

ments. Also to be expected is an increase in manufacturing employment.

*Agricultural Conservation Program.*—Investments by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service constitute a joint effort by the public sector, farmers, and ranchers to share the cost of establishing needed conservation measures. These conservation programs include practices to protect, improve, and renew soil, water, woodland, and wildlife resources of private landowners.

Conservation measures should influence the expansion of existing farms. The trend historically has been toward larger farms. Since this is a cost-sharing program, the larger farmers may be expected to take advantage of this program and expand operations even more. Consolidation of existing farms should more than offset the effect of entrance of new farms and lead to a decrease in total agricultural employment and farm numbers. Increased output of food and fiber products would also be expected to result from the application of conservation measures. This could lead to more processing and support facilities, which in turn should have some positive effect on nondurable manufacturing employment and on construction employment.

*Water and Sewer Program.*—Loans and grants for community water, sanitary sewer, and solid waste disposal systems were also considered to be investments that would influence employment and farm numbers in each county. This program provides financial assistance to communities in developing essential new public service facilities and in expanding existing facilities.

Services and facilities provided by this type program are sometimes necessary before a community can expand with regard to attracting new industry and, in turn, services to support these industries. Communities having adequate services often attract new industry and thus expand employment in construction and manufacturing industries. Expansion of existing firms in the community might also occur, leading to increased employment. This program does not specifically influence a production input used in agriculture such as land or water in the same manner as the other investment programs and would probably lead to a negative effect on agricultural employment and farm numbers through job migration from agriculture.

*Allotment.*—Changes in crop allotments represent the effect of shifts in a perfectly inelastic factor supply on the number of farms and employment in agriculture. A decrease in allotment acreage would be expected to increase the market price of allot-