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SUMMARIES OF ARTICLES

Evaluation and Process to introduce of Dairy Farming under the Mixing-Automatic Feeding System with Silo-crane

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The purpose of this paper is to analysis about Effect and Problem of Dairy Farming under the Mixing-Automatic Feeding System with Silo-crane in managerial. The method of evaluation is questionnaire and investigation.

There are 3 type on the Mixing-Automatic Feeding System with Silo-crane. "S1-type" is that Dairy farmer uses only Silo-crane. "S2-type" is that Dairy farmer uses Silo-crane and Mixer. "S3-type" is that Dairy farmer uses Silo-crane, Mixer and Feeder. Especially we call "S3-type(Auto)" that Dairy farmer uses Automatic Feeder which is made of National Grassland Research Institute.

Farmer evaluated S3-type best of all the type. Because S3-type Feeder has an effect of labor reduction, increasing milk quantity, and S3-type has the best effect of all the type.

A problem of this system is a technical problem, maintenance, economical problem and etc. S3-type(Auto) on Silo-crane make 0 of feeding working hours. This system gives time and mind to spare to dairy farm management.

Many farmer who use S1-type prefer S3-type to S2-type although they need the largest cost to introduce S3-type of all the type. Because S3-type brings the most labor reduction and has fewer cost and fewer times to prepare than S2-type. It is advisable that farmer introduces S3-type without going through S2-type.

わが国の畜産物モデルの開発とインパクトアナリシス

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近年のわが国畜産物市場を取り巻く環境は、1980年代半ばからの牛肉価格の下落、1987年以降の飲用乳値の下落等大きく変化してきている。加えて、ガット・ウルグアイランド農業合意は、これらの変化を加速するものと予想される。本稿では、これらの環境変化がわが国畜産物市場に与える影響を分析するための計量経済モデルを開発することを目的としている。このモデルは、トンプソンの開発した畜産・食肉モデルと鈴木が開発した生乳・乳製品モデルをリンクしたものであり、① 牛肉（和牛、乳用牛）、豚肉、鶏肉及び生乳・乳製品（バター、脱脂粉乳、チーズ）を包括的に含んでいること、② 生乳・乳製品モデルで、北海道、また、バターと脱脂粉乳の技術的関係を明示的に取り入れた点が従来のこの種のモデルとは異なる。開発したモデルをもとに、牛肉の国際価格、飼料価格、及び所得変化がわが国畜産物市場に与える影響方向を検討した。その結果は以下のとおりである。

1. 牛肉の国際価格（C I F）が下落すれば、牛肉輸入量の増加をもたらすとともに他の食肉価格の下落を引き起こす。その影響は、乳用牛肉において大きい。これに対し、生乳・乳製品市場へ及ぼす影響は小さい。
2. 飼料価格の下落は、国内生乳生産を刺激的し飲用向供給量を増加させ、飲用乳価、農家平均生乳価格を引き下げる。北海道から都府県への飲用向供給量が大幅に増加することにより、飲用乳価の下落幅は北海道において大きい。国内の食肉消費量は、ほとんど変化しないが、豚肉、鶏肉生産はわずかに増加する。
3. 所得の増加は、食肉需要（とりわけ、牛肉需要）と食肉輸入量を増加させるとともに飲用乳価、農家平均生乳価格の上昇を引き起こし、搾乳牛頭数を増加させる。この結果、乳用雌牛と殺頭数が増加し、乳用牛肉価格が下落する。また、所得の増加は、乳製品生産量を刺激する。その影響はチーズにおいて大きい。

Progress of Crop Diversification in Paddy Field and Change of Traditional Water Management Custom

—A Case Study of Large Irrigation Scheme in SriLanka—

Hiroichi Kono (Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine)

The experience of Green revolution has brought Sri Lanka to a state of rice self-sufficiency in mid 1980s. At present the irrigation system in the country has fully developed and therefore the construction of new irrigation schemes is not an advisable investment. As such it is essential to use available irrigation water efficiently. This could be achieved through the growing of other field crops (OFCs) in paddy field (crop diversification) during the dry season (Yala season) as they require less amount of water. This also enables farmers to increase their income per unit area of land because many OFCs are more profitable than rice. In this background a study was carried out in a village of the dry zone during the Yala seasons in 1997 and 1998 to understand the possibility of growing OFCs in rice fields. The water management in the village was mainly conducted by the government agency. The rapid diffusion of pumping irrigation in 1990s has facilitated farmers to cultivate mainly chili and onion during the dry season in paddy fields. The main purpose of the study was to investigate the impact of pumping irrigation method on the progress of crop diversification in the dry zone and to identify the changes of the traditional water management customs (Bethma). Finally it is expected to propose some suggestions to solve related problems.

Main findings are as follows;

- 1) There is a significant impact of increased water availability by pump on the progress of crop diversification in the dry season.
- 2) It was also found that the progress of crop diversification has affected the traditional water management custom of the village. Consequently it is argued that there should be some new rules and regulations on irrigation water management between the government and farmers.

Meaning and Limitation of Direct Marketing of Rice by Unit Agricultural Cooperation

Harutomo Koike (Rukuno Gakuen University)

The subject of this paper is to tidy of the rial condition of direct marketing of rice by unit agricultural cooporation, and to evident meaning and limitation. I examine the stability and profit of direct markeing. I take example of JA Higashikagura, Toma and Higashikawa.

The meaning is to possible to collect certainly for JA, and to get profit for farmer and JA. The limittion is to impossible to expand the quantity of sale, and to inpssible to increase for larg direct marketing JA.