until values are restored thereon which will justify such property passing again into the hands of private owners with sufficient revenue producing capacity to enable such property to yield a reasonable income. 3. To provide a way by

which the State, the County, and other taxing agencies, if any there be, having a tax equity in the property, can be paid to the maximum extent within the ability of the property to pay, and as may be compatible with effectuating 1 and 2."

Land and Peasant Proprietors - Japan

Yagi, Yoshinosuke. The current land problem and the establishment of peasant proprietorship. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 11(2): 60-84. December 1936. (Published by the Dept. of Economics, Kyoto Imperial University. Sold by Maruzen Co., Ltd., Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan)

The writer points out "the necessity of solving the land problem, making clear the outlines of, and the results achieved by, the work actually being carried on in Japan for the establishment and maintenance of peasant proprietors", and enumerates the measures which he thinks should be adopted if this work is to be undertaken on a large-scale in the future. The measures suggested are measures for controlling the prices of farm products, crop insurance, fixing the price of the arable land to be purchased by tenant farmers at a fairly low level, a farm tenancy law "so that the present farm-rent may be properly revised and the price of land may accordingly be fixed fairly", the exertion of compulsion on landowners to induce them to sell their land, a homestead law "under which they should register their newly acquired land as their homestead, the disposal of which should be restricted to a certain extent," and measures "for the redemption of the loan by the newly established peasant-proprietors and of ensuring their economic prosperity."

Land Expropriation - Mexico

H., F. J. The Mexican expropriation law. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 71(3): 286-288. March 1937. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

The purpose of the Mexican expropriation law, published in the Diario Oficial on November 25, 1936, is "to expropriate sources of production which are inactive," to "better the lot of the working class ... always taking into account the needs of both the capitalist and the worker." Cases in which the Executive may order expropriation are cited.

Land Holdings - Consolidation - Punjab

Fazal, Cyril P. K. The problem of consolidation of holdings in the Punjab. Indian Jour. Econ. 17(64, pt.I): 63-77. July 1936. (Issued by the Departments of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

"Out of the eight and a half lakhs of rupees received by the Punjab Government for rural uplift works in the year 1935-36, Rs. 2,01,766 (nearly 24 per cent) have been earmarked for the consolidation of holdings. This shows the importance attached by the authorities to this particular aspect of rural problems requiring

attention, as only one other item, that of 'water-supply schemes,' gets a higher allotment out of these funds.

"It is generally recognized that holdings in the Punjab have, through many causes, so diminished in size that their ownership and cultivation have become uneconomic. The magnitude of the problem and the practical difficulties that face one in dealing with remedial measures, are not however so widely understood. In this article an attempt is made to show briefly what these difficulties are, and to what extent the evil of fragmentation of holdings can be overcome."

Land Reclamation - Scotland

Ogg, W. G., and Macleod, Angus. Reclamation and cultivation of peat land in Lewis.-VI. Scot. Jour. Agr. 20(2): 179-186. April 1937. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

This is the last of six articles describing "the establishment and development of the Macaulay Farm on peat land at Arnish Moor in the Island of Lewis... Two of the important practical aims which have been kept in view at the Macaulay Farm are:- (1) The improvement, at as low a cost as possible, of the grazing on the moorland; (2) The provision of additional arable land in order to provide more food for stock in winter, as without this the grazing land cannot be fully utilised...

"The work ... has shown that it is possible to reclaim successfully a very barren type of peat land which is widespread in Scotland."

Land Reclamation and Improvement - Italy

Ringland, Arthur C. Watershed control in Italy. Soil Conservation 2(11): 251,265-266. May 1937. (Issued by Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

The objectives of Italy's Bonifica Integrale, the measures for their accomplishment and the cardinal principles involved are outlined.

Land Settlement - Argentina

Argentine colonization plan. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 71(3): 289. March 1937. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

A vast plan of settlement has been conceived by the National Mortgage Bank which is controlled by the Argentine Government. "This plan includes a careful study of the possibilities of each piece of property from the point of view of the settler as well as the land's economic potentialities. The size of the lot to be sold to a settler will depend on the productivity of the land and the number of working members of the settler's families. The prospective settlers must be farmers by occupation, be of good moral character, and have enough capital to pay for the first operating expenses. After a 5-year period of provisional occupation of the land during which

the settler pays 3 percent interest and 4 percent to a special purchase fund, the sale takes place. Ten percent of the price of the property must be paid then, the remainder to be paid in annual instalments during 46 years and 328 days. The bank will supervise the farming of each piece of property sold to settlers."

Land Settlement - Germany

Hankins, Frank H. German policies for increasing births. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 42(5): 630-652. March 1937. (Published by the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.)

"Germany is the first of the great nations to become population conscious and to develop a set of policies designed both to increase the birth-rate and to improve hereditary quality. Her rural-settlement program emphasizes both the small suburban holding and the small farm. The latter, both new and old, have been converted into hereditary estates. This policy is expected to increase the food supply, restore a better balance between city and country, as well as encourage the increase of sound stock. The marriage-loan policy has been accompanied by a great increase in marriages and a phenomenal increase in births."

A description is given of the rural-settlement program and of the rural-homestead program.

Land Settlement - Italy

Vöchting, Friedrich. Italienische binnensiedelung. Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 145(4): 399-414. April 1937. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

Internal land settlement is defined as both a human and a land problem the object of which is to establish or to reestablish a closer relationship between men and the land on social, demographic, political and economic grounds. It presupposes men who need and want the land on the one hand and cultivable land on the other. The author discusses these conditions in connection with northern, central, and southern Italy. He shows the development in the conception of improvement or "bonifica" to include the greater significance of "bonifica integrale," and the addition of the social aim to that of mere improvement of the land for the purpose of increased production. Land tenure is discussed with the small independent family farm as the prevailing form and alongside of that various forms of tenancy. The work of the Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti in connection with land settlement and that of the consortia of land owners are briefly explained, and the aims of the settlement of Ethiopia are outlined.

Land Settlement - New South Wales

More small home area settlement advocated by Graziers' Assn. The Land, no. 1343, p.5. Mar. 5, 1937. (Published at 57-59 Regent St.,

Sydney, New South Wales.)

"The Graziers' Association's annual conference in Sydney this week carried a resolution which asked that a closer settlement policy be evolved whereby land would be made available in districts suitable for small home areas...

"It was decided to ask that all lands acquired in future for closer settlement be made available in tenure of perpetual leasehold, and that existing settlers be given the right to convert their holdings to such tenure.

"Another resolution was that the terms of the proposed scheme of closer settlement, as outlined by the Premier, be made available to present settlers requiring additional areas to make their holdings up to home maintenance size."

New closer settlement scheme is now in operation. The Land, no. 1344, p.5. Mar. 12, 1937. (Published at 57-59 Regent St., Sydney, New South Wales)

"The Premier (Mr. Stevens), in announcing on Wednesday that both portions of the Government's plan for the promotion of closer settlement were now in operation said that the Government would give every encouragement to the subdivision of large estates and make available assistance and advice where required to facilitate subdivisions."

Land Struggle - Reconstruction Period - Southern States

Allen, James S. The struggle for land during the reconstruction period. Sci. & Society 1(3): 378-401. Spring 1937. (Published at 30 E. 20th St., New York, N. Y.)

"As explained in his forthcoming book, The Reconstruction Period, the author treats the Civil War and Reconstruction as a bourgeois-democratic revolution. Its principal task was the consolidation of national unity under the wing of the bourgeoisie, which played a progressive revolutionary rôle in its struggle against the slave power. The rebellion of the southern slave-masters and their allies and their consequent efforts to regain power after defeat in war were counter-revolutionary, i.e. they aimed at the restoration as nearly as possible of the status quo."

Land Taxation - Italy

Blake, Gilson G. A brief summary of taxation in Italy. Comparative Law Series, no. 604, pp. 11-25. April 1937. (Issued by Division of Commercial Laws, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Ordinary real taxes, extraordinary real taxes, and personal taxes are distinguished. Among the ordinary real taxes is the tax on land. "This tax is imposed on the 'domanial' income obtained from lands, that is to say the income which the soil is able to produce by itself, through its own natural possibilities, increased through the capital destined for its improvement, but without taking into account the capital invested for industrial purposes and for purposes of human labor.

"This income is ascertained through a special procedure, on the basis of the location of the land, its geological nature, and the cultivation to which it is dedicated...

"Income thus ascertained is the net income, that is to say, it is taxed without any deduction for expenses or losses...

"The income derived from land is subject to a single tax of 10 percent, regardless of the nationality of the owner...

"Exempt from land tax are the incomes which have been increased through reclamation work. This exemption is valid for a period of 20 years from the date on which it was recognized that the reclamation had produced an improvement in the soil. At the end of the above period of 20 years and up to such time as the improved income has been ascertained for purposes of ordinary land tax payments, the reclaimed land is subject to a special tax of lire 2. - per hectare."

Among the extraordinary real taxes is listed the extraordinary tax on the value of rural and urban real estate, established by a Royal Decree - Law of October 5, 1936. It levies a tax on the value of rural and urban real estate for a period of 25 years at 3.50 per thousand lire.

Land Taxation - Victoria

Relief from federal land tax under the hardships system. Pastoral Rev. and Graziers' Rec. 47(3): 291-292. Mar. 12, 1937. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Victoria)

Explains the issues involved in the decision by the High Court of section 66 of the Land Tax Assessment Act. The author writes in conclusion: "The issues involved touch the pastoral industry deeply and directly. The burden of land tax may be a heavy one at all times, but it becomes multiplied many times in years of drought and low prices. Under the existing conditions the only alleviation which the Government at present offers is relief at the whim of a board of officials intimately concerned with the protection of the revenue to the fullest extent. It is no exaggeration to say that in a year of drought the result might conceivably be the imposition of taxation amounting to hundreds of thousands of pounds upon the primary industry of Australia at a time when it was properly entitled to the fullest possible relief. In the light of the section itself the decision of the High Court, and, most of all, the stated intentions of the Ministry, the whole question of relief from land tax in bad times, both in its principle of application and its administration, calls for the immediate attention of the Government."

Land Tenure - Colombia

[Dawson, William] New land tenure law in Colombia. Foreign Agr. 1(4): 203-204, mimeogr. April 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

A law which became effective on December 30, 1936 provides for the reversion to the state of all rural lands not "possessed" by

private individuals, possession being defined as consisting in the "economic exploitation" of the land for a continuous period of 10 years. It protects the rights of those who settled "in good faith" on state land, provided they have used it continuously for a period of 5 years. The law prohibits the cutting of forests that protect the flow of water.

Land Tenure - France

Hitier, Henri. Le bail à ferme. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(4): 140-142. April 1937. (Published by the Société des Agriculteurs de France, 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris (IX^e), France)

The various factors affecting the farm lease, its advantages and disadvantages, compensation for improvements and the extent to which legislation should intervene are briefly discussed.

Land Tenure - Germany

[Leverich, Henry P.] German land ownership legislation tightened. Foreign Agr. 1(4): 201-202, mimeogr. April 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Attention is called to a law of January 26, 1937 which "requires official approval for the sale or transfer of all agricultural property in excess of 2 hectares (5 acres). It is expected that this will check the recent tendency to speculate in land...In general the law is intended to safeguard the interests of the farmer, assuring him of an opportunity to sell his land at a return commensurate with the energy he has expended in its cultivation, or, if he wishes to buy land, to do so at a fair price."

Land Tenure - Hungary

Thirring, Lajos. Le nombre des propriétaires fonciers et des fermiers en Hongrie. (A földbirtokosok és földberlők száma.) Magyar Statisztikai Szemle 14(5): 412-422. May 1936. (Published in Budapest, Hungary)

Hungarian, with summary in French.

A distinction is made between the number of persons having as their chief occupation that of landowner or of farmer and those who own or lease land, at the same time having another main occupation. In the various categories considered there were important changes between 1920 and 1930 when the number of landowners almost doubled and the land was split up into very small holdings. Similarly there was a growth in the number of those whose main occupation is that of farmer of 4.6% while the total number of those leasing land increased by 63.4% during the same period.

Library Service in Rural Areas

Wilson, Louis R. Library service in rural areas. Social Forces 15 (4): 525-530. May 1937. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press, by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

The writer discusses the lack of library facilities in the rural South and conditions which have given rise to the situation. In conclusion recommendations are made for rural school libraries, general library service for rural sections, and for the promotion of library interests generally throughout the rural sections of a state.

Machinery, Agricultural

Annual farm equipment issue. Kansas Farmer, v. 74, no. 30, pp. 1-40. February 13, 1937. (Published in Topeka, Kans.)

Among the articles dealing with power farming are: World's greatest power farming show gets ready to entertain you, by Roy R. Moore, pp. 2, 33; That first tractor of mine, by Frank A. Meckel, pp. 8, 22, 27; Every year has its emergencies. Let's meet them with a tractor, by Henry Hatch, p. 12; Doing our work with tractors almost always proves cheaper, by Henry Hatch, p. 23.

Applegate, La Rue. Sales of agricultural machinery, up 46 per cent, approach the 1930 level. Annalist 49(1269): 765. May 14, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Barnes, Edwin A. Bright outlook for farm equipments. Mag. Wall St. 60(2): 100-101, 129, 130. May 8, 1937. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"At the present time leading manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery are busily engaged in gearing up their facilities in anticipation of what promises to be the most active year for the industry since 1929. As recently as last year the volume of business was nearly on a par with 1930 and from present indications current sales may well approximate the 1929 level."

The rise in farm income and restoration of the farmer's purchasing power make the farmer a potential buyer.

The concluding part of the article deals with the earnings, sales, etc., of leading manufacturers of farm equipment.

Made in India

Indian engineering. Made in India: engineering, industrial and agricultural. 84pp., illus. [Calcutta, Offset by Edinburgh press. 1936]

Supplement to "Indian Engineering" December 1936.

Partial contents: Sugar; India's increasing production, p. 17. (While "the retail price of sugar today is lower than it has ever been," still "with improved conditions and an increasing demand the future prosperity of the industry is assured, and with it a general improvement in the industrial and agricultural development of India."); Cotton, pp. 19, 21. (Reference is made to the

decision of the Provincial authorities of the Bombay Presidency to set apart an area of 300,000 acres for the cultivation of an acclimatized variety of American cotton, the area having a potential output of 100,000 bales. A summary is given of the "Technological Report on standard Indian cottons for the current year."); Fertilizers in India, by E. H. Tripp, pp. 57-58. (Contains data of fertilizer production and consumption); Jute; Bengal's monopoly maintains supremacy in fibrous material construction; the world's demand, p. 59; Mixed farming, by Rudolph D. Anstead, pp. 70-71. (A plea for mixed farming with due preservation of the necessary swamp land for rice production); Dairy engineering progress, by W. L. Davies, pp. 75-76.

Marketing Regulation - France

Fouchet, Marcel. Les conventions collectives de vente. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(4): 148-152. April 1937. (Published by the Société des Agriculteurs de France, 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris (IX^e), France)

This is a critical discussion of the government bill for the regulation of marketing agreements as passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and a suggestion for a partial solution of the problem.

Marketing Research

American marketing association, Committee research. Progress in marketing research. Committee on research. Ferdinand C. Wheeler, chairman. Jour. Marketing 1(4): 401-413. April 1937. (Published by the American Marketing Association, 383 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Describes research in government bureaus, in universities and in private organizations.

Meat Products

Madigan, John J. Securing lowest total freight costs in movement of packing house products. Harvard Business Rev. 15(3): 352-360. Spring 1937. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

The following is quoted from the introductory paragraphs of the article:

"The following pages describe briefly an analysis made to solve certain problems faced by Armour and Company in attempting to ship meat products from producing plants to areas of consumption at the lowest freight cost. The entire analysis shows the interrelationship of transportation, sales, and production, and the strong necessity for close cooperation between these divisions in order to achieve desired economies."

Where meat packing dollar goes. Analysis of U. S. study on meat packing industry. Natl. Provisioner 96(19): 23. May 8, 1937. (Published by Institute of American Meat Packers, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Quotes from a statement of Thomas E. Wilson on some of the figures in the U. S. Census of Manufactures report on the meat packing industry in the United States for 1935, and from a study of the consumer's meat dollar made by the University of Chicago.

Milk - Cooperative Marketing

Stitts, T. G. Cooperative sale of market milk. Hoard's Dairyman 82(9): 273, 285. May 10, 1937. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

"Prices to producers for milk sold as fluid milk or fluid cream in many markets are changing rapidly, and these changes place emphasis on a new set of problems for milk bargaining cooperatives." After discussing these problems Mr. Stitts concludes: "All the older bargaining associations have been faced with somewhat similar problems in the past. Their experiences have shown that serious difficulties with the membership, with competition, and with actual market operations can be avoided or reduced to a minimum only by basing price changes upon economic analyses of local price-making forces and by working toward price levels which are sound and can be justified by market conditions."

Neues Bauerntum

Neues Bauerntum. Fachwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift für das ländliche Siedlungswesen. Neue Folge des Archivs für Innere Kolonisation, Bd. 29, March-April 1937. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhaltung, Dessauer Strasse, 13, Berlin SW 11, Germany)

Partial contents:

March: Der Weg zum Neubauern, by W. Gebert, pp. 113-121. (An account of the qualifications required of the aspirant to be one of the new peasants of Germany.); Weitergeltung des Pachtnotrechts, by Lehmann, pp. 121-124. (An explanation of the provisions of the law for the protection of tenant rights which has been extended to September 30, 1937.); Die bäuerliche Siedlung im Jahre 1935, pp. 125-136. (Statistics of land settlement in 1935, published at the end of February 1937 by the Statistical Bureau, and reprinted from Vierteljahreshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, 45. Jahrg., Heft 4.)

April: [Göring] Die neuen Massnahmen zur Ernährungssicherung. Rede des Beauftragten für den Vierjahresplan, Ministerpräsidenten Generaloberst Göring, gehalten am 23.3. 1937 im Preussenhaus in Berlin, pp. 153-161. (Herr Göring outlines his four-year plan to make Germany self-supporting and independent of foreign sources of supply.); Erzeugungsschlacht und Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums, by Rudolf Eggers, pp. 161-164. (The struggle for increased production and its relation to land settlement are discussed.); Um das Emsland, by H. Haefs, pp. 165-170. (An account of the reclamation and settlement of Emsland.)

Oleomargarine

Ward, A. L. Margarine - a major outlet for southern vegetable fats and oils. Manfrs. Rec. 106(4): 42, 70. April 1937. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

A table from a report of the Bureau of Internal Revenue showing the cottonseed oil used in margarine, annually 1920-1936 accompanies the article.

Planning

Drapor, Earle S. Levels of planning. *Planners' Jour.* 3(2): 29-34. March-April 1937. (Published by the American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"It is not enough to achieve a higher level of living; we must protect our standards and render them secure from violent fluctuation. Planning of the individual farm, for better land utilization, at the bottom, and planning of the nation, for citizen welfare, at the top, with all the various intermediate levels of planning, are needed. Progress on all fronts must take place if we are to move forward. There must be no gaps, no feeling that solving problems at one level does away with the necessity of attacking them at another. A great start has been made during the past few years. The very real progress in planning in this country will be considerably benefited if we can agree on fundamental definitions of various planning activities and take stock of accomplishments. Then we shall better understand the relationships and interdependence of the various levels of planning necessary in a country of the size and breadth of activities of the United States of America."

Planning, Regional - Germany

Wehner, Bruno. German regional planning. *Planners' Jour.* 3(1): 9-12. January-February 1937. (Published by the American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Population and Cattle - India

Mukerji, Radha Komal. The relations between human and bovine population pressure in India. *Indian Jour. Econ.* 17(66, pt. III): 249-263. January 1937. (Issued by the Department of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

An examination of the relations between human and bovine population pressure. The author writes: "The gradual expansion of cultivated area and the almost complete conversion of pastures into tilled lands in the congested areas of India have resulted in the impoverishment of cattle. The heavier the population, the smaller is the holding in India. The inability to devote any but a mere fraction of the tiny holding to fodder crops which becomes a serious fodder famine two or three months before the monsoon in considerable parts of India aggravates the fodder shortage...In India the animal population is excessive and the uneconomical maintenance and multiplication of useless superfluous cattle due to religious and humanitarian considerations represent a problem which baffles all social and economic reformers."

Population Mobility and Economic Recovery

Bowen, Howard. Population mobility and economic recovery. Sociol. and Social Research 21(5): 403-410. May-June 1937. (Published by the University of Southern California Press, 3551 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Prices

Carruthers, Norman T. Runaway price inflation? Effects of armaments race, wage increases and industrial recovery on supply-demand factors in commodities. Mag. Wall St. 59(13): 802-804, 850, 852. Apr. 10, 1937. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Douglas, Paul H. What shall we do about monopoly prices? Soc. Adv. Mangt. Jour. 2(2): 44-50. March 1937. (Published at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The crux of the difficulty seems to me to be the growing imperfection of competition, and the steady drift towards what we may loosely call monopoly and monopoly practices."

The writer discusses the effect of monopolies on the economic system and five proposals for averting the evils.

Jordan, Virgil. The economics of current price trends...before New York section, American trade association executives, New York, Mar. 23, 1937. Vital Speeches of the Day 3(13): 411-412. Apr. 15, 1937. (Published at 33 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Mahe, George F. Gold and commodity prices. Post-war decline in commodities result of high value of gold - trend reversed by great expansion in gold production. Com. and Finance 26(8): 266, 287. Apr. 17, 1937. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Mayer, Richard J. Inventories and rising prices. Nation's Business 25(5): 122, 124, 126, 182. May 1937. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H St., N. W., Washington, D.C.)
Reasons for the advance in price of such commodities as cocoa, wheat, steel, wool, etc., are presented in this article.

Stevens, W. H. S. Federal price legislation. Jour. Marketing 1 (4): 326-333. April 1937. (Published by the American Marketing Association, 383 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"This paper and the two that follow present some interesting history and points of view concerning the thirty-year controversy over Fair Trade, Resale Price Maintenance, and Price Cutting." Titles and authors of the other two articles are: A retail attitude toward resale price fixing, by Q. Forrest Walker, pp. 334-343. [Gives the case against resale price fixing]; Fair trade legislation restricting price cutting, by E. T. Grether, pp. 344-354.

Prices - Control - Germany

M., v. New principles of price formation. Hamburg World Econ. Arch. Bull. 3(7): 102-104. Feb. 1, 1937; (8): 122-124. Feb. 15, 1937. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

Topics discussed are: Problems of full-time occupation; Balance-sheet of price development; change in price function; Directives of state price-fixing; and the meaning of the price-halting decree. The functions of the Price Commissioner appointed on October 29, 1936 are outlined, and attention is called to the fundamental differences between them and those of former price controlling bodies. "The first measure undertaken by the Price Commissioner has been the prohibition of all price-raising above the level of the 17th October 1936. The decree applies not only to goods, but also to all descriptions of service, viz., traffic tariffs, rents, prices of property, rent for leasehold property and other estate fees, insurance premiums and payment for cultural services."

Prices - Control - Poland

Poland acts to check price advances. Foreign Agr. 1(5): 258-259, mimeogr. May 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Attention is called to a series of measures decreed on April 7 by the Polish Ministerial Council to combat the steady upward movement of prices in the country.

Prices and Cost of Living - Germany

Die entwicklung der einzelpreise und der lebenshaltungskosten. Die preiswürdigkeit der nahrungsmittel. Preise und preisspannen der gemüse. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 10 (18): 95-100. May 5, 1937. (Published in Berlin, Germany.)

Steadiness in prices is noted in recent months with slight fluctuations within narrow margins. The price value of food products is shown in terms of calories, and a table gives prices and price spreads of vegetables annually, from 1932 to 1936.

Prices and Wages - Southern France

Hamilton, Earl J. Prices and wages in southern France under John Law's system. Econ. Hist. 3(12): 441-461. February 1937. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 4, Portugal St., London, W. C. 2, Eng. May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

"In a recent article [Quart. Jour. Econ. Nov. 1936, pp. 42-70] the movements of commodity prices, money wages and real wages in Paris have been examined; and the present study deals with these phenomena in Marseille, Toulouse and Bordeaux - the three most important municipalities of southern France. The distance of these cities from the capital and from each other, together with

the diversity of their economic structures and hinterlands, will afford a test of the common assumption that the inflationary repercussion of the System were largely localised in Paris, the centre of its operations."

Rehabilitation Project - Marylake, Ontario

Rehabilitation at Marylake, Ontario. Little Flower 5(4): 7,2. spring 1937. (Published at Clarksville, Md.)

Describes the rehabilitation project at Marylake, Ontario, owned and operated by the Marylake Agricultural School and Farm Settlement Association.

Resettlement - Mountain States

Anderson, William, Kincaid, H. Evert, Rowlands, Walter A., and Van Schaack, Gordon. Resettlement in the mountain states. Discussion. Planners' Jour. 3(2): 45-53. March-April 1937. (Published by American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"The original paper, by S. R. DeBoer, was published in The Planners' Journal, November-December 1936."

Resettlement - North Carolina

Alexander, W. W. Resettlement in North Carolina. Southern Planter 98(3): 4, 19. March 1937. (Published in Richmond, Va.)

Rice - Malaya

Miller, N. C. E. Rice in Malaya in 1936. Malayan Agr. Jour. 25(2): 58-62. February 1937. (Published in Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.)

Tables give average price of rice and padi monthly in 1936, imports and exports of rice annually from 1929 to 1936, area and production of rice from 1929/30 to 1935/36, and Malayan production of rice in relation to net imports and consumption, 1930 to 1936. "

Shifting Cultivation

Whittlesey, Derwent. Fixation of shifting cultivation. Econ. Geogr. 13(2): 139-154. April 1937. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Automatic fixation, and fixation of native farming by outside intervention are the two main topics discussed. Subtopics that appear are: Sedentary farming in low-latitude highlands, sedentary farming in dry lowlands, sedentary farming in humid lowlands, the effect of collecting for export from the low latitude bush, fixation in connection with plantation agriculture, and fixation in order to grow cash crops.

In the opening paragraph the author writes: "Shifting cultivation is characteristic of the humid low latitudes, but many communities in these regions do not shift their fields at random among primeval forests and the jungly clearings of previous generations.

Instead, they live permanently at one place, their fields are within practicable distance of their villages, and some land may be kept under cultivation year after year. This tendency for the agriculture to become fixed on specific lands is most marked where conditions depart most widely from the typical."

Silk Price Stabilization - Japan

Stabilization bill submitted. *Oriental Econ.* 4(3): 166-167. March 1937. (Published at 2 Sanchome Hongokuchō, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Japan).

Under the heading: "The Commodity Market", information is given of the Silk Price Stabilization Measure which is a new name for what was generally known as the Export Raw Silk Sales Control Bill. "The principal provision of measure is that undue fluctuations in raw silk prices shall be eliminated by releasing Government-held raw silk in a bull market and buying in a bear market whenever prices move above or below a certain fixed range. The price range is to be determined at the request of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry by a commission consisting of sericulturists, egg card men, reelers, silk commission men, exporters, other raw silk handlers, scholars and experts, and a number of Government officials. About 50,000 bales now held by the Government will be made available for this purpose and the Government will be empowered to borrow up to 70 million with which to finance the segregation of a certain amount of raw silk by purchase in case the market breaks below a fixed limit... This bill was adopted by the Diet on March 10 and unless unforeseen developments interfere it will become operative from April 1 next."

Social Legislation - Canada

Decisions of British Privy Council on recent Canadian social legislation. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 44(4): 877-878. April 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.)

Contains a brief summary of the decisions of the Privy Council from the Canadian Labor Gazette of February 1937. Among the information given is the following:

"The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, and the amending measure of 1935, making provision for the establishment of a Dominion Marketing Board with extensive powers of control and regulation, was also declared unconstitutional...

"The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934, and the amending act of 1935, to provide for an arrangement to settle farmers' debts under a board, were pronounced within the competence of the Dominion Parliament by the Supreme Court and were also ruled constitutional by the Privy Council."

Sociology in the TVA

Morgan, Arthur E. *Sociology in the TVA.* *Amer. Sociol. Rev.* 2(2): 157-165. April 1937. (Published by the American Sociological Society, H. A. Phelps, Secty-Treas., University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Staple Fibre and the Textile Industries

Ellinger, Barnard. Rayon and staple fibre. Changes in the textile industries. Times Trade & Engin. (n.s.) 40(878): 8. April 1937. (Published by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, London, Eng.)

A brief discussion of the relation to other textile industries of the production of staple fibre, marketed in Great Britain under the name of Fibro. "The cost of wood pulp, the raw material for staple fibre, is comparatively negligible." Italy and Germany produced two-thirds of last year's world production of staple fibre. Then came Japan and then the United Kingdom. It is pointed out that staple fibre and rayon are complementary to both cotton and wool. A company in Italy has put on the market a yarn called Lanital, made out of casein. Tests are being made to produce casein from soy beans. The silk industry is also affected by rayon and staple fibre. The author suggests a federation of the textile industries in the interest of all of them.

Suburban Settlement - Austria

[Rott, Hans] The campaign against unemployment in Austria. The government's programme. Indus. and Labour Inform. 61(9): 283-284. Mar. 1, 1937. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

A summary of a radio talk given in January 1937 by the Minister of Social Administration in which suburban settlement was mentioned as a relief measure for unemployment.

Sugar - International Conference

Glier, Andrew. The International sugar conference. Com. and Finance 26(9): 302-303. May 1, 1937. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

P., C. The Far East at the world sugar conference. Far East. Survey 6(9): 101-102. April 28, 1937. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52d St., New York, N. Y.)

Presents a "partial picture" of problems faced by the World Sugar Conference at London, and draws attention to the fact that the Far East as a large-scale producer, exporter and consumer of sugar has "an important stake in the outcome" of the convention. "Dutch and British India, the Philippines, China, Japan and Australia will all be affected in varying degrees, no matter what the ultimate results of the meetings."

Raw sugar problems. Economist 127(4885): 70-71. April. 10, 1937. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Discusses the problems awaiting solution by the International Sugar Conference and suggests that a rational solution lies in "a gradual relaxation of restrictions and a reduction in subsidies during the next few years."

A letter from J. G. Mathieson on the conference is given on p. 84.

Sugar and the international conference. Statist 129(3085): 563-564. Apr. 10, 1937. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

The present situation in the sugar industry, the reasons for the failure of the Chadbourne plan, and the possibilities of success of the present conference.

World pact basis reached at London. Facts about Sugar 32(5): 167-170. May 1937. (Published at 56 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.)

The agreement reached by the International Sugar Conference includes prevention of excess production in the event of a rise in prices in the free market; adoption of a reduction in the disproportionate fiscal burdens on sugar; action to increase consumption; and promotion of reciprocal agreements.

The obligations assumed by non-exporting countries are specified, and basic quotas are fixed for the exporting countries. The agreement is to run for five years, beginning September 1, 1937, and will be carried out through an International Sugar Council.

Sugar - Peak Year Scheme - Australia

The peak year scheme. Does it need amending? Aust. Sugar Jour. 28(12): 663-664. Mar. 11, 1937. (Published in Brisbane, Queensland.)

In spite of criticism from some sections of the sugar industry the Queensland Cane Growers' Association on February 25 endorsed the "peak year scheme established in 1929 and also the individual peak quota of each sugar mill as set out in the Queensland Government Gazette of 16th May, 1936." This editorial asserts that "the peak year scheme has been and still is the sheet anchor of the industry and that any defects that have been revealed in the attempt to control production have been extrinsic to the scheme itself...The present outlook demands that absolute control of production be enforced."

Supreme Court Decisions

Cushman, Robert E. Constitutional law in 1935-36. The constitutional decisions of the Supreme court of the United States in the October term, 1935. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 31(2): 253-279. April 1937. (Published by the American Political Science Association, Kenneth Colegrove, Secy., 305 Harris Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Partial contents: A. Questions of national power. I. National powers and the tenth amendment: "dual federalism." 1. The A.A.A. case, pp. 254-258; B. Questions of state power. I. The fourteenth amendment...2. Equal protection of the laws [New York milk control law cases] pp.273-274.

Taxation

Conrad, John. Federal and State control of tax monies. N. Dak. Taxpayer. no. 9, p. 1. September 1936; no. 10, pp. 1, 6. October 1936. (Published by the North Dakota Taxpayers' Association, Inc., at Fargo, N. Dak. J. M. Cathcart, Secty.)

The author concludes these two articles with the following statement: "The system of matching the indirect and so-called hidden taxes by further property taxes by subdivisions of the government, and the control of the spending of these funds passed to bureaus or boards set up by the state and federal government, will centralize all government and the authority of the people, now vested in their local elected officials, will be gone. When once lost, it will indeed be hard to ever regain and the end will be autocratic control of all taxes, and the people will have lost their freedom as to the spending of all their tax monies."

Magill, Roswell. The co-ordination of state and federal taxes. Tax Mag. 15(4): 187-190, 246. April 1937. (Published by Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago)
Address delivered before the Business and Professional Men's group at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 12, 1937.

The speaker pointed out some of the ways of co-ordinating State and Federal taxes and stated the advantages and disadvantages of plans which have been suggested, including separation of sources, crediting State against Federal taxes, and Federal collection and distribution.

He believes that the solution probably lies, not in any one plan, but in a combination of plans to be worked out slowly following a series of investigations and conferences.

Taxation - Japan

Kambe, Masao. Suitable forms of local taxation. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 11(2): 1-16. December 1936. (Published by the Dept. of Economics, Kyoto Imperial University. Sold by Maruzen Co., Ltd., Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan.)

The author summarizes as follows on p. 16:

"The State may make all taxes national instead of local, in spite of certain difficulties that would...[be] encountered. Nevertheless, there are some taxes that would best be entrusted to local bodies instead of being administered by the State. The sphere in which taxes are suited for local administration is much smaller than that for taxes suited for national administration, and there are a number of indispensable conditions for local taxes. Many important taxes cannot be made local taxes because they lack the required conditions. Some of the conditions are permissible for national taxes but are desirable for local taxes, while others are not desirable for national taxes but are desirable for local taxes. It is necessary to clarify such relations and to differentiate between suitable national and local taxes in order to

bring about the desired adjustment and reform of the tax system. I have reached the conclusion that the following taxes are suitable for local taxation: the land tax, the tax on houses, the business tax, the tax on the transfer of immovables, taxes on use, a small number of consumption taxes, and other miscellaneous taxes."

Tenancy, Farm - United States

Brandt, Karl. Farm tenancy in the United States. Social Research 4(2): 133-156. May 1937. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

The following is quoted from p. 136 of this article:

"It is not too long ago that tenancy was traditionally considered in this country as the 'social ladder' in agriculture, offering to young men with little or no capital an opportunity to climb upward and to save enough to ascend to ownership. The latest reports from Washington and many press releases seem to indicate that the American public has changed its mind and tends now to hold tenancy responsible for many of the agricultural evils, such as poverty and degeneration, irresponsibility and insecurity, lack of improvements on farms, soil depletion and many others. Consequently a wholesale attack upon tenancy is underway and promises to continue for some time to come. Such a judgment appears to be derived from the fact that the agricultural situation offers a desolate prospect in some parts of the country where tenancy is the dominant system of land tenure. In the following discussion the validity of such general assumptions and especially the implications of the conclusions and proposed policies shall be analyzed."

S., A. B. Some aspects of farm tenancy. Georgetown Law Jour. 25(2): 387-415. January 1937. (Published by the Georgetown Law Journal Association, Washington, D.C.)

This well-documented article is in three parts. The first part is of an introductory nature; the second part is an examination of the Bankhead-Jones farm tenancy bill; and the third part, which is the longest, is concerned with the constitutional aspects of a farm tenancy bill similar to the Bankhead-Jones bill of the 74th Congress.

"In conclusion, it is submitted that a farm tenancy statute similar in scope to the Bankhead-Jones Bill of the 74th Congress may be constitutionally grounded in all respects upon the general welfare clause, and to a limited extent, upon the fiscal powers; further, that the powers of the Federal Government will not be exceeded by resorting to eminent domain to condemn the lands of individual landlords who refuse to sell at a fair price."

Schultz, T. W. A comment on the Report of the President's Committee on farm tenancy. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 13(2): 207-208. May 1937. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Textile Industry

The cotton goods industry. National City Bank of N. Y., Econ. Conditions, Govt. Finance, U. S. Securities, May 1937, pp. 71-75. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

"Two recent events have combined to bring the cotton goods industry into special prominence. It is one of the most important industries of this country, in capital investment, employment of labor and value of product. Moreover, it is one of the great industries of the world, for in all countries cotton cloth is the principal material for clothing, which ranks with food and housing among the prime necessities of the mass of the people. The World War had violent effects upon all industries, but possibly more disastrous upon the cotton goods industry, than upon any other. This accounts for the International Textile Conference held in Washington, D. C., last month and the unofficial agreement, just going into effect, between cotton goods producers of the United States and Japan."

The writer describes the position Great Britain held in cotton and woolen goods before the war; the effects of the war on the textile industry; the decline of British exports and rise of Japanese; and the negotiations of the American delegation of cotton goods men with Japan which resulted in an agreement limiting shipments of cotton goods from Japan. A review of the work of the International Textile Conference is also given.

Textile Industry - England

Ascoli, W. S. Lancashire and our foreign trade policy. Nineteenth Century and After 121(723): 648-657. May 1937. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, England.)

The need for revision of the British foreign trade policy to aid the Lancashire cotton industry is discussed.

Cotton trade revival and the spindles board. Statist 129(3089): 722-723. May 8, 1937. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Textile Industry - Poland

Kowmacki, C. de. Le développement de l'industrie textile polonaise. Journal des Économistes 96(1): 27-36. January-February 1937. (Published by Félix Alcan, Paris, France.)

The seventh decade of the nineteenth century is said to mark the most important development of Poland's textile industry. Of the 650,000 workers employed on an average in all branches of industry about 22 percent are in the textile industry. Post-war changes in the development of the industry caused by the necessity of producing articles of finer quality for the domestic market and for those markets abroad which took the place of the lost markets in the extreme East. The main centre of activity of

the Polish textile industry is the district of Lodz where the cotton industry is almost entirely concentrated, which industry supplies almost entirely the needs of the domestic market. Wool, jute, hemp, and silk are also briefly discussed. A table shows the import and export of raw materials, half-finished products, and finished goods from 1924 to 1934. Exports of textiles have greatly decreased since the War. The problem of imports is closely connected with the development of the Polish ports. A table gives the imports of cotton, wool, and jute from 1922 to 1934.

Textile Industry - United States

Journal of Commerce and Commercial [N. Y.] v. 172, sec. II, 20pp. May 17, 1937. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

The Southern Textile Mill Number. Includes the following addresses made at the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association: Comer asks tariff on jute to expand raw cotton sales (by Donald Comer, president), pp. 1-A, 14-A; Mills would pay parity price for supplies and would get tariff protection in return, by Senator John H. Bankhead, p. 3-A; Explains, defends agreement which rigidly limits imports of Japanese cotton products, by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, p. 6-A; Urges sympathetic attitude by industry toward efforts to assist farm population, by Edward A. O'Neal, and Predicts belt will produce growth [of cotton] to compete with best Sakellaridis, Giza cottons, by David R. Coker, p. 11-A. Stuart W. Cramer's report on the activities of the Textile Foundation as presented at the convention is given on p. 8-A, and the report submitted by Cason J. Callaway, a member of the American textile mission which "recently concluded an agreement with Japanese importers" is found on p. 10-A.

National economic and social planning association, Committee on the textile industry in the United States of America. Report. Plan Age 3(5-6): 114-164. May-June 1937. (Published at 1721 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

This is a report made by a special committee, Leon Henderson, Chairman, of "an inquiry in an endeavor to answer the question: Why is the textile industry a low wage industry?" It was "published separately, in different format, in a limited edition for the use of delegates to the World Textile Conference. As it appears in Plan Age it is identical except for Chapter IV; limitation of space makes it impossible to reproduce more than ten of the thirty-two tables in the original statistical appendix."

Tin Control Scheme

Myers, Charles A. The international tin control scheme. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 10(2): 103-125. April 1937. (Published at 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Tobacco - Mauritius

Freeman, W. E. Tobacco in Mauritius. Control of acreage and prices by the Government Tobacco Board. Empire Producer, no. 245, pp. 79-80. April 1937. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

"Reprinted with acknowledgements from Tobacco, for February, 1937."

A summary of the functions of the Tobacco Board appointed in 1932 to control the production and marketing of leaf tobacco in Mauritius. The acreage to be planted and the range of prices to be paid to the producer are fixed each year before planting permits are issued.

Tobacco Compacts

[Kilgore, Ben] Compacts discarded. Nation's Agr. 12(7): 1-2. May 1937. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

"Last year a committee of tobacco growers tried earnestly to secure uniform state compact legislation designed to stabilize production of tobacco. Difficulties encountered are here reviewed by Ben Kilgore, Kentucky, chairman of the Committee."

Tomatoes, Cannery

Gaylord, Fay C. Ten years of buying tomatoes on U. S. grades [in Indiana] Canner 84(22): 12-14. May 8, 1937. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Trade, Foreign - Japan

Taniguchi, Kichihiko. Structure-changes in Japan's foreign trade. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 11(2): 37-59. December 1936. (Published by the Dept. of Economics, Kyoto Imperial University. Sold by Maruzen Co., Ltd., Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan)

The last paragraph of the article follows:

"In short, a survey of the structure of Japan's foreign trade shows - as may be shown by other means as well - that the country, while being intensively industrialised, still retains the status of an agricultural country in which the feudal element largely subsists. These two seemingly inconsistent factors in Japan's national economy constitute the important characteristics of this country. Although this peculiarity may give rise to various difficult problems, it gives peculiar strength to Japanese national economy."

Trade, Foreign - United States

American foreign trade. Index 17(5): 93-99. May 1937. (Published by the N. Y. Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

"During the past decade, American foreign trade has undergone various important changes. Fluctuations in the volume of commodities

exported and imported are most obvious, but there have been equally far-reaching shifts in the channels along which this flow of goods has been directed. How permanent present trends in this trade may be cannot be stated with any assurance; international commerce as a whole is today subject to economic and political conditions which are rapidly changing, and artificial barriers are still being maintained against what was once considered a normal interchange of goods.

"In the present series of articles, it is the purpose of The Index to limit its discussion largely to a comparison of our trade today with that in 1926. This article deals only with our merchandise exports and will be followed by a comparable discussion of our merchandise imports."

Trade Agreements

Chalmers, Henry. Progress of the reciprocal trade agreements program. Com. Reports, no. 20, pp. 385, 395. May 15, 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Includes a table which has the following heading: United States trade with countries with which reciprocal agreements were in operation during 1936, as compared with trade with nonagreement countries.

Ottawa Section. Economist 127(4888): 262-272. May 1, 1937. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"In view of the forthcoming Imperial Conference and the expiration of the Ottawa Agreements this year, we have summarised the Agreements of 1932, the development of Imperial preference since that date and the course of trade within and without the Empire, and have briefly indicated the problems that present themselves in considering the renewal or revision of the Agreements." - Note at head of summary.

Villages - Pacific Northwest

Martin, R. R. Village changes in the Pacific Northwest. Social Forces 15(4): 536-542. May 1937. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

Wages - Regulation - Irish Free State

Minimum wage regulation in the Irish Free State. Indus. and Labour Inform. 61(9): 287-288. March 1, 1937. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 754 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

The Agricultural Wages Act, passed on November 28, 1936, provides for the division of the Irish Free State into wage districts and areas, the Central Agricultural Wages Board to fix the minimum rates of wages for agricultural workers in each district.

Warehouse Receipts, Field

Yohe, H. S. Field warehouse receipts. Collateral or no collateral. Canning Trade 59(39): 7-8. May 3, 1937; (40): 10, 12, 14, 34. May 10, 1937; (41): 14, 16. May 17, 1937. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

Wealth and Income

British and American national income. Economist 127(4885): 67-68. Apr. 10, 1937. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)
"The purpose of this article is to compare Mr. Clark's figures [in his National Income and Outlay] for the United Kingdom with the Bureau's [National Bureau of Economic Research] figures for the United States during recent years."

Dickinson, Frank G., and Eakin, Franz. The national wealth: how a balance sheet might solve national problems. Annalist 49(1266): 646-647, 670. April 23, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

"A paper read by Professor Dickinson at the American Statistical Association annual meeting at Chicago, Dec. 30, 1936."

H., S. H., Jr. Per capita income by States. Univ. N. C. News Letter 23(5): 1. Mar. 10, 1937. (Published at Chapel Hill, N. C.)

Why North Carolina ranks forty-second in per capita income is explained by the writer.

A table is given which shows the income per inhabitant by States, 1935. Figures are "based on data compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board."

National income. Conf. Bd. Bull. 11(5): 41-48. Apr. 19, 1937. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Contains two articles: Realized national income, 1909-1935, by Robert F. Martin, pp. 41-43; Income received in the various states, 1929-1935, by John A. Slaughter, pp. 44-48. Accompanied by charts, tables, and a map.

Windfall Tax and Processing Tax Refund Provisions of 1936 Revenue Act

Ferger, Wirth F. Windfall tax and processing tax refund provisions of the 1936 revenue act. Amer. Econ. Rev. 27(1): 45-60, tables, charts. March 1937. (Published by American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"The invalidation of the processing and other associated taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment act involves a tremendous potential burden to the federal Treasury, both in the loss of taxes unpaid through delay or by court order (and now uncollectible), and in the possible necessity for the refund of sums illegally collected...Congress has sought to recapture unpaid taxes and prohibit refunds unless the processor demonstrates that he has himself borne the burden of these invalidated taxes. The back-

ground of these provisions is explained and the nature of the economic proof required is outlined and analyzed in its relation to economic theory and to the experience of the processing industries concerned."

Wine - California

Caddow, H. A. Marketing California dry wines since repeal. Wines and Vines 13(5): 14. May 1937. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

"Paper delivered at Napa County Wine Institute, St. Helena, April 10, 1937."

Wine - France

France guarantees quality of French wines. Foreign Agr. 1(4): 202-203, mimeogr. April 1937. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"The Government of France has recently adopted legislation to protect producers of famous French wines and consumers at home and abroad from competition of wines that may be mistaken for the French product...the Government will restrict the production of wines bearing certain 'controlled names' to specified regions and will prohibit the movement or shipment of such wines unless accompanied by an official certificate...A 'National Committee for Names of Origin' has been established."

Youth

Rural youth number. Rural America, v. 15, no. 4, 16pp. April 1937. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 E. 32nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: Greetings to the Youth section, by Grace E. Frysinger, p. 2; Pennsylvania country life conference, by Mary Rodney, p. 3; Promoting rural interest at Western Teachers', by Margaret Hicks, pp. 3-4; A collegiate country life club, by Lyman Cady, p. 4; The Cornell University 4-H club, by Charles Guzewich, pp. 4-5; How Hampton Institute attempts to meet the rural situation, by Benjamin Mathis, p. 5; Youth's honor grange, by Margaret Gay, p. 6; Illinois rural young people plan programs, by Cleo Fitzsimmons, pp. 6-7; Senior extension clubs in Pennsylvania, by C. P. Lang, pp. 7-8; What rural youth thinks in Tennessee; by Herbert M. Houston, p. 8; Rural youth organize, by Earl N. Shultz, pp. 9-10; Youth commission studies rural young people, by Homer P. Rainey, p. 10; The NYA assists rural youth, by Aubrey Williams, pp. 10-12; An American youth movement, by Elna Smith, pp. 12-13; What shall America do for farm youth? by Homer Paul Andersen, p. 13; Opportunities in the field of rural sociology, by Carl C. Taylor, pp. 13-14; Youth need coöperative endeavor, by Neil Bolton, pp. 14-15; Hints for leading games, by Lael Moon, p. 15; The arts in rural life, by Irene McMillan, pp. 15-16; Bibliographies on youth, p. 16.

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Lynd, Robert Staughton, and Lynd, Helen M. Middletown in transition; a study in cultural conflicts. 604pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1937] 280.12 L98M

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