

# Facts About the American Farm and Its Products



THE CENSUS MEN HAVE COUNTED THE HORSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The farms of the United States determine its market bills. They fix the prices of our bread and meat, and whether they are increasing or decreasing in number and size determines our food supply.

There are some things, however, that are very important to know. One is that our farm products are not increasing as rapidly as our population. We have got to sell less stuff abroad or draw in the belt buckles a hole or so tighter. The people are increasing faster than the number of farms. In 1909 we had a little more than 3,000,000 farms, and we now have only a little over 2,000,000. The rate of increase has been just about 10 per cent, while the increase of our population has been more than twice that amount.

Mr. Durand's figures show that there is a steady growth in the country to the city. In 1900 about 36 per cent of our population lived in the cities. In 1909 more than 49 per cent were away from the farms, and the city population today is 6 per cent higher. As it is now, of every 100 men, women and children in the United States more than forty-six are living in towns and the percentage is so increasing that it is only a question of time when half of all Uncle Sam's children will be city dwellers.

Uncle Sam, Manufacturer. We are, in fact, rapidly changing from an agricultural nation to a manufacturing one. This is shown by the figures which the census employees are now tabulating. Our industrial growth is taken every five years, and it would, perhaps, pay to take it often. Within the five years from 1904 to 1909 the increase in the capital employed by our factories was 45 per cent and the cost of the materials used 43 per cent.

How the Cities Grow. On the other hand the cities are growing faster than Jonah's gourd, which sprouted up into a shade tree in a single night. Those which contained 25,000 and over increased more than 50 per cent between 1900 and 1909, and this, notwithstanding there had been an increase of 25 per cent during the census preceding. Some of the cities have had on seven-league boots. The growth of Birmingham, Ala., has been more than 26 per cent in a decade, that of Los Angeles 21 per cent and of Seattle 194 per cent. Spokane has grown 182 per cent in the

last ten years. Portland 129 and Detroit 53. All of our biggest cities are growing. New York, which is now fast climbing toward 5,000,000, increased over 28 per cent between 1900 and 1910. Chicago then increased almost 29 per cent and Philadelphia almost 20 per cent. St. Louis has nearly 700,000 people and Cleveland more than 500,000. While Baltimore and Pittsburgh are close upon Cleveland's heels. One of the fastest growing cities of all is Cleveland, which has gained almost 47 per cent in the last ten years.

Not all of the growth comes from the farms. Some is by immigration and some from other sources, but a great deal of it is from the rural districts, and it means a less number of producers and more of consumers.

Indeed, we are fast becoming a nation of city dwellers. We have 2,400 towns, each of which has more than 2,500 population. We have three cities of more than 1,000,000, five of which run from 500,000 to 1,000,000 in size, and in the 20,000 grade there are eleven, while of those from 100,000 to 250,000 we find we have thirty-one. New York and Chicago have now twice as many people as the whole United States had 100 years ago and New York alone has 1,000,000 more inhabitants than the whole nation had when the first census was taken, in 1790. Indeed, it was not until 1820 that we had a single city which contained 100,000, and in 1890 we had only thirty-four municipalities all told. At that time New York had 600,000; Philadelphia, about 400,000; Boston, 250,000, and Baltimore, 200,000. The smallest incorporated town mentioned in the lot was Erie, Pa., which then had only eighty-one souls, so few that it would be a village in the census of today.

From the Farm to the Factory. Moreover, the figures giving the size of the cities do not indicate the enormous growth of our manufacturing centers. New York has factories all about it, and the suburban towns dependent directly upon it give it a population of more than six millions. In this sense Boston has twice the size mentioned in the census, and Pittsburgh may possibly be bigger than St. Louis. The urban center of San Francisco has radii including 250,000 people, while Philadelphia is enormously larger than the census figures show.

From the standpoint of size of cities we have at least ten which are 250,000 and upwards in size. All these centers are rapidly increasing in population, and the increase is largely made up of the rush from the farms to the cities. The smaller cities have grown as well as the larger ones, and the rush seems to be going on all the while. This is so notwithstanding the popularity which farming seems to be having, and to the increasing profits which are coming therefrom.

The salaries and wages paid for manufacturing now amounts to more than \$4,000,000,000 a year, a sum which, if it could be divided, would be enough to give more than \$200 to every family in the United States.

Our Prosperous Farmers. Nevertheless, farming is paying better than it has ever paid, and, strange to say, notwithstanding this loss of labor, the crops seem to be as large or larger than ever before. Our biggest crops of all time were in 1910. Mr. Durand rightly says, however, that the census figures

of crops cannot be relied upon as indicative of the exact growth of our agricultural empire, for the reason that each census represents but one year. For instance, the census of 1910 shows the crops of the year in which the census enumerators collected the material and that only. If it be a fat year the figures will be very large, but, on the other hand, if a lean one, they may be considerably smaller. The census of 1900 might have recorded a year when had bumper crops, and that of 1910 one when famine was abroad in the land. Nevertheless, such figures are approximately correct.

As to the number of farms, these are not affected by such chances. The census shows that we had in 1900 something like 3,700,000 farms, and that just taken shows that we now have 2,000,000 more. We have, altogether, over 6,000,000, and the increase is little more than 10 per cent. The figures also show that the size of the farms is decreasing. The average holding of 1900 was 136 acres, whereas the average farm of today contains only 113 acres. This is affected somewhat by the market gardens about the cities, where the holdings are very small. They are increasing in number, and they cut down the average size of the farm.

Use More Machines. Notwithstanding the rush to the cities and the difficulty of getting farm labor the crops are as great or greater than ever before, and they are bringing more money. The increase in the quantity of food produced, notwithstanding the loss of the labor, comes from the greater use of farm machinery. This is increasing enormously. Sixty-eight per cent more farm tools were employed in 1910 than in 1900, and that notwithstanding the increase in the number of farms was only 10 per cent. The value of the additional machinery was more than \$500,000,000. The money invested in such machinery has jumped from \$100,000,000 to \$1,300,000,000 within the last decade.

Increase in Farm Values. The census shows that the value of all farms per acre has greatly increased, and this, strange to say, is largely the case in those states where there has been so much emigration to the city. It is so in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, states which have had a large falling off in the farm population.

Farm Mortgages. Only a few years ago it was said that the United States was blanketed with farm mortgages. I talked with the director of the census as to this matter. He says that many of the farms are still mortgaged, but that the present mortgages to a large extent represent improvements or the purchase of more land, whereas in the past they represented the debts incurred in going into farming and to some extent in carrying on the business, which was then not so profitable. The mortgages as now recorded by the census deal only with farms operated by the owners. In 1910 there were in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 such farms and more than two-thirds of them were free from debt. I doubt whether any other business in the United States will show a better condition.

Moreover, the prosperity of the farms is evidenced by the increased use of machinery, and by the rise in the value of the buildings and other improvements. Within the last ten years more than \$2,700,000,000 worth of new buildings have been erected in other words, the farm buildings are 77 per cent better than they were ten years ago, better that notwithstanding 50 per cent less machinery is being employed. These increases may account for some of the mortgages.

About Our Live Stock. The figures of the census as to live stock upon the farms give some reason for the high prices of meats. Our farm animals, which go to the packing houses

are not increasing in the same ratio as our population. In other words, there are more mouths to feed and less meat to feed them.

Take the item of cattle outside the dairies. There has been a falling off of more than 2,000,000 in the number of them within the last ten years, and this means almost 7 per cent of the whole. There has been a decrease in our sheep, and, although I have not the figures, the same is probably true of the hogs. The cattle have increased in value less than \$10,000,000, or less than 1 per cent, in a decade, an increase which by no means corresponds with the increase in the price. There has also been an increase in the value of the sheep, and that of our swine has risen \$160,000,000 during the last ten years.

The census has not yet completed its tabulation of poultry figures, but I am told that those of the egg crop will run high into the millions and that in value they may almost equal the wheat crop. April 15, 1910, the enumerators found that there were in round numbers on the farms of the United States 230,000,000 chickens, 3,000,000 turkeys, 3,000,000 ducks and about 4,000,000 geese, and that the fowls were worth, all told, something like \$120,000,000. These figures might be compared with those of 1900, but the day of that census was June 1, when nearly all the hens had their broods of little ones running about them, and when there was far more proportionately than there were in April of that year, the time at which this last census was taken.

Mr. Durand says that the same consideration has to be observed as to the figures of the two censuses relating to hogs. The 1910 census was taken in April, the 1900 census in June, which, considering that nearly all of the sows of the country have their litters in the spring, would give a far different result as to the hog crop had the 1910 census enumeration occurred two months later.

The products of our farms are best gotten from the Agricultural department. It takes a census every year, and its average, therefore, represents both the fat and the lean years. Secretary Wilson has made a specialty of farm values, and, according to him, the money that comes out of our soil is so great that if it could be saved and piled up it would in a few years suffice to buy the whole world. He figures that we have raised farm products worth \$7,000,000,000 in the last twelve years and that we are now getting in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000,000 a year out of the soil. We got just under that figure in 1910, when the amount was \$9,000,000,000 larger than for the year just past.

## FREE ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON HAIR CULTURE

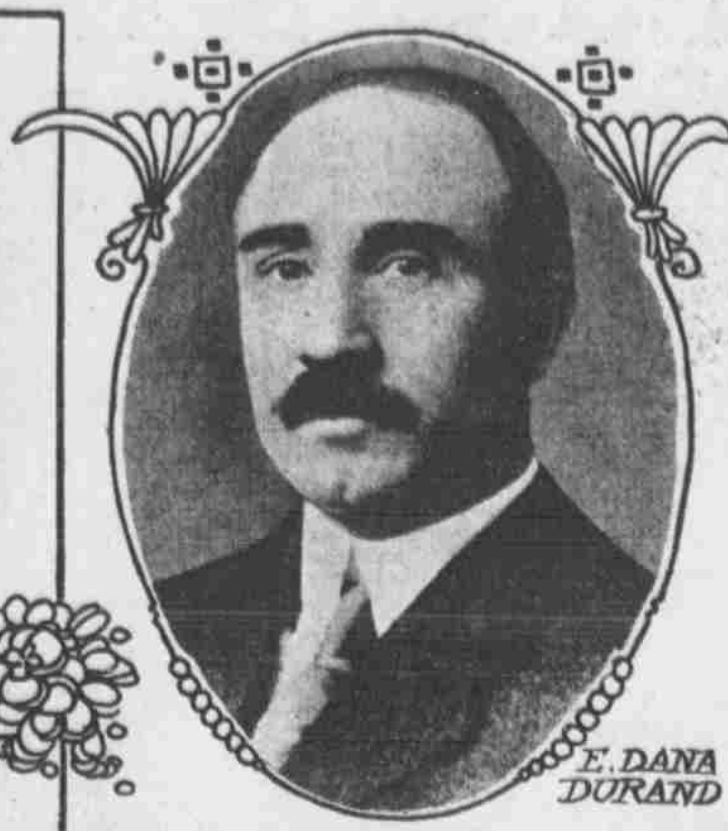


DR. NOTT'S Q-BAN HAIR RESTORER. The man or woman who today suffers the embarrassment of gray or streaked hair does so from disease and not from necessity for Q-Ban Hair Restorer will positively bring back the original color and soft lustrous appearance of youth. It is not a mineral dye, and its effect is not simply to color the external tube of the hair. It acts directly upon the internal pith and stimulates the deposit of coloring matter by the tiny blood vessels leading to the hair root. It restores a normal production and distribution of the natural pigment and when used in connection with Q-Ban Hair Tonic, it guarantees to restore gray hair to its original brilliant color. Sold under an iron-clad money-back guarantee that allows you to test without cost if it fails. Price, 50 cents.

No man or woman afflicted with hair troubles can afford to miss this unusual opportunity to learn, free of charge, how to acquire and retain a healthy scalp, cultivate a luxuriant growth of hair, and restore faded or gray hair to its natural rich color. You are told not only how to correct hair evils, but how to prevent them.

These great lectures, four in number, contain just the information every woman wants and no woman should be without—how to care for the scalp and hair. In plain, simple, understandable language they describe the various scalp disorders, the source of all hair troubles, so that after reading them you will know just exactly what is wrong with your scalp and hair and how to treat them. Also how to prevent scalp irritations, and avoid the danger of gray and straggled hair. Handsomely printed in pamphlet form, and profusely illustrated.

For sale by all druggists. Your money back if it fails. Ask for signed guarantee when you buy. Price, \$1.00.



E. DANA DURAND



MONEY INVESTED IN FARM MACHINERY HAS INCREASED \$500,000,000.



## Pianos of Dependability for Christmas

The home without a piano will be quick to admit that a high class instrument from a reliable dealer would make a most excellent gift for Christmas. There is no argument that it is the IDEAL Christmas present. It is a practical gift; an investment gift and a gift that will bring more genuine joy into the family circle than any other that the mind can conceive. Imagine the delight of the children when the piano is discovered in the parlor on Christmas morning; then think of the joy that you, father and mother, will have in later years when those experienced fingers of your boy or girl shall bring out the wondrous harmony and the sweet notes of the instrument. Such thoughts must convince you now that the piano should be the first gift you buy this year.

The Hospe store sells the best pianos at the lowest prices. They are LITTLE prices for the quality. Every instrument is a piano of DEPENDABILITY; which means that it has rich tonal quality, that it is honestly made, that it will give excellent service; and that it combines every essential quality of the highest grade instrument.

MAKE YOUR GIFT FROM THIS LIST: Mason & Hamlin, Kranich & Bach, Bush & Lane, Cable-Nelson, Pryor & Co., Kremln & Son, Hallet-Davis and Hospe. A. HOSPE CO., Branch Store, 407 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1513-1515 DOUGLAS STREET, OMAHA.

"Know This!!" Blackburn's CascaRoyal-Pills. THE CIVILIZED PHYSIC.

Health and Beauty Hints. BY MRS. MAE MARTIN. Maude R.: A "made" complexion never looks real, and if you continue using cosmetics the skin will grow rough and unhealthy. Use CascaRoyal-Pills...

International Live Stock Exposition. December 2 to 9—and U. S. Land and Irrigation Exposition. November 18 to December 9.

Chicago and North Western Railway. Don't fail to visit these two great annual events held in Chicago. Travel on the splendidly equipped fast trains of the North Western Line and make your trip a real delight.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cures all blood humors, all eruptions, clears the complexion, creates an appetite, aids digestion, relieves that tired feeling, gives vigor and vim.