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DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 1

Section 1

January 2, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS NAVY PACT

As a gesture for peace throughout the New Year, President Hoover yesterday proclaimed the London naval treaty in effect for the United States. The proclamation cited the effectiveness of the five-power pact and called attention to its provisions linking the British Empire, Japan, Italy, France and United States in bonds of

good will. (A.P., Jan. 2.)

EINSTEIN ON AMERICAN SPIRIT

A San Diego dispatch to-day reports that Albert Einstein gave his solution to the problem of the American human equation as follows: "I feel that you are justified in looking into the future with true assurance because you have a mode of living in which we find harmoniously combined the joy of life and the joy of work."

That was the message he broadcast in response to his welcome to California. He drew an arc of his contacts--New York and San Diego.

MAN'S FUTURE

A Cleveland dispatch to-day states that a symposium on "The Future of Man in the Light of His Past," held by the American Society of Naturalists at a joint session yesterday with the American Society of Zoologists and the Botanical Society of America, was a feature of the fourth day of the annual meeting of the American Society for the Advancement of Science at Cleveland. Three leaders in their respective fields took part in the symposium. Dr. A.V. Kidder, archaeologist of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, gave the views of an archaeologist. Professor William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago presented the views of a sociologist, and Professor E. M. East of the Bussey Institution, Harvard University, spoke from the point of view of the geneticist.

The report says: "An increasing number of inventions, said Doctor Ogburn, will mean an increasing pace of change and less peace. It will become increasingly difficult for the growing person to adapt himself to an ever more complicated environment; and so in the future, when the culture shall have grown much bigger and more complex, the problem will be met, perhaps, by prolonging infancy to say, thirty or forty years of age or even longer. As the society of the future will be one of greater and greater change, the habits of man will keep changing with his changing environment, Doctor Ogburn asserted....Factories will be placed on farms and the manner of living among farmers will resemble more what it is in cities. Cities will lose somewhat their identity and will be replaced more and more by metropolitan areas...

"While larger machinery will be collectivized by the social order, he predicted, there will be a variety of smaller machines which will be the personal property of the individual to supplement the bigger machines. Thousands and thousands of new tools and raw materials will be discovered and these will abolish poverty and make every one wealthy...."

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Section 2

Agriculture's Position Dr. George J. Peirce, professor of botany and plant physiology, Stanford University, is the author of "Reflections on the Struggle for Existence" in The Scientific Monthly for January. He says in part: "As we pass in this western world from the pioneer stages, in which the white man has successfully displaced in the struggle for existence the former occupants of the territory which he has invaded, we approach the conditions prevailing in the older countries of our world. In the oldest countries, in the crowded conditions of Asia, in the less old and less crowded conditions in Europe, we see what is before us, unless man learns to effect a new balance in the civilization which he is making. In the civilizations of which ours to-day is the modern replica, essentially the same balance has always prevailed. Honors, rewards and power have been given always to the nonproducer, first to the man of might, the militarist, later and to-day to the man of means, the plutocrat. We have always attempted to do what is contrary to nature...Man ignores his absolute dependence upon food and drink, and crowds together so that neither he nor his neighbors can grow or capture food. By the bounty of nature he survives--destroying the producers of food...So far as I can see, the world will never be safe, for democracy or anything else, until man recognizes his absolute dependence, not upon raw materials, mineral resources, coal, oil or other sources of usable energy, but upon the two things which he can not make, and one of which it would seem that he never can make in sufficient amount to satisfy even his minimum requirements. The clothes moth makes its own water by its own physiological processes; but who would pattern after the clothes moth even if he could? But no animal makes its own food. In this land of white collars we reward those who can buy them. We do nothing for the men who grow the linen, the cotton and the starch to make them serviceable and, according to our esthetic standards, fitting. We compensate, more or less uncertainly, the man who grows luxuries on land for which he paid \$1,000 an acre. We force the wheat farmer to produce bread at such a price that he must grow it so far from the market that his own wage, being what is left after paying for freight, handling, storage and the percentages of every handler between himself and the consumer, is so small that a grain-broker would consider it negligible... The agricultural problem--and this is the crux of the problem of the struggle for existence--is due to our having emphasized and rewarded everything but the essentials of our existence..."

Butter Vitamins An editorial on "The Vitamin A in Butter," in The Journal of the American Medical Association for January, says: "Next to milk, which is often described as 'the most nearly perfect food,' probably no single dietary component has received more laudatory mention from dietetic experts than has butter. This has not been due primarily to the high energy value of the milk fat, for many fats and oils of equal food fuel value and ready digestibility are available everywhere at far lower prices than butter of good quality commands. The palatability and characteristic flavor commend it to many persons; but the student of nutrition is likely to refer first of all to the comparative richness of good butter in vitamin A...According to Sherman it appears safe to say that none of the butter substitutes approach good butter in vitamin value and that butter, even when of poor quality, is likely to be much richer in vitamin than any other commercial form of food fat.

The latest developments in the scientific study of vitamin B have an unexpected bearing on the possible food value of butterfat. It seems to be clearly established that the physiologic action of vitamin A can be reproduced, or at least closely simulated, by administration of the plant pigment carotene (or carotin, as it is usually designated by American chemists). This helps to explain the nutrient virtues conspicuous in foods that are rich in carotinoid pigment. Morton and Hoilbron of the University of Liverpool have recently demonstrated that the nonsaponifiable matter from butter contains both carotene and vitamin A. The natural color of butter thus endows it with unexpected physiologic virtues not formerly suspected."

Chemistry Predicting that chemical research, which provides tools for
in Business industrial expansion and prosperity, will discover the correctives for depression, the current *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, the journal of the American Chemical Society, in summarizing world chemical and industrial advances in 1930, warns that recovery from the present slump will be gradual rather than swift. Admitting the challenge of communism to our economic system in the coordination of industry, the article declares that there will be many economic depressions before men learn to combat them. Chemical research, it says, must eventually aid in the limitation of competitive production and in aiding in the search for the best method of coordinating industry.

Economists A Cleveland dispatch December 30 states that speakers at the
Assail American Economic Association Convention December 29 poured a heavy
Mergers fire of criticism at the modern merger movement and asserted that the "mania" for industrial consolidation, alleged to be inspired and controlled largely by investment bankers, had resulted in an increase of unemployment because such combinations had not stabilized production. The report says: "The economists, meeting as one of a group of nine political science and sociological societies, heard Professor Myron W. Watkins of New York University, in a paper on 'Trustification and Economic Theory,' call for an 'economics of stewardship' by which some measure of social control would be exercised over industry. Doctor Watkins did not deny that the present industrial order was under some measure of regulation, but he asserted that 'To-day, productive, distributive and consumptive processes alike are consciously and deliberately manipulated by those who control the great aggregations of resources, which are the most striking and distinctive feature of the modern industrial system.'..."

Meat The outlook of the meat industry for 1931 is for moderate sup-
Industry plies of cattle and hogs and a large supply of lambs, according to a statement by Wm. Whitfield Woods of Chicago, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, made public December 31. The statement continues: "Prices of most meats and livestock are now at substantially lower levels than they were a year ago. For example, dressed beef is wholesaling from 15 to more than 30 per cent lower than a year ago, the decline varying with the grade and weight. Sharp declines also have occurred in the case of dressed veal. Present wholesale quotations on different grades range from 25 to 35 per cent lower than those of a year

ago. Dressed lamb has declined more sharply than other meat products. The percentage declines in the wholesale price, as compared with this time a year ago, range from 34 to 46 per cent, according to grade and weight. Fresh pork cuts also are substantially lower than they were a year ago. The wholesale prices of fresh loins are about 20 per cent lower than a year ago; skinned shoulders are about 20 per cent lower, and fresh butts 10 per cent lower. Lard is 8 per cent lower. Regular smoked hams and bacon are wholesaling at present at prices that are slightly lower than a year ago. Smoked picnics are more than 25 per cent lower. Meats cured by the dry-salt process--sides, fat backs, et cetera--also are below the levels of a year ago....Although figures for the entire year are not yet available, it is probable that the production of meat in the United States decreased slightly. Production of lamb probably will show an increase of about 15 per cent. Production of beef and veal probably will show relatively little change, and the production of pork probably will show a small decrease...As to the export market, it may be said that pork production in most European countries has been expanded to pre-war levels, and marketings of hogs in those countries during the first part of the coming year are expected to be considerably above those for the corresponding period last year."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in Journal of Home Economics for January says: "Before this is published, home economists will probably have been approached directly for aid in the educational campaign which forms part of the program of the President's Emergency Committee on Employment.... Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth, appointed by the President to direct the special work of the committee with the women of the country, was quick to see that for a 'wise spending' campaign the home economics teachers form a first reserve because they are already used to thinking of family expenditures in terms of different groups of needs, to balancing one group against the other and against accepted standards of adequacy, and to the practical making and applying of family budgets. She turned at once to the United States Bureau of Home Economics for the special informational ammunition needed in the present emergency, and the latter immediately started assembling up-to-date budgetary and market information, practical suggestions for economical but adequate diets where incomes were reduced and for wise purchasing of various kinds of household goods and services where there was margin of income...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Dec. 31.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice, \$9 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice, \$5.25 to \$7.50; heifers (550-250 lbs.) good and choice, \$8 to \$12; vealers, good and choice, \$10 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice, \$7.10 to \$7.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice, \$7.35 to \$8.10; slaughter pigs (100-160 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). \$7.50 to \$8. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.25 to \$8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) at Minneapolis, $73\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $76\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 red winter St. Louis, 81 to $81\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 69 to $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$. No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 53 to 55¢; at Chicago, 61¢; Kansas City 54 to $55\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 yellow Minneapolis, 56 to 58¢; Chicago 62 to 64¢; St. Louis $61\frac{1}{2}$ to 63¢; Kansas City $56\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 58¢. No.3 white oats Minneapolis, 26 $1/8\phi$ to $27\frac{1}{8}\phi$; Chicago 31 to $31\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Kansas City $31\frac{1}{2}$ to 32¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points to 9.02¢ per lb. On the same date last year the price was 16.67¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 9.80¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 9.72¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.95-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.55-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$1.35 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.60 in consuming centers; 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$19-\$22 bulk per ten in terminal markets; mostly \$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.75-\$2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Delaware and Maryland yellow sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2 per bushel hamper in city markets.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $28\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 28¢; 90 score, $27\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Single Daisies, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, $17\frac{3}{4}$ to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 2

Section 1

January 3, 1931.

BYRD ASKS DROUGHT AID

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Winchester, Va., says: "Former Governor Harry F. Byrd, chairman of Virginia's Drought and Unemployment Relief Commission, expresses the hope in a letter to President Hoover that the President 'will use the power vested in you by the terms of the relief bill' to divert \$50,000,000 to drought States to be used on cheaper type road construction. The Virginia chairman also expressed the hope that the States would not be required to match such funds, which he proposed should be repaid through annual deductions from regular Federal aid appropriations over a period of ten years...."

FARM BOARD PLANS

The Associated Press to-day reports that Chairman Legge yesterday served notice upon critics of the Farm Board that that agency intends going "straight ahead" with the program it believes of most benefit to agriculture. At the same time W. F. Schilling, board member for the dairy industry, said he would suggest to the American Warehouse Men's Association that it urge other members of its organization to follow the example of its New York chapter in condemning speculation in dairy products.

POTATO FUTURES MARKET

Trading in future deliveries of potatoes will begin on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange on January 12, according to a Chicago dispatch to-day. The first trading will be in Idaho russets for March delivery. It is planned later to add a round white potato delivery. The United States No.1 grading will be used, but with a few changes, making the exchange requirements slightly higher.

EINSTEIN SEEKS SCIENTIFIC AID

A Pasadena, Calif., dispatch to-day says: "Dr. Albert Einstein disclosed yesterday why he came to California. He expects help from the scientists at Mount Wilson Observatory and California Institute of Technology to solve the major problem of his mind. This is whether gravitation, light, electricity and electromagnetism are not different forms of the same thing...."

RURAL BRANCH BANKS

Establishment of a powerful national branch banking system in trade areas surrounding the principal cities of the United States, in order to strengthen financial operations in the rural districts and correct conditions which led to the suspension of 742 banks with deposits of \$300,000,000 between Jan. 1 and Oct. 31 of 1930, was recommended by J. W. Fole, Controller of the Currency, in his annual report to Congress January 1. After calling attention to the fact that 96 per cent of the bank failures during the 1930 fiscal year took place in the agricultural States of the South, Middle West and West...Mr. Pole urged Congress to amend the McFadden Act of 1927 so that the Controller of the Currency would be authorized to permit national banks to establish branches within trade areas. (Press, Jan. 2.)

Section 2

Lubin The Countryman (Oxford, England) for Jan.--Feb.--March, 1931, Celebration says: "A reader in Rome tells us about the celebration, in the Capitol, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Institute of Agriculture. Not only the King and the Duce but the Papal Nuncio and the President of the League of Nations were there. 'After a quarter of a century,' writes our subscriber, 'the world is still a long way from realizing Lubin's ideal of "conserving the Conservative, the farmer." The agricultural crisis to-day is a world-wide menace not only to economic prosperity but to political security. The governments know that local and national measures can not afford a remedy for an industry in which prices are mainly determined by world conditions.' Two days after the celebration a moving ceremony took place at Lubin's grave."

Research An editorial in Successful Farming for January says: "Senator Funds McNary of Oregon and Representative Haugen of Iowa have introduced a bill, now before Congress for consideration, providing Federal aid to engineering experiment stations. The funds so provided are to be used in the conduct of researches and investigations of engineering problems related to agriculture and the manufacturing industries....It is to be expected that any bill offered by the distinguished authors would be a constructive measure looking well into the future of American agriculture and manufacturing industries. Although the appropriation proposed is small, the aid is sure to stimulate and encourage research in the fields provided for...."

South Dakota An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for December 22 says: "The Department of Agriculture estimates the value of corn, durum and other spring wheat, oats, tame hay and flaxseed produced in South Dakota this year is \$85,740,000. That, of course, includes only a small part of the State's income. There are other sources of great importance in the rural regions, including dairying, livestock, poultry, alfalfa, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits, timothy, wild hay, barley, rye, sugar beets, and a half a hundred others. In addition thereto is the yield from various other resources, among which may be listed gold, timber, rock, gravel, numerous other minerals and so forth. Furthermore, one should not ignore the industrial production which includes meat packing, other foods and various ventures. The South Dakota income for 1930 naturally shows a substantial decrease compared to 1929. Twisting of figures can't change this. It is well to remember, however, that foodstuffs from South Dakota farms consumed on the farms and in the towns is worth just as much to us as food as it was a year ago. The farmer, for example, is selling his eggs for less than he did a year ago but those which he consumes at home contain just as high a food value as they did a year ago. The home consumption of products is not affected by the shifting of prices. South Dakota was not as severely hit by the drought as many other States. Our position, by comparison, is quite favorable. There are sections of Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia and Ohio where crops were completely ruined. In many cases, the yields were insufficient to supply the farmer's personal needs."

Tobacco Farming in Connecticut
J. L. Hypes, Connecticut Agricultural College, writing on "The Vocational Stability of Connecticut Farmers" in Social Forces for December, says: "Tobacco farming in Connecticut is becoming highly specialized and highly commercialized. It is not uncommon for one of the larger private growers to spend \$10,000 for fertilizer and \$15,000 for labor, in the production of a crop. Moreover, the rigid requirements of tobacco manufacturers as to the quality of cured tobacco, and the demands of the various economic problems pertaining to the size of business, the management of labor and working capital, and the like, have resulted in taking most of the shade-grown tobacco production out of the hands of individual farmers and putting it into the hands of corporations. To a lesser degree the same tendency is being followed in the production of field-grown tobacco, for corporations are already growing considerable volumes of this type of tobacco on land under their own control; and buyers, in order to secure the volume and quality of tobacco wanted, are entering into contracts with farmers wherein the buyers assume the management and certain costs of production, while the farmers furnish the land and a certain amount of labor under supervision. Thus, it is obvious, that the conditions and factors responsible for these trends in tobacco growing are making it very difficult for individual farmers to get into successful tobacco farming, either as a single crop enterprise or as a unit in a system of mixed or general farming...."

Wheat Flour Export
A wheat study of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, of date November, 1930, is entitled "The United States Wheat Flour Export Trade." A resume of the study says: "Before the war the wheats of the exporting countries flowed into international commerce within a relatively narrow price range. Crops varied, introducing variations into the relative positions of wheats of different types. But all these countries had representative wheats for export, and this held true with declining exports from the United States in the decade before the war. Flour exports displayed in general comparable relations. Each country engaged in the export of flour was in position to offer flour from representative wheat, with costs based on a wheat price approximating the world wheat price level. The determining factors in export flour trade were largely related to excellence in milling, type and quality of flour, and facilities in merchandising. The significant trends lay in expanding wheat production in Canada, Argentina, and Australia. Since the war conditions in the United States have departed from those in the other surplus-producing countries. With growth of population, the volume of representative bread wheat in the crop declines, relative to population. Flour specifications stand distinctly high. The wheats required to meet domestic flour standards tend to command premiums. We grow a relatively large amount of wheat not meeting domestic standards. Behind the tariff wall the prices of representative American wheats often stand above export parity. In Canada, Australia, and Argentina, as a rule the prices of representative wheats stand at export parity. In consequence of these circumstances, the American miller faces a higher price for wheat than do his competitors in foreign trade. This represents a disability which has been overcome in part by milling ingenuity and merchandising efficiency. It is the purpose of this inquiry to appraise the circumstances influencing

the export of flour! The topic is not one that lends itself to a set of rounded conclusions. We undertake a statement of the problem, chiefly in the endeavor to make a correct appraisal of technical considerations."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald for November 16 says: "Last Sunday The Herald recorded, with mingled awe and pride, the fact or claim that 200,000,000 pounds of frankfurter sausages are annually consumed in the United States. This was doing very well for the 'hot dog,' the left wing, so to speak, of the proletarian feast. But we come to the real autocrat of the American dietary, better known as ice cream. Concerning that choice confection, if so it may be called, mighty reports have come from Washington, where Chief Reed of the Bureau of Dairy Industry has been broadcasting the results of a country-wide official survey. From this competent authority it is learned that the American annual consumption of ice cream is measured by the amazing total of 1,750,000,000 pounds, or nearly 350,000,000 gallons. This represents six billion pounds of milk, the product of more than 1,300,000 dairy cows. In our frankfurter article, we calculated that one and two-thirds pounds of these humble sausage are annually consumed for each man, woman and child in the United States, on the average. But this ratio is far outdistanced by the phenomenon of popular ice cream consumption. Reckoning the population of the United States at 125,000,000, it follows that the annual ice cream ration for every American unit, on the average, is just fourteen pounds.Many an elderly man or woman can remember when ice cream was a household luxury. A younger generation can recall it as--well, as a comfort. But now, if we may judge from the Washington report, it is a formidable competitor of bread and meat as a necessary of life. What is more, in inverse proportion to the awful totals of its consumption is the distance the ordinary consumer has to go to satisfy his or her ice-cream hunger. This is but saying that the sources of ice-cream supply over the counter or by the delivery wagon are even more in evidence than gasoline stations; and this is certainly saying a good deal....."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 2.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice, \$9 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice, \$5.25 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice, \$8 to \$12; vealers, good and choice, \$10.25 to \$12.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice, \$6.75 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice, \$7.30 to \$7.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice, \$8.15 to \$8.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.75 to \$8.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis, $73\frac{1}{2}$ to $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, No.2 red winter wheat St. Louis, 81 to $81\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter wheat Chicago, $78\frac{1}{4}$ to $78\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City, 69 to $69\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago, $62\frac{1}{2}$ to 63¢; Minneapolis, $56\frac{1}{2}$ to $58\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Kansas City, 55 to $57\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow Minneapolis, $59\frac{1}{2}$ to $61\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, St. Louis, $62\frac{1}{2}$ to 63¢, Kansas City, 57 to 60¢. No.3 white oats Chicago, $31\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Minneapolis, $27\frac{3}{4}$ to $28\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, St. Louis, 33¢; Kansas City $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $28\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 28¢; 90 score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ -19¢; Single Daisies, $17\frac{1}{4}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $17\frac{3}{4}$ -18¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.80-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.55-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; mostly 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$19-\$23 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.50-\$2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Delaware and Maryland yellow sweet potatoes \$1.35-\$2 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.50 in the Middle West. New York McIntosh apples, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.50-\$1.75; Baldwins \$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\$1.50$ and Northwestern Greenings \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.50 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 23 points to 9.25¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.62¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 9.97¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 9.94¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 3

Section 1

January 5, 1931.

DROUGHT SUFFERERS DEMAND AID An England, Ark., dispatch January 4 states that 500 farmers, shouting "Give us food for our starving families," stormed the business section of England, January 3, and a short time later 265 of them were given \$2.75 each in provisions by the Red Cross. The farmers came from what was a rich agricultural region until ravaged by last summer's drought. Most of them have hitherto been prosperous, according to the report.

The press to-day says: "Drought-impooverished farmers of these once fertile Arkansas River bottoms, 300 or more of whom on Saturday descended on the village of England in search of food, were assured by local Red Cross officials they would be fed....The men and women were supplied with \$1,500 worth of staples...."

CARAWAY TO ASK FURTHER DROUGHT RELIEF Describing Red Cross relief as inadequate, Senator Caraway of Arkansas announced yesterday he would introduce a bill to appropriate \$15,000,000 for food loans to drought-stricken farmers. The Senator planned this action for to-day after hearing that a number of hungry persons had stormed the business section of England, Ark., in a demand for food. (A.P., Jan. 5.)

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION OFFICERS NAMED Officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science elected on January 1 are: President Dr. Franz Boas, Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University; Vice presidents, Earl R. Hedrick, University of California; Bergen Davis, Columbia University; Charles A. Browne, United States Bureau of Chemistry; H. H. Moore, Lick Observatory; Douglas Johnson, Columbia University; R. W. Hegener Johns Hopkins University; Elmer D. Merrill, New York Botanical Garden; W. K. Gregory, American Museum of Natural History; H. S. Langfeld, Princeton University; G. C. Evans, University of Texas; W. B. Monro, University of California; Dexter S. Kimball, Cornell University; H. T. Karsner, Western Reserve University; Ernest Horn, University of Iowa; C. W. Williams. (Press, Jan. 3.)

ECONOMISTS INDORSE BUILDING PROGRAM The New York Times to-day states that ninety of the country's leading economists have indorsed the program of the emergency committee for Federal public works, calling for a \$1,000,000,000 "prosperity loan," it was announced yesterday at New York by Harold S. Buttenheim, chairman of the committee. Among the economists are Professors Edwin R.A. Seligman, James T. Shotwell, James C. Bonbright, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Franklin H. Giddings and Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia, T. S. Adams of Yale, E. W. Kefferer and Vernon A. Mund of Princeton, T. N. Carver of Harvard, Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, John R. Commons of Wisconsin University, Willford I. King of New York University and N. H. Comish of Oregon State College. The report says: "The \$1,000,000,000 loan was asked recently by the emergency committee for Federal public works for the purpose of 'financing the construction of needed public improvements to speed the Nation's economic recovery.' ..."

Section 2

New Year
Forecasts

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for January 3 says: "Two conflicting impulses must have been present to the minds of readers of the usual New Year surveys of business and finance. One was a natural eagerness to find grounds of hopefulness at the calendar end of a grueling year. The other was a too vivid recollection of the false hopes into which the appetite for optimism betrayed almost everyone at the beginning of 1930 and throughout its first quarter. A similar balance of opposing tendencies is more than usually in evidence in the forecasts themselves. As a result, corporation executives, bankers and economists have this year indulged in fewer and less sweeping generalizations concerning the nature, pace and chronology of business recovery than at any year-end since 1920. They are trusting less confidently to statistical indices than for many years, while they are somewhat more disposed to look backward than forward. Nor is it surprising that they look to foreign countries for light on our own situation and prospects as they have seldom done. Perhaps the soundest verdict which may be rendered upon the evidence submitted in this year's grist of forecasts is that we are well on our way out of the most evil mental phases of the trade reaction and depression..."

Radio and
the Press

F. Parker Stockbridge is the author of an extensive article on "Radio vs. the Press," in The Outlook for December 31. Mr. Stockbridge asks the question, "Will the newspapers control broadcasting?" He says in part: "Last year, 1929, advertisers spent about sixteen million dollars to broadcast the merits of their toothpastes, spring beds, patent foods and the like to the radio audience. This year, 1930, the total cost of radio advertising will run above twenty-five millions, an increase of more than 50 per cent. Last year advertisers spent about eight hundred million dollars in newspapers. This year the total advertising revenues of the newspapers will be about 11 per cent less. Radio gaining, newspapers losing advertising. What does it portend? Will the newspaper be supplanted by the radio, as dreamers from Edward Bellamy to H. G. Wells have imagined? Radio stations are broadcasting news increasingly. Will the time come when receiving sets will be placed in every commuter's train, street car, subway, elevated train and bus, so that the worker on his way to toil can hear the news and not have to bother to read the paper?...There are approximately 600 radio broadcasting stations in the United States. The number varies from day to day, as new stations are licensed and licenses of old stations revoked by the Federal Radio Commission. Six hundred is not the ultimate possible number, but the tendency is toward fewer stations of higher power. The total is hardly likely to go above the present figure materially. Ninety-one of these broadcasting stations are already owned or operated by newspapers. Newspapers are buying or building more stations. Several papers own two stations or more. Some papers are openly trying to control all broadcasting in their States. It is the newspapers themselves, they and their press associations, that furnish the news that is broadcast nightly. Why? And with what result? First of all, radio is a bigger bulletin board than any newspaper can erect on the front of its publication office....If news broadcasting stops there, with a bulletin service which stimulates and promotes newspaper circulation, then there is no quarrel between the press and the radio. But will it stop there?..."

Science Association Meeting Reports A Cleveland dispatch to the press reports from Friday's meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: "The earth weighs 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 (six thousand, million, million, million) tons, on the 'cosmic scales' made by Dr. Paul R. Heyl, physicist of the United States Bureau of Standards. Doctor Heyl spent seven years building his instrument of tungsten wire a thousandth of an inch thick and weighing the earth with it, he said last night in describing his achievement to the scientists gathered at Cleveland....The scientific interest in the earth does not lie so much in its weight as such, but in its gravitational pull. This is constant and from this the weight of the earth is calculated. Until Doctor Heyl started his work in 1923, this constant of gravitation was considered to be 6.58 divided by 100,000,000. Doctor Heyl's new figures make this constant of gravitation 6.670 divided by 100,000,000."

At the January 1 meeting Prof. E. M. East, of Bussey Institution, Harvard University, speaking of man's future from the standpoint of the geneticist, limited his prophecy to the year 2500 A.D. "Much good will come," he said, "when we learn how to supplement nature in a sensible way, a way that will bring about a happier, fuller life...A change that is virtually certain to come is the control of reproduction in a strictly biological way. One may expect to see some methods perfected within the next half century. There are several probabilities. I am inclined to think the most practical will be the control of ovulation." The year 2500 A.D., said Professor East, will only mean twenty generations. The population of the world by then will be about 35,000,000,000, about double the size it is now; but it will have reached 30,000,000,000 by 2100 A.D., after which the rate of increase will considerably slow down and finally reach a level state. While a great many products will be made synthetically the chemist will still be unable to compete with the "private factories" of plants and animals. The "oil age" will by then have passed and the coal supply will be tremendously low, Doctor East said. The birth rate will have fallen off considerably. The demand for power will tax man's ingenuity. He will have to resort to water, tides, the wind, light and the heat of the earth. The population of the world, Doctor East predicted further, will by then be a hybrid mixture of all races. As the population increases, the white and yellow races will spread more and more over the less-populated parts of the globe. This will result in a struggle for survival between the original inhabitants of Africa and the newcomers, and the outcome will be an absorption of the original races....Parasitical diseases will be completely extinguished and the average span of life will reach 65, twenty-five more than the average to-day," Doctor East concluded...."

Timber Conservation Board The National Sphere for January contains an article on the National Timber Conservation Board, recently appointed by President Hoover. It says in part: "...The National Timber Conservation Board, the appointment of which President Hoover has recently announced, has been established as a fact-finding and recommending agency through which the Government, the public, and the timber and forest industries may unite in seeking a firm solution of economic problems confronting these industries, especially to establish reasonable balance between

supply and demand in the manufacture and marketing of forest products, greater security and continuity of employment opportunities, and larger and more dependable economic incentives to the perpetuation of the forests and the wood industries through private enterprise. Presidential boards or commissions to study other basic industries and the natural resources on which they depend, have originated, usually, within the Government itself...The new National Timber Conservation Board is unique. It originated within the forest industries themselves. It has received abundant and enthusiastic indorsement from conservation interests and public agencies throughout the country..." (A list of the board's members was given in Daily Digest for December 6. It includes the names of Secretary Hyde and Paul G. Redington.)

An editorial in American Forests for January says: "President Hoover's appointment of a National Timber Conservation Board on December 6. brings into being an agency that can render a highly constructive service to the cause of forest conservation and industry. Its creation is most timely. The forest industries of the country, suffering from years of overproduction, are hard hit by the present depression and in need of public help, intelligently directed. The troubles of the industry have their source in overproduction brought about by excess capacity of plants, heavy holdings, charges on stumpage, declining lumber markets and other conditions beyond the industry's control. This is the large and intricate problem which the Timber Conservation Board is charged to study and to recommend a course of remedial action, based upon public interests...."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

Lucy Salamanca, writing on "Uncle Sam's Wild Animals" in National Republic for January, tells the part the Biological Survey plays in tracking down predatory animals. She says in part: "...Yet this is but a chapter in the activities of the Bureau of Biological Survey in its efforts to rid the countryside of predatory animals which cause a national loss of from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000 annually, and make miserable the lives of farmers throughout the length and breadth of the land...The story is made more fascinating by certain elements involved, for the United States through its efforts in the field, has made possible the re-establishment in various localities of the sheep and cattle herds--an industry which disheartened farmers and open rangers had given up in despair in many areas, confronted as they had been with the depredations of preying wolves, coyotes, bobcats, mountain lions, and an occasional grizzly bear. It has made possible the raising to maturity of thousands of sheep and cattle which would otherwise have been destroyed. It has saved millions of dollars in the agricultural field and been the means of depositing hundreds of thousands of dollars in the United States Treasury by the auction of the furs of the slaughtered prowlers. It has also served notably in the preservation of our valuable wild life, our deer and other game. And the work has taken Government hunters into Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Arkansas and, more recently, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In these States are organized fourteen districts, each with a trained inspector in charge. Besides the work carried on under such supervision, calls are constantly being answered for control

work in other States, so that it may properly be said that the work of the Biological Survey extends into every State in the Union in greater or lesser degree..."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 3.—Livestock: Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice, \$7.35 to \$7.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice, \$7.90 to \$8.20; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.50 to \$8.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis, $73\frac{1}{2}$ to $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis $81\frac{1}{2}$ to 82 ¢; No.2 hard winter at Kansas City, 69 to $69\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis, 57 to 59¢; Kansas City 57 to 59¢; No.3 yellow Chicago, $66\frac{3}{4}$ to $67\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis, 61 to 62¢; St. Louis, $66\frac{1}{2}$ to 67¢; Kansas City 59 to 61¢. No.3 white oats, Minneapolis, $28\frac{1}{4}$ to $29\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis, $33\frac{3}{4}$ to 34¢; Kansas City, $32\frac{1}{2}$ to 33¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.95-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern stock \$18-\$25 in the Middle West; \$9.50-\$10.50 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Florida Pointed type \$1.75-\$2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type in western lettuce crates \$2.25-\$3 in eastern cities. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, in New York City; McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.50-\$1.65 in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $28\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 28¢; 90 score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Single Daisies, $17\frac{1}{4}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $17\frac{3}{4}$ to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points to 9.34¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 16.47¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 10.09¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 10.05¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 4

Section 1

January 6, 1931.

DROUGHT RELIEF FUNDS

The press to-day reports: "The Senate yesterday without a roll call passed the House bill appropriating \$45,000,000 for relief of farmers in drought and storm-stricken areas after adding an amendment calling for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 'for the purchase of food' where the emergency exists. Thus the amount of this relief, which the administration sought to keep down to \$25,000,000 without use for human food and which was raised by Congress to \$45,000,000 before Christmas, again has been raised by the Senate to \$60,000,000 with the express right of using a quarter of the amount for the purchase of food for human beings. All the money is for loans...."

ARKANSAS RELIEF PLANS

A Little Rock dispatch to-day states that Governor Parnell yesterday telegraphed a number of eastern newspapers saying the people of Arkansas and the American Red Cross were handling relief in a satisfactory manner among farmers impoverished by last summer's drought and subsequent crop failures. The messages were sent in reply to queries from the newspapers regarding destitute conditions that were emphasized Saturday as more than 300 farmers marched on the town of England, demanded food of merchants there, and were given enough to satisfy their hunger.

PACKERS' DECREE

The packers' consent decree was modified yesterday to allow the four leading groups of packers to handle vegetables, fruits, milk, coffee, teas, cereals and a number of other products up to the doors of retail grocery stores. They were not allowed, however, under the decision of Justice Jennings Bailey in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, to engage in the retailing of meats or other products. These were the high points in Justice Bailey's ruling in a case which has been in the courts in one form or another almost since the decree was entered into between the packers and the Government in February, 1920. (A.P., Jan. 5.)

SCIENTIFIC AWARDS

A Cleveland dispatch to the press to-day reports: "Measurement and artificial creation of radium rays in a 2,000,000-volt X-ray tube, which are more penetrating than any heretofore produced and measured, January 3 received the \$1,000 award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The \$1,000 went to M. A. Tuve, L. R. Hafstad and C. Dahl, of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution, Washington, for their paper read Wednesday before the American Physical Society here. The three scientists announced they were able to produce still more penetrating rays from a 5,000,000-volt tube, but no measurements of these had been taken. The rays from a tube having this voltage are equivalent to those given off by \$182,000,000 worth of radium...."

Section 2

- Apple Vender Profits** A Philadelphia dispatch to-day reports that 2,800 street corner venders of apples realized a profit of \$54,344.45 between Nov. 24 and Dec. 27, a firm of public accountants reported yesterday to Mayor Mackey. During that time 25,394 boxes of apples in addition to 1,383 boxes of tangerines were sold by jobless men and women to whom city permits were issued.
- Meat Prices** Wholesale prices of most meats continued to decline during December, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued at Chicago January 1 by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Fresh pork loins, which showed declines at wholesale of 10 to 15 per cent during the month, and fresh skinned pork shoulders, which declined about 18 per cent, now represent unusually good values to the housewife. Comparisons of present wholesale prices of a number of products with those of a year ago show the following declines: Dressed beef, 15 to more than 30 per cent lower, according to grade and weight; veal, 25 to 35 per cent lower; lamb, 34 to 46 per cent lower, and fresh pork loins, 20 per cent lower. Regular smoked hams and bacon are slightly lower than a year ago. Smoked picnics are substantially lower. During the fourth week the better grades of cattle of all weights sold at the highest prices since last spring. The hide market was active and showed some strength during the early part of this month, but since then has been very weak. The present level of prices is considerably lower than a year ago. There is an increasing export business. The export trade in meat products continued lighter than a year ago.
- New York Governor on Local Government** An Albany dispatch to the press of January 2 reports: "The breaking down of local government in New York State was the dominant theme of Governor Roosevelt's inaugural address delivered at Albany on January 1 in the course of a ceremony which marked his installation for a second term. Local government, in its present forms, had outlived its usefulness, he said, because, due to the indifference of local electorates, it had been permitted to remain archaic in design and inadequate to the modern requirements of local communal life.... From what was said by the Governor, it is expected that he will renew in his annual message to the legislature his earlier demands for legislative action to prepare the way for a general overhauling of county, village and town governments throughout the State. In his address the Governor drew a contrast between the substantial progress made in the last twenty-five years toward modernization of the State's governmental machinery and the utter failure to advance in a similar way the cause of economic and efficient government for local units. He condemned the general trend in recent years toward centralization in the administration at Albany of powers that should remain local...!We are occasionally aroused,' the Governor said, 'into driving out the grafter and the crook, but we allow complacently a hundred times the amount of their peculations to be frittered away for needless and costly duplication of governmental functions under a system designed originally for the simple needs of our colonial forefathers.' The indifference of citizens, Governor Roosevelt thinks, is chiefly responsible for this condition. Instead of facing the shortcomings of their own city, county and town

governments, citizens have gone to the State Legislature for relief. The general result has been centralization of power and the preservation of hodge-podge local systems...."

An editorial in The Washington Post for January 2 says: "... This is unquestionably one of the most important questions in political science before the American people. Unwillingness to accept responsibility is one of the first symptoms of failure. When local governments pass their problems up to the State Legislatures they contribute directly to the disintegration of the American system of government. When States relinquish their functions to Federal authority and try to escape their own duties they are aiding the same destructive cause. Centralization of power in Washington and the State capitals is not so much a result of their grasping for power as it is a result of inefficiency and failure on the part of local government units. The way to halt this centralization is to overhaul local government...."

Slavic
Coloniza-
tion

A New York dispatch to the press of January 5 states that a movement to colonize large sections of the United States, Canada and Mexico with thousands of maladjusted Russian and other Slavic farmers and refugees was made known January 4 by the American Slavic Colonization Trust. A statement said the trust was chartered in New York with capital of \$55,100,000 and would have cooperation of scores of Eastern European emigrant societies abroad and in this country. The report says: "Fedor S. Mansvetov, head of the Slav Mutual Bank of Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, is president of the new organization. The first contingent of immigrants will be sent to Mexico."

St. Lawrence
Power Plan

A New York dispatch January 4 states that a new plan to develop more than 2,000,000 horsepower in the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River through a huge dam and power plant was made public by the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission. The cost is estimated at \$171,547,000. Departing in many respects from previously submitted plans, the proposal provides for a one-dam, two-step development at Massena Point, in St. Lawrence County, a location farther downstream than any considered in the earlier plans.

Wheat as
Food

Charles H. Ravell, of the American Bankers' Association, makes known in a circular letter that boiled wheat prepared and served as rice is served, is both palatable and nutritious. He notes the historic fact that Caesar's conquering legions did their fighting with boiled wheat as their principal ration. He suggests that ten pounds of wheat put up in paper bags would furnish food for a family of five for two days, and that a bowl of hot boiled wheat distributed to those in the bread lines, with milk, sugar or molasses added, would be particularly wholesome and satisfying. (Capper's Magazine.)

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for January 2 says: "The new year has dawned quietly in the wool market, with prices at the lowest point in the past twelve months and about 25 per cent below where they were at the beginning of 1930. Demand has continued light and chiefly for half-blood and fine wools at prices which are hardly changed for the week. Medium wools are neglected and slightly easier. Foreign markets are practically all closed and will reopen during the coming

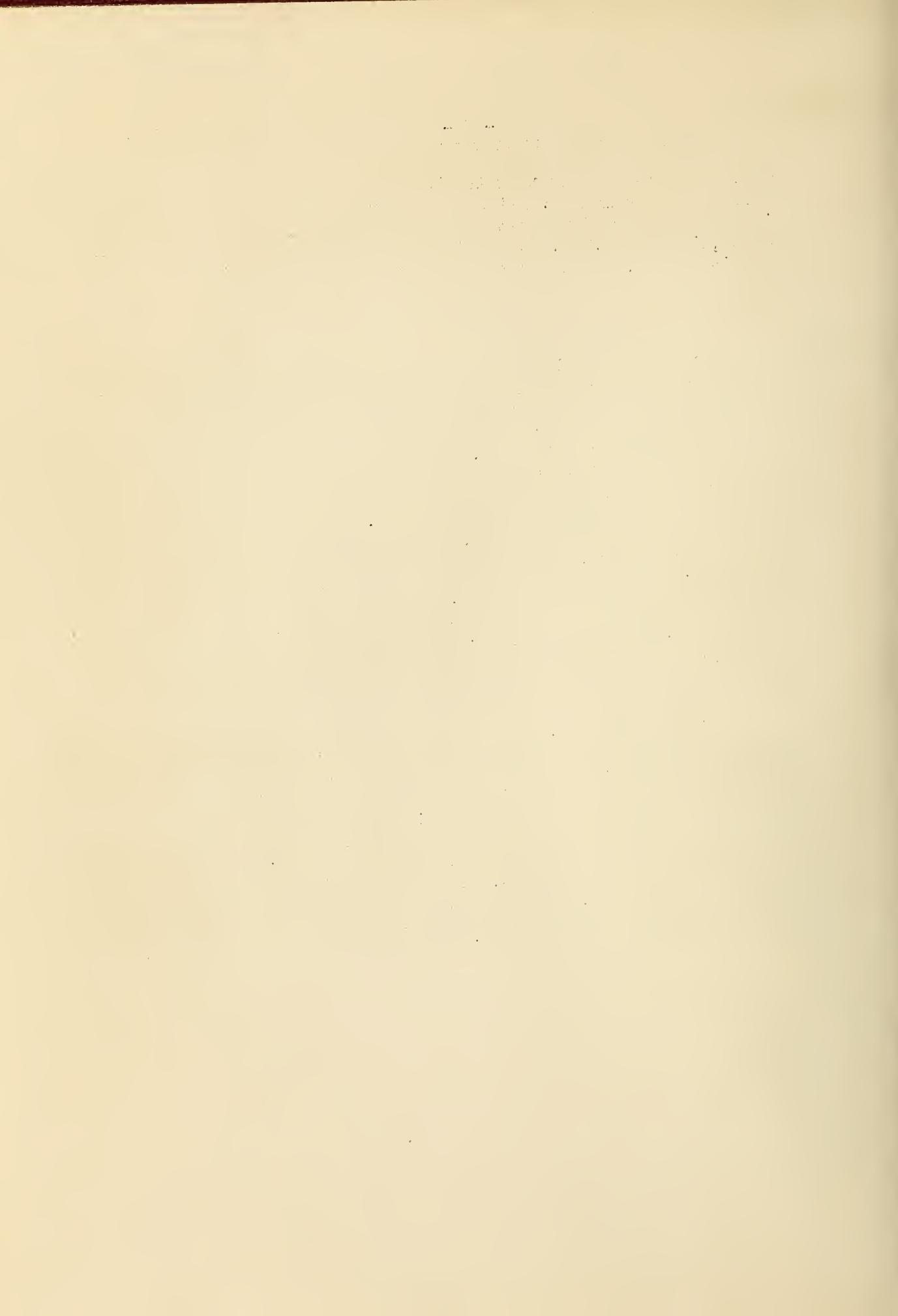
week. The piece goods markets show only moderate interest in finished fabrics for the moment, although the trade is hopeful of better business with the opening of the new heavyweight season. In the West between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds of wool has been tied up on pre-shearing loans, mostly to the cooperatives thus far."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for January 2 says: "Users of refined corn sugar are moving rapidly to take advantage of the ruling of the United States Department of Agriculture to the effect that products in which such corn is used need not be specially labeled. The Corn Products Refining Company has already announced that it would double the capacity of its plant in Kansas City and would erect another large plant in Illinois. Similar plans are being made by other companies. Governors of States in the Corn Belt have praised the ruling and have seen in it a substantial boon to agriculture. A general estimate that the production of refined corn sugar in 1931 will be double that of 1930 has been made. About 130,000,000 pounds of corn sugar are made annually now. Doubling of this would swell the total to 260,000,000 pounds. The total is substantial and should have some bearing upon corn prices. As a great corn State, South Dakota has a vital interest in this. Though much of our corn is fed on the farms, the prospects for a better price level will be beneficial in several ways."

An article on corn sugar manufacture in The New York Times for January 5 opens as follows: "Another triumph of industrial chemistry was recently recognized when Secretary of Agriculture Hyde ruled that the use of corn sugar in the packing, processing or preparation of any article of food in which sugar is a necessary element need not be declared on the label. Corn sugar, or dextrose, has been known for many years, but has been regarded rather as a chemical curiosity than as an important food element. In the last five years, however, industry has learned how to produce it in its purest refined form, in large quantities, by the development of mechanical methods of filtration, evaporation and crystallization under proper conditions...."



Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 5.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$12; vealers, good and choice \$10.25 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.20 to \$7.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.85 to \$8; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.35 to \$8 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.35 to \$8. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $73\frac{1}{2}$ to $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 72 to $73\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 69 to $69\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 66 to $66\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $56\frac{1}{2}$ to $57\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 57 to 59¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $66\frac{1}{2}$ to 68¢; Minneapolis $59\frac{1}{2}$ to $60\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 66 to 67¢; Kansas City 59 to 61¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $32\frac{1}{2}$ to 33¢; Minneapolis $28\frac{1}{2}$ to $29\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $33\frac{3}{4}$ to 34¢; Kansas City 33¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28¢; 91 score, $27\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, $27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Single Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ to $17\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 17 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points to 9.19¢ per pound. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.40¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 9.91¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 9.91¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.95-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.30 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$18-\$25 in the Middle West; \$9-\$10 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Florida Pointed type \$1.50-\$2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round Type \$2.25-\$2.50 per western lettuce crate in Chicago. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions closed at \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, U. S. No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, $1.37\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50; Northwestern Greenings \$1.50-\$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.60-\$1.75 in Chicago. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 5

Section 1

January 7, 1931.

THE DROUGHT BILL The press to-day says: "The House yesterday, after a dispute on the food fund, was forced to lay aside temporarily the drought-relief appropriation bill which it passed on Monday authorizing \$45,000,000 and to which the Senate added \$15,000,000 for food..."

RED CROSS AND DROUGHT NEEDS Asserting that the American Red Cross had ample facilities to carry on its relief activities for humans in the rural sections of drought-stricken areas, John Barton Payne, chairman of the organization, testified before the Senate appropriations committee yesterday that the work could probably be carried through the winter with the present Red Cross emergency fund of \$4,500,000, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Judge Payne's statement to this effect was in answer to assertions by Senator Caraway of Arkansas that the Red Cross had 'fallen down' on the job of relief in that State. The Red Cross chairman's views supported the administration's opposition to the food appropriation which Senator Caraway is sponsoring...."

GRAIN FUTURES LEGISLATION The administration moved yesterday to put a legislative curb on speculating in the grain futures markets. Companion bills placing drastic restrictions on the market operations were introduced by Senator Capper, of Kansas, and Representative Dickinson, of Iowa. (Press, Jan. 7)

DOAK ADVOCATES ALIEN RESTRICTION Strict limitation and wise selection of immigration were advocated January 4 by Secretary Doak to insure the well-being of America's workingmen. In a radio address over the National Broadcasting Co., the Labor Secretary said this would "make America stronger in every way. Such a policy," he added, "gives assurance to our working people that their jobs will be safe and secure from competition of hands imported from abroad."

About 400,000 aliens are illegally residing in the United States and 100,000 of them are deportable under provisions of the immigration act, Secretary Doak said in a letter to the Senate January 5. (Press, Jan. 6.)

SOVIET PRODUCE EMBARGO ASKED A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to establish an embargo against Russian manganese, grain, meat, eggs and sugar was introduced in the House January 5 by Representative Williamson of South Dakota, according to the press.

Representative Burtness of North Dakota introduced a bill providing a ban on the importation of wheat and other grains. (Press, Jan. 6.)

Section 2

Business Situation George E. Roberts is the author of "Why Are We Depressed?" in Review of Reviews for January. He says in part: "You ask me to summarize the causes of the business depression. I would say that it is a reaction from an expansion of industrial development and credit which, with intermediate checks of varying importance, extended over the period from the beginning of the war to nearly the end of 1929. In recent years the theory has been advanced that because of the higher organization of business and increased strength of our business units, now mostly organized in corporate form, the fluctuations in the volume of business probably would be less than in the past. But while the units themselves may be stronger and better able to go through a crisis, it is evident that the volume of business may still undergo great fluctuations. ...The influence of the derangements in trade relations and finance caused by the Great War are to be seen throughout the present situation. The cutting off of food supplies which Europe was accustomed to receive from Russia caused a great expansion of agriculture outside of Europe; and now, with Russia struggling to regain her former position as an exporter, there is a surplus of agricultural products which makes low prices and curtails the purchasing power of great numbers of people. The normal equilibrium in production and prices has been disturbed in many respects, and general prosperity depends upon the balanced relations which enable products to be freely exchanged. The general increase of wages which occurred during the war as the result of the extraordinary demand for man-power, has stimulated the invention and installation of labor-saving machinery, which has tended to increase the volume of products on the markets...This country within itself is so large a trade area that it should lead in the recovery. Finally, the timidity and fear which are so large a factor in the depression are temporary phenomena. As soon as people get their bearings that phase of the situation will pass and optimism will succeed pessimism."

Employment Census With the same schedule, same inquiries, same instructions as last April, 4,500 enumerators will start a special unemployment census of 20 cities January 15. The ten-month change in the employment problem is to be gauged since an employment census was taken last April. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, said the census would be rushed to completion. (Press, Jan. 4.)

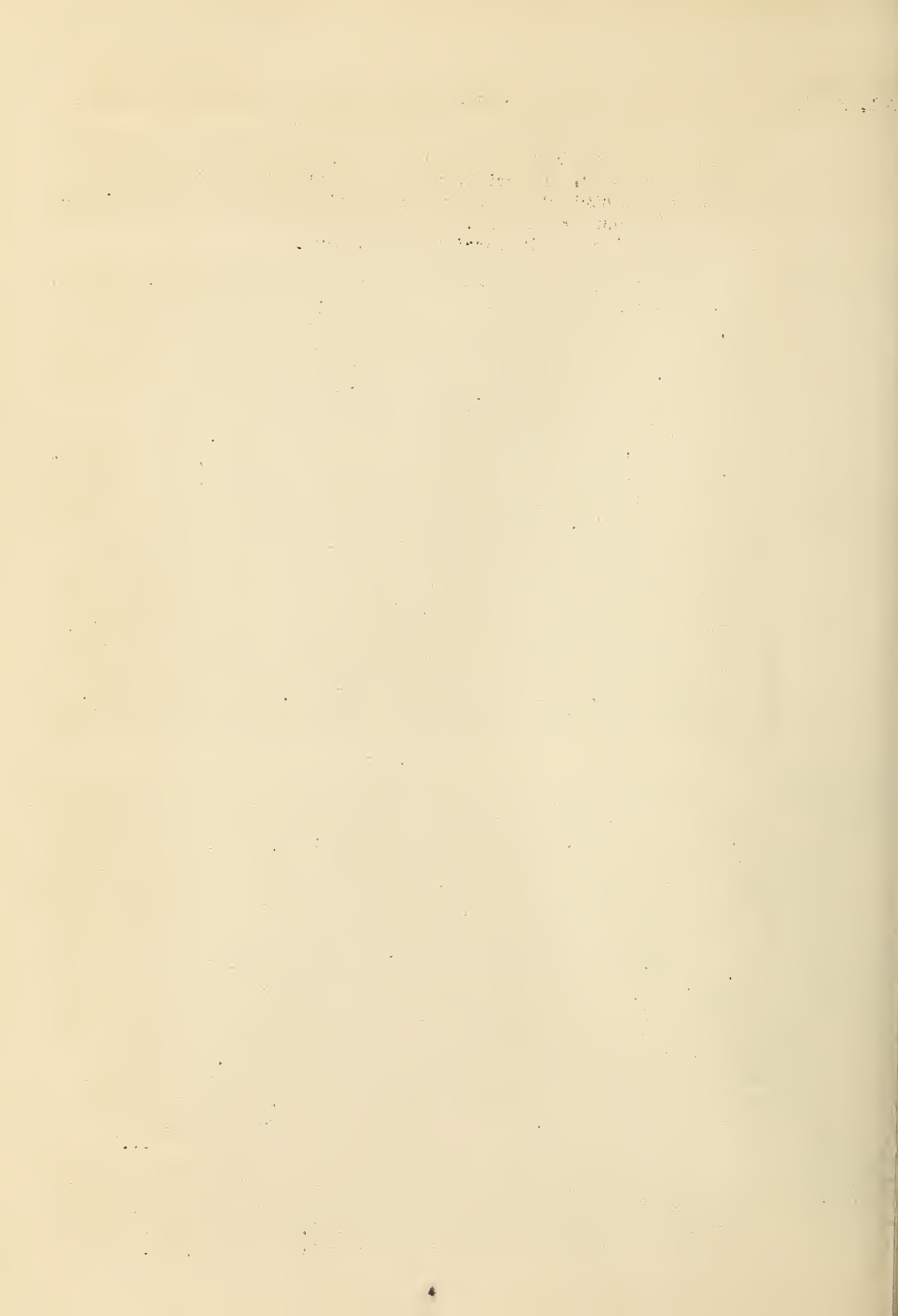
German Agriculture H. Karl Milde abstracts an article by Kruger in Justiz for January issue of Social Science Abstracts. This says: "After touching upon the general causes of the international slump in farming, the author examines the weaknesses peculiar to German farming. Basic factors include: (1) climatic influences which favor the western and overseas countries, (2) cheaper wages in all the eastern countries, (3) a rise, as a result of the war, of the lease rates by an average of about 300%, (4) high rates of interest up to 12%, and (5) increased expenditure for social insurance. A remediable factor is unprogressive management of agricultural production. The success of foreign competitors is largely laid to the indifference and backwardness of the farmers. Thus far the agricultural organizations have not learned to meet the requirements of the German public, who have gradually got used to the choice products of the United States, Denmark, and the Netherlands. The writer urges a large scale standardizing program and the

creation of quality degrees for all agricultural goods, if necessary by compulsory means. He criticizes the shortcomings of the rural marketing and distributing apparatus constituted by the farmers' associations (Genossenschaften), which for effectiveness lag far behind the united front of their foreign competitors."

Land O'Lakes Creameries An editorial in Successful Farming for January says: "Land O'Lakes stands to-day as a tower of strength in the butter marketing field. One of the reasons for its strength is the fact that it embraces a section which has been learning for decades the meaning of cooperation. From a small beginning in 1921 it has grown each year both in numbers and in power. For the first few years its progress was primarily devoted to quality improvement and the pooling of car lots of butter to reduce shipping and selling expense. When the present marketing agreement was put into force in 1924, 342 creameries signed it and produced 32,000,000 pounds of butter. Each year has shown an increase till at the present approximately 461 creameries are selling over 90,000,000 pounds of butter annually through this association. It is true that a few creameries have been lost. A total of 39 plants which are now in operation once signed the marketing agreement and are not now members. But the constant growth tells its own story of how its members feel. We believe that its greatest accomplishment has been in standardization of product and quality improvement. When the association started butter samples tested in cooperation with the Minnesota Agricultural College showed an average fat content of 82.2. To-day the average is 80.7. In other words, Minnesota farmers are now paid for $1\frac{3}{4}$ extra pounds of butterfat in each 100 pounds of butter sold. That alone approached a million dollars a year before butter prices declined...."

Quick-Frozen Products The Wall St. Journal for December 30 says: "General Foods Corp., discussing the results of the first year of its introductory sales operation for quick-frozen foods in Springfield, Mass., states results to date show that meat products quick-frozen by the Birdseye process can be delivered to the consumer at the same prices charged for fresh meats of corresponding grades. The sales operation in Springfield meat markets and grocery stores started with a line of 18 cuts of meat of one grade, and now embraces 60 items, including fruit, vegetables and fish. Pointing out that the average cost of retailing meats in chain markets is 21.69% of gross sales, while the selling cost of grocery specialties in like stores is 16%, General Foods says that in no store in the test market has the cost of selling quick-frozen meats exceeded normal costs of selling packaged grocery specialties. In addition to lower selling costs, other savings effected by the Birdseye quick-freezing process are economies in mass production of meat cuts at central cutting plants, efficient disposal of by-products, reduction of waste and spoilage, and more economical shipping conditions..."

Roads in Illinois An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph for December 31 says: "Illinois' highway department is making plans for building 1,500 miles of new concrete roads for the season of 1931. This will exceed the construction of this year, when the total mileage was 1,084. It is



estimated that the money to be available for the State highway department for the coming year will be forty-five million dollars, if the present sources of revenue are not disturbed by legislation during the coming session. The gasoline tax brings in twenty-eight millions a year, which sum is now split into two parts, one-third going to the counties, two-thirds to the State. A drive will be made to change the law to give cities and towns one-third of the gas tax, thus cutting the State's portion in half. How far this drive will go, remains to be seen. It was defeated in the last legislature. Counties should get into action next season in building new roads from their share of the gas tax. McLean County will receive in round numbers about \$90,000 from this source, while county and township road taxes will add another \$50,000. If county roads are built with proper care for their permanency and wearing qualities, the added mileage by counties will be considerable in the total assets of modern highways."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

Randolph Nelson writes at length under the title, "Fit the Glass Package to the Federal Food Law" in The Glass Container for November. He says in part: "...Granting all that can be said as to the rise of bureaucratic power, nothing could be unfairer than to encourage, in the mind of any reader of the Glass Container, the idea that the Federal machinery of food supervision is a ruthless steam roller, running amuck and needlessly oppressing the packers who are subject to it. As a matter of fact, the national organization, charged with the pursuit of the ideal of 'pure food,' is becoming, year by year, more benevolent toward the great mass of conscientious food producers. The Food and Drug Administration, far from seeking the role of a prying, mischievous busybody, operates on the theory that the majority of American food and drug manufacturers are doing an honest and legitimate business, and that they are not only willing but anxious to conform to the letter and spirit of the law as they understand it. For every packer is himself, in turn, a consumer of packed products. And, more and more, as time goes on, conscientious packers in all lines are coming to realize that most of the trade practices that affront the Federal Food and Drug Act are equally as objectionable because of the manner in which they transgress the ethics of fair trading or fair competition...The prime secret for painless compliance with the Federal Food Act is to let Uncle Sam help...The cold truth is that the Federal food police are not looking for trouble. More than that, they are quite willing, when approached in the right way, to sit down with a perplexed or mistaken packer and try to work out ways and means that will allow the manufacturer to meet the necessities of prescribed labeling without any undue hardship. Not only will the officials of the Food and Drug Administration give friendly advice on how to label to avoid any suspicion of 'misbranding' but they will, on occasion, help packers to work out problems of production or processing that must needs be solved to allow full compliance with the food act. When playing the advisory rule, the experts on the food administration staff very frequently not only pilot a packer around the pitfalls of labeling or branding but actually point out to him, without cost, how he may improve the color, the flavor or the keeping quality of his product. The first rule, then, for fitting the glass package to the food act is to take Uncle Sam into your confidence, with respect to details that are puzzling..."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 6.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$12; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.30 to \$7.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$8.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $73\frac{1}{2}$ to $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago $80\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 79 to 80¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago $78\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 69 to $69\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 67¢; Minneapolis 59 to 60¢; Kansas City $57\frac{1}{2}$ to 60¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 67 to 69¢; Minneapolis 62 to 64¢; St. Louis $67\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 60 to $63\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis $29\frac{3}{8}$ to $30\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; mostly \$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round Type \$2.25-\$2.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.18-\$1.50; Northwestern Greenings \$1.25-\$1.50; and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City. Vermont McIntosh \$5-\$6 per barrel in New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points to 9.22¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.39¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 9.94¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 9.97¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $27\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; 91 score, $27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 27¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Single Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ to $17\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 17 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 6

Section 1

January 8, 1931.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

The Senate appropriations committee yesterday elicited the information that the public works program would be speeded up if Congress would pass bills removing obstacles in the procurement of sites and letting of contracts, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Col. Arthur Woods, head of the President's unemployment committee, one of yesterday's witnesses, agreed that the situation is serious....His information is that unemployment has now increased to between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 and he does not believe there will be any improvement before spring. Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, had the cheering news that employment would be given to about 100,000 men this year on the public roads. A total of \$437,500,000 is scheduled to be spent, he said, of which the Federal Government will spend \$293,500,000 and the States \$144,000,000. It was he who urged Congress to 'cut the red tape' involving Federal projects. Woods said unemployment had increased 2,000,000 since the census, but that it was not so important now to count the unemployed but to get them jobs. His committee is trying to do this through local committees, he said...."

MUSCLE SHOALS

A conference agreement opened the way yesterday for enactment of Muscle Shoals legislation, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The conferees agreed upon a compromise bill for operation of the Government's \$150,000,000 project after months of negotiations extending over from the last session. Three of the five House members capitulated to the Senate demands for Government construction of the transmission lines, the last important item in controversy. Under the compromise the Government would operate the power plant at Muscle Shoals, the nitrate plant would be leased for private manufacture of fertilizer and its ingredients, and the Government would construct the proposed Cove Creek Dam on Clinch River at an estimated cost of \$35,000,000. The conferees will meet again within a few days to work out the remaining details and draft their report, which will go first to the House....If the House adopts the report, the bill with routine approval from the Senate will go to the White House...."

CORN AND WHEAT IN CHICAGO MARKET

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "Wheat, which has ruled as monarch of the Chicago Board of Trade grain pits for ten years, yesterday lost its throne to the hitherto less conspicuous fellow-ruler, corn. On Monday next, corn and wheat traders will exchange pits. The directors of the Board of Trade announced the transfer yesterday."

CANADIAN WHEAT

A Winnipeg dispatch to-day states that John I. McFarland, general manager of the Canadian wheat pool, said yesterday: "With world prices for wheat at ruinously low levels, far below the cost of production, there should be no alarm felt if there is a large carry-over in Canada at the end of July...The producers of this Dominion are selling their wheat to importing countries at world prices, as and when it is required by such countries, and will continue to do so."

Section 2

British
Agriculture

An editorial in The Scottish Farmer for December 27 says: "The closing year will be memorable chiefly for the prominence given in the press and in Parliament to agriculture....Students of economics tell us that there is a world-wide overproduction of essential commodities; that there is more wheat, meat and wool in the world than the market can absorb, and until there be a removal of the congestion there can be no permanent recovery in the prices of farm produce. How this may affect the money markets of the world, we do not know, but it is undoubtedly the case that these markets have been so adversely affected as to disorganize nearly the whole export trade in pedigree stock. Perhaps the Ayrshire is the only breed in Great Britain which can claim to have had a healthy export trade in 1931. South American republics have experienced one of their perennial epidemics of revolution; Australia has passed through another of her financial crises; New Zealand has seen heavy decreases in values of her exports; Canada has such a carryover of her wheat crops of 1928 and 1929 as has paralyzed the export of her staple crop. The upshot of all these sinister features has been a slump in almost every branch of the pedigree export trade. In this there has been a double misfortune. Seldom has Great Britain enjoyed such immunity from contagious diseases as during 1930. Only to a very limited extent would export have been handicapped from this cause had there been an export demand....As in 1929 so in 1930, the one bright spot in an agricultural survey is the condition of pastoral farming. The flock-master, whether in-bye or out-bye, has had a prosperous year. In spite of a slump in the price of wool he will close his accounts with a satisfactory credit balance..."

Community
Standards

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for January 3 says: "Behind every movement for better legislation for the farmer, for better marketing systems, for better schools, for a richer cultural life, for the thousand things that help toward a real agricultural civilization, stands the local farm community. In the State, in the Nation, in all kinds of important-sounding affairs, we can go no faster than the farm community which provides the ideas, the money, the leaders and the followers for these larger movements. If the Grange, or the township Farm Bureau, or the Farmers' Union local, or the Farm Club fails to discuss and support cooperative marketing, our State and national programs in that field will go to pieces. If these local groups fail to study intelligently the farmers' stake in the present economic order and how to protect and enlarge it, agriculture will continue to be out-manuevered in State and national politics. If these groups are not able to train local leaders in effective handling of men, women and ideas, our larger units will wither from lack of new blood. If the local community does not learn how to arrange its social life so as to make good times for young people, it is going to find itself going down hill as these young people move away. Present almost any problem in the farm field and the answer to it depends in great part on the way the local farm community is organized and is working. That is why our farm organizations are paying increasing attention to what goes on in the local unit. It is why this paper has for several years been awarding an annual prize for excellence in community work..."



County
Reduction
and Taxes

Herman Steen writes under the title "We Have Too Many Counties" in Nebraska Farmer for January 3. He says in part: "From the mountain country of east Tennessee comes word of a new way to reduce taxes. In that part of Dixie they are reducing taxes by reducing the number of counties. This Tennessee system of reducing taxes works. Ten or a dozen years ago, James County voted to consolidate with Hamilton County, which includes the city of Chattanooga. Before the consolidation the tax rate in James County was \$2.60 per hundred. Last year the tax rate in the same territory was only \$1.30. Assessed valuations are higher than they were a decade ago but nevertheless there has been an actual reduction of 20 to 30 per cent in the amount of taxes levied on a given piece of property. Records in the Chattanooga courthouse show this quite definitely. What is more important still is the fact that tremendous improvement in roads and schools has taken place in old James County right in the face of this reduction in taxes....This result was accomplished by putting one courthouse out of business and along with it by abolishing one full set of county offices. In other words, one courthouse is now serving the people who used to have two and one set of county officers are doing the work which a few years ago required two. The expense of operating the consolidated county is hardly any more than it used to cost to run one county, so the taxpayers are saved the expense of keeping up one courthouse and paying one set of county officers. The tax money that used to pay two judges and two sheriffs and two county clerks and two school superintendents is now used to pay one judge and one sheriff and one county clerk and one school superintendent--and there's enough left to build and maintain the fine roads and the excellent schools, and still they are able to reduce taxes from 20 to 30 per cent..."

Eddington
on World's
End

A London dispatch January 6 says: "A picture of the world ending through a slow change of matter into radiation was drawn for the members of the Mathematical Association by Sir Arthur Eddington, professor of astronomy at Cambridge University, in a lecture at London, January 5. Sir Arthur cautiously refrained from predicting exactly what the end of the world would be, but one of several possibilities, based upon a supposition that matter slowly is being changed into radiation, was, he said, that the universe would ultimately become a ball of radiation. The ball would ever grow larger, the radiation becoming thinner and passing into longer and longer wave lengths. About every 1,500 million years it would double its radius and its size would go on expanding in this way in geometrical progression forever."

Farmers'
Reading

An editorial in The New York Times of January 2 says: "A study recently made by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Missouri shows that 87.1 per cent of the families in the community studied read a local paper. Sometimes an additional local paper was read, in every case that of the place where the family had previously lived. How strong the appeal of the 'home paper' is was aptly indicated by Mr. Batchelor's cartoon in The New York Evening Post a few months ago. It showed a tourist from the Middle West seated with his back to the Parthenon, reading the local paper from home and saying to his wife: 'What cha know, mother? Sam Parker's buildin' a new barn.' The showing for the daily paper from the city was almost as good. Nearly 75 per cent

of the families read one. Moreover, 70 per cent read weekly papers that were not local and 90 per cent of the total read farm papers. Religious papers were taken in approximately one-fourth of the homes. On the whole, the newspaper and magazine reading record of that farming area was excellent...."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in Commercial West for December 27 says: "There is much to commend in the work that is being done to develop 4-H Club activity. Founded within recent years this organization of farm boys and girls has grown to a national membership of 830,000. While it is primarily a farm organization no few city youngsters now belong to the order and are active in the work. The 4-H Clubs were brought into being with the thought in mind of making the farm atmosphere attractive to them--in brief, to give them something to do that would lean their minds toward the farm rather than toward the city. A counter attraction, it might be said, and the movement has proved highly successful....In the Northwest the great annual Junior Livestock Show at the South St. Paul market has proved a loadstone for the specialized efforts of 4-H Club members and has spurred them to success in rearing and showing prize beef, hogs, sheep and poultry. It is not going too far to say that, because of their work along this line and because of the opportunity afforded them by the business interests of the Twin Cities which support the Junior Livestock Show, the grade of livestock in the Northwest has been raised materially. Not only that the work has turned the future agriculturalists of the Northwest into this most desirable channel of better livestock production....Bankers of the Northwest, we are glad to say, were quick to appreciate the importance of 4-H Club work and have been foremost in its support. We urge them to redouble their efforts, along with the other business interests of this area.":



Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 7.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$12; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.35 to \$7.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.20; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.65 to \$8.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.25 to \$9.10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$7.75.

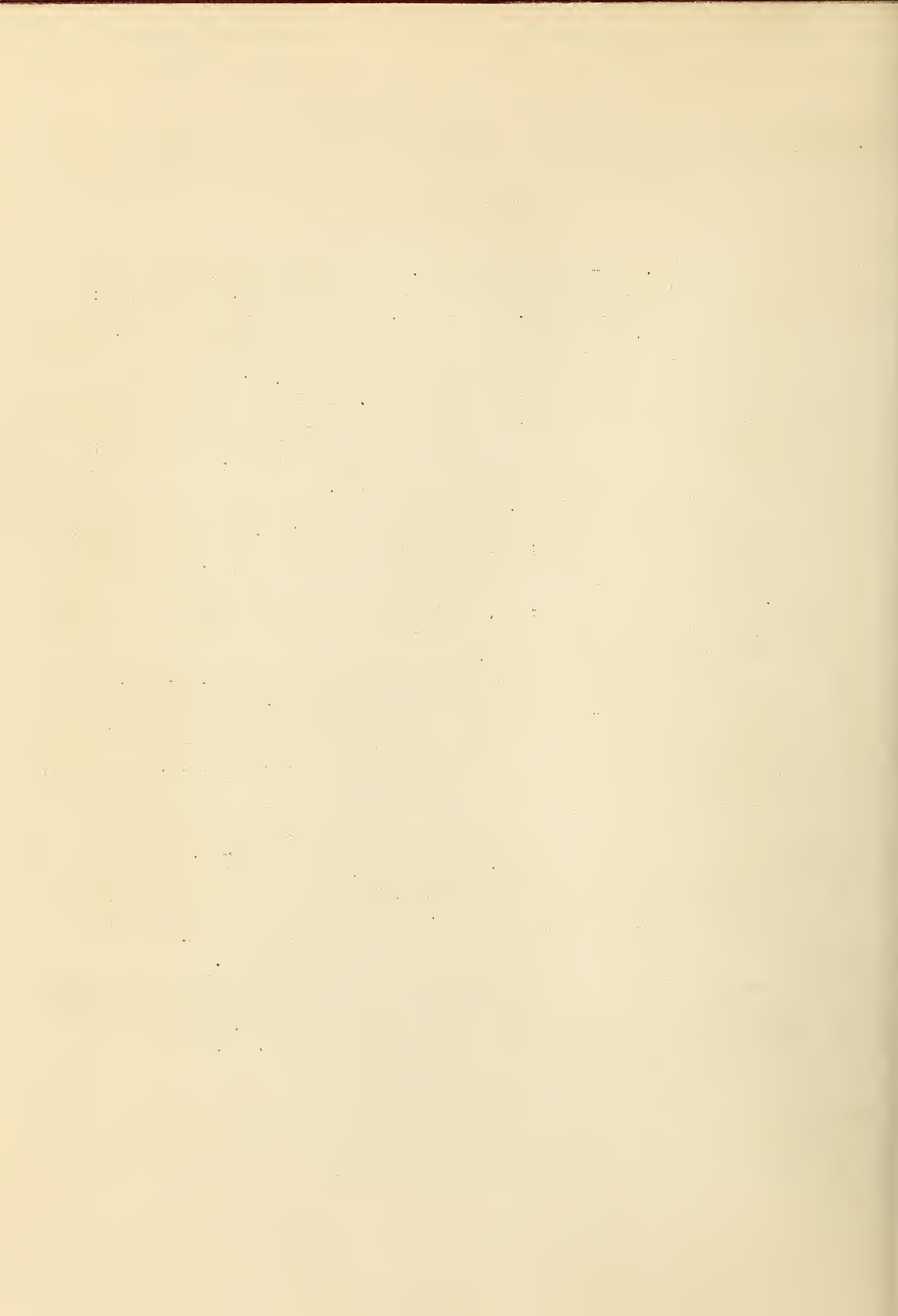
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $73\frac{1}{2}$ to $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 79 to 80¢; Kansas City $72\frac{1}{2}$ to $73\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago $78\frac{3}{4}$ to 79¢; Kansas City $69\frac{1}{2}$ to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 68 to $68\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis $59\frac{1}{2}$ to $61\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $59\frac{1}{2}$ to $61\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 68 to 70¢; Minneapolis $64\frac{1}{2}$ to $66\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $68\frac{1}{2}$ to 69¢; Kansas City 63 to 66¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $32\frac{3}{4}$ to 34¢; Minneapolis 30 to $30\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $34\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 34 to $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.80-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Northern sacked Round Whites \$1.30-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca, Wisconsin. New York Danish type cabbage closed at \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Florida Pointed type \$1.40-\$2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. New York and mid-western sacked yellow varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; $77\frac{1}{2}$ ¢- $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$1.75; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.50 and Northwestern Greenings \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.20-\$1.35 and Baldwins \$1.50 f.o.b. cold storage stock in Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points to 9.33¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.46¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 10.05¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 8 points to 10.05¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 85 score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, $27\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 27¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Single Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ to $17\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 17 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 7

Section 1

January 9, 1931.

DAIRYMEN URGE PRICE CUTS Reduction in the retail prices of dairy products in the larger cities in proportion to the reduced wholesale prices, proposed in a resolution of the Dairy Advisory Committee, was approved yesterday by the Federal Farm Board, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Dairymen complained to the committee at Washington that despite declines in wholesale prices paid to them, normal prices were being maintained by the retailers..."

SWIFT COMPANY HEAD A Chicago dispatch to-day reports that directors of Swift and Company yesterday elected as president of the company Gustavus Franklin Swift, and elected Louis F. Swift as chairman of the board, a new office. Louis F. Swift has been president of Swift & Co. since the death of his father in 1903.

SUGAR ACCORD A Berlin dispatch to-day says: "An international sugar cartel became as good as fact yesterday when Thomas L. Chadbourne, on behalf of the Cuban-American interests, offered a reapportioned export quota satisfactory to the German representatives. With a tentative agreement on the question of quotas reached, there only remains the formal drawing up of the cartel and the agreement and its signature, unless Poland and Czechoslovakia refuse to accept the new modification of their quotas. This is not thought likely to produce new stumbling blocks..."

BRAZILIAN-- ARGENTINE TEA TAX A Sao Paulo dispatch to-day states that Argentina has placed severe restrictions in the form of prohibitive duties on the importation of mate, a Brazilian-grown herb used as a beverage. The report says: "Mate is the chief agricultural export of the Southern Brazilian States of Santa Catharina and Parana, and Argentina heretofore has used almost the entire crop. The restriction is seen as a severe blow at the Southern States, and protests have been made to the Rio de Janeiro Government...."

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT A London dispatch to-day says: "Whatever the politicians of the Labor and other parties may say about curing unemployment, the experts in the Ministry of Labor have little or no hope of ever again reducing the annual average of the number of England's workless to the pre-war figure of 4 per cent. This admission was made yesterday by C. W. Eady of the Labor Ministry, who appeared as a witness before the royal commission charged with investigating unemployment insurance. He even expressed the opinion that it would take at least five years more to reduce the country's unemployment total to the neighborhood of 1,000,000, where it was when the present Government took office in the middle of 1929. Even that slow rate of recovery depends on the steady improvement of trade, without any further serious dislocations of industry from war or other causes...."

Section 2

America
Reported
Improving
Species

A Paris dispatch to the press to-day says: "America has succeeded in improving the human species, Professor Bruneau, who has just returned after a year at Bowdoin College, told an audience at the University of Nancy yesterday. The professor depicted for his hearers what he called the social-charitable type produced in America, which he regarded as having been made possible by high standards of living and by true sentiments of democracy...."

Aviation
in Africa

An editorial in The African World for December 27 says: "The first weeks of 1931 will see the launching of one of the greatest enterprises in the history of commercial aviation--the establishment of the world's longest organized airway over 8,000 miles of route between London and Cape Town. Early in the new year Imperial Airways propose to open first sections in Africa of this great new trunk air line, which will connect at Cairo with the present England-India air mail service. Big land and marine air liners will ply regularly over the deserts, great lakes, rivers, and jungles of the vast African continent. For the first few months the aeroplanes are scheduled to fly from Cairo as far as Mwanza, on Lake Victoria of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory. The entire Cairo-Cape airway, measuring 5,700 miles and spanning Africa from extreme north to farthest south, will be in operation from midsummer next year. Passengers will then be able to get from London through to Cape Town in eleven days, as compared with seventeen days by the swiftest combination of organized land and water transport. Between Cairo and Cape Town twenty-seven main air stations are established, linked by about thirty intermediate landing grounds where regular calls will not be made but which will be instantly and always available for use when needed...."

Keynes on
Business
Situation

John Maynard Keynes, writing on "The Great Slump of 1930" in The Nation & Athenaeum (London) for December 20, says in part: "The world has been slow to realize that we are living this year in the shadow of one of the greatest economic catastrophes of modern history. But now that the man in the street has become aware of what is happening, he, not knowing the why and wherefore, is as full to-day of what may prove excessive fears as, previously, when the trouble was first coming on, he was lacking in what would have been a reasonable anxiety. He begins to doubt the future. Is he now awakening from a pleasant dream to face the darkness of facts? Or dropping off into a nightmare which will pass away? He need not be doubtful. The other was not a dream. This is a nightmare, which will pass away with the morning. For the resources of nature and men's devices are just as fertile and productive as they were. The rate of our progress towards solving the material problems of life is not less rapid. We are as capable as before of affording for everyone a high standard of life--high, I mean, compared with, say, twenty years ago--and will soon learn to afford a standard higher still. We were not previously deceived. But to-day we have involved ourselves in a colossal muddle, having blundered in the control of a delicate machine, the working of which we do not understand. The result is that our possibilities of wealth may run to waste for a time--perhaps for a long time...First of all, the extreme violence of the slump is to be noticed. In the three leading

industrial countries of the world--the United States, Great Britain, and Germany--10,000,000 workers stand idle. There is scarcely an important industry anywhere earning enough profit to make it expand--which is the test of progress. At the same time, in the countries of primary production the output of mining and of agriculture is selling, in the case of almost every important commodity, at a price which, for many or for the majority of producers, does not cover its cost...In such a situation it must be doubtful whether the necessary adjustments could be made in time to prevent a series of bankruptcies, defaults, and repudiations which would shake the capitalist order to its foundations. Here would be a fertile soil for agitation, seditions, and revolution. It is so already in many quarters of the world. Yet, all the time, the resources of nature and men's devices would be just as fertile and productive as they were. The machine would merely have been jammed as the result of a muddle. But because we have magneto trouble, we need not assume that we shall soon be back in a rumbling waggon and that motoring is over."

Milk Prices

An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal for January 2 says:

In Milwaukee

"Milwaukee has a new low price for milk, the lowest in the country with the possible exception of Minneapolis. From the standpoint of making more widely available the most nourishing of foods, that ought to be good. But whether it is good, economically, for the city and its trade area will depend entirely on what the new rates for production do to the dairy farmer...The announced aim is to encourage a larger consumption by leading people to buy quarts instead of pints. If it does work out that way, then the reductions for farmer and dealer will run pretty much on an even basis. And the farmer will be able to sell more of his milk for the bottled trade and less at the much lower price which prevails for surplus fluid. If it does not, if people buy about the same quantity as is left on their doorsteps now and at about the same ratio of pints and quarts which now prevails, then the farmers will have taken a very large cut and the dealers a much smaller one. From this standpoint, the change will need to be watched closely, and closely checked. The farmer should not be made to bear more than his share of reduction costs...."

New York

Agriculture

Governor Roosevelt of New York, in his annual message at the opening session of the State Legislature January 7, said: "The past two years have placed the State of New York in the lead in remedial legislation for the farmers and rural dwellers. The Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission, which has been of such inestimable help, will continue and will make further recommendations to bring into a more sound and equitable relationship the country and the city communities. In other words we have progressed to the point where we can visualize and formulate a practical, definite and far-reaching land policy for the State. Long-range planning for the character of the use of land itself has become almost a prerequisite to the building of arteries of transportation, the development of markets, the diversification of crops, flood control, reforestation and the many other needs that fall under the general head of agriculture, conservation and the even broader head of social economics. In a special message I will later outline this definite land policy, the adoption of which I believe would be of permanent value to every individual and every community."

Pineapple
Canning

A bulletin, written by Caroline Manning and entitled "The Employment of Women in the Pineapple Canneries of Hawaii," is issued to-day by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. It points out that the growth of pineapple canning in Hawaii has been phenomenal. From a total pack of 2,000 cases in 1900 the industry had reached one of nearly 9,000,000 cases by 1928. The report covers seven canneries, three in Honolulu and four on the Island of Maui, which together canned about six-sevenths of the 1928 pack of Hawaiian pineapples. The canneries visited employed over 9,000 workers, about half of whom were women. The group of women was diverse racially, according to the report. While half were of Japanese or Chinese ancestry, others were native Hawaiian, Portuguese, Filipino, Korean, Porto Rican, and American. Although the big harvest of pineapples comes in mid-summer, the fruit matures in smaller quantities in all seasons throughout the year, the report explains. June, July, and August are the peak months, and April and October the low ones. The canneries, facing this seasonal-operation problem, employ a certain number of keymen on a yearly basis and draw upon the plentiful casual labor for busy seasons.

Section 3Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for December 27 says: "Some furor was created last week by the request of Doctor Duvel of the Grain Futures Administration for a certain measure of additional authority. There is no reason for any alarm. Doctor Duvel is an honest and capable public servant. He has no desire to hamper the grain exchanges in their legitimate work, and will not do so. He does desire to help prevent abuses, and to aid the exchanges is improving their market service. The additional authority which he asks is reasonable and will not be abused by him."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 9.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$12; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.20 to \$7.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$7.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $73\frac{5}{8}$ to $76\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 79 to 80¢; Kansas City $72\frac{1}{2}$ to $73\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 69¢; Minneapolis $59\frac{1}{2}$ to $61\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $60\frac{1}{2}$ to $61\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $68\frac{1}{2}$ to $69\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $63\frac{1}{2}$ to $65\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 70¢; Kansas City 64 to $65\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis $29\frac{3}{4}$ to $30\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $34\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 34 to $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Northern sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$24 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Texas points. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; mostly 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 9 designated markets (holiday in New Orleans) declined one point to 9.27¢ per lb. On the same day last year the average of the same 9 markets was 16.77¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.05¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $28\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 28¢; 90 score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19¢; Single Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ to $17\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 17 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 8

Section 1

January 10, 1931.

THE DROUGHT LOAN BILL

The press to-day says: "The subject of food for the relief of sufferers in the Nation's cities was the pivotal point around which opposing groups fought in the House yesterday in an effort to break the deadlock that has developed over the \$45,000,000 drought loan bill carrying an additional \$15,000,000 for food for farmers in the drought area...."

ARKANSAS RELIEF SITUATION

A Little Rock dispatch to-day states that Henry M. Baker, Red Cross representative, making a survey of the food shortage among farmers of Arkansas, said yesterday the Red Cross expected to aid at least 50,000 families this month. Last month, he said, 20,617 families in the State received succor that involved the expenditure of \$51,346 from the local Red Cross fund and supplemental cash grants of \$115,000 from national headquarters and the distribution of donated supplies valued at \$45,926.

An England, Ark., dispatch to-day states that Mayor Walter Williams declared yesterday the Red Cross there had fed 1,642 families since Saturday when 300 farmers received food from the merchants after a hunger demonstration. Late yesterday 141 families were added to the list of those receiving Red Cross relief, the Mayor said.

POWER BOARD NOMINATIONS RECALLED

The press to-day reports: "For the first time in history, so far as known, the Senate late yesterday voted to recall the nominations of three men after they had previously been confirmed and entered upon their duties. By a vote of 44 to 37, it voted to recall the nomination of George Otis Smith, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and then in rapid succession, and without record vote, called for the return likewise of the nominations of Commissioners Garsaud and Draper, who, with Chairman Smith, dismissed Charles E. Russell, chief solicitor, and William V. King, accountant for the commission, in the first meeting of the new commission during the Christmas holidays. The President was requested to return the papers of the three men to the Senate...."

WARBURG ON PRICES

A New York dispatch January 9 states that Paul M. Warburg, international banker, predicted on Thursday that "a few years hence the level at which some of our securities sell to-day will look as incomprehensibly low as the prices paid for the same securities seemed unreasonably high long before the crash occurred in October, 1929." Mr. Warburg, one of the organizers of the Federal Reserve system, making his annual report and address to the directorates of the Manhattan Co., of which he is chairman, and its banking affiliates, discussed the causes and lessons of the depression. "Comparatively brief periods of underproduction in a country containing over 120,000,000 temperamentally enthusiastic customers must bring about a certain revival of business activity," Mr. Warburg said. He did not attempt to forecast the date of the depression's end, however.

Section 2

Business
Outlook

The current issue of the American Bankers Association Journal presents the following review of the business outlook: "Liquidation has been the outstanding characteristic of the past year and has been drastic and widespread in its influence, affecting industrial activity, merchandise inventories, commodity prices, stock prices and real estate. The year 1930 recalls and illustrates the old principle that the public gets into debt in good times and works out of debt in hard times. Balance sheets of corporations that are beginning to appear show that inventory valuations have been reduced to an extent that could hardly have been imagined two years ago. Changes in consumer demand can cause wide variations in the prevailing ideas as to what constitutes 'excessive' inventories. Whether the past year and one-half of curtailment has not only prepared the way but led up to the threshold of recovery can be answered best when the time for normal seasonal expansion in the spring arrives, although signs of improvement in certain individual lines may appear before then. Assurances of expansion during 1931 are, in fact, already evident in the key industries of steel, automobiles and building...."

Edison on
Invention
in Life of
To-day

Thomas Edison talks to an interviewer on invention in the life of to-day, in Review of Reviews for January. "Coming generations of inventors will do their pioneering in the field of health. Electric light, telephone, radio, talking picture, automobile, airplane--these things we have. What we have not is control over our own lives and bodies comparable to our control over material things. Hence the scientist of the future will make his humanly useful discoveries in biology and chemistry." That is the opinion of Thomas Edison, according to his interviewer, who says further: "W. H. Meadowcroft, for nearly fifty years the buffer between Mr. Edison and the outside world, and six years his junior, explains that Mr. Edison now takes no nourishment but milk, save possibly a rare half orange, or glass of orange juice. Mr. Edison himself amplifies: 'I have been experimenting with milk now for about eight years. For the last three years I have taken hardly anything else. I came in with milk'--here he chuckles--' and I guess I'll go out with it. It's the only balanced ration--balanced by the Great Chemist, who is far away.' With a quizzical smile he raises his stubby pencil over his head, toward the ceiling. Which prompts a question: Will science tell us to eat less, as it has told us to drink less? The penciled answer is simple: 'Eighty per cent of our deaths are due to over-eating.' He adds in conversation, 'After the age of twenty-one a large variety and quantity of food is unnecessary. All those things crowd the stomach and cause poisons. It takes courage to learn restraint, but all that eating is unnecessary. I find that my weight keeps up on a glass of milk alone, every two hours.. The questioning goes on: 'Will more research in health--biology and chemistry--mean less in electricity--and mechanics?' 'No, it brings new fields to work in.' 'But what else is there to invent in electricity?' 'Its uses are unlimited,' is the written reply. The inventor of the electric light adds: 'We haven't begun yet. Why, we don't even know what it is. It's like light. We had a theory, but then found in practice that there were too many grave exceptions to that theory. It must be wrong. That's how it is with electricity. I don't see how we

can be at the end of our discoveries in it when we don't even know, haven't even a suspicion, as to what it is.' 'Is there danger that life will grow too complicated, too speedy, with so many new inventions? The answer is quick and definite: 'No. People will live up to it. The brain--if used--has enormous capacity. People don't begin to suspect what the mind is capable of.'..."

Intellectual
Cooperation

Nature (London) for December 27 says: "The inquiry into the work of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, which has recently been carried out by a small committee under the chairmanship of M. Roland-Harcel, was promoted by the very success of the efforts of the committee in this particular field of international cooperation....The existence of a very widespread realization throughout the world of learning of the value and need for cooperation in thought, if the interests not only of peace but also of art and letters and science are to obtain adequate service in a world where politics and industry have already been internationalized, was evident and received further emphasis from the inquiry...For the full service of science or of any other branch of knowledge in the international sphere, the existence of representative professional organizations in the different countries, having an independent outlook and status, is of fundamental importance...Their contribution and participation are indispensable if the work of intellectual cooperation is to be continuously directed in practical channels and the dissipation of effort in academic or sterile directions is to be avoided. Cooperation in thought is an essential condition of any form of international progress, and while efforts in the field of intellectual cooperation may well have a powerful indirect influence in promoting other forms of international cooperation, any divorce between learning and action in the field of intellectual cooperation itself would be fatal to such an influence. For this reason a much closer association between the work of the International Committee and that of the national committees and of the national professional organizations is indispensable, if learning is to exert a decisive influence in any field of international relations, and if the scientific study of international affairs is to be no mere academic formula but a vital contribution of science in shaping the destiny of civilization."

Keynes on
Money

In a review of J. M. Keynes's new treatise on money, The Statist (London) for December 27 says: "...If the homo economicus peopled the world there would be no great difficulty in solving such vast economic problems as are created by the instability in the value of money. Monetary reform would be a comparatively simple matter if producer, consumer and investor behaved as they should in theory behave. But the aggravating fellows refuse to do so. If, for example, an expansion in credit is engineered to counter certain deflationary tendencies, there is always a chance that the additional money will not stimulate productive investment and the consumption of commodities, but will go to support a speculative boom in security or real estate values. Mr. Keynes has come to appreciate more fully the importance of this somewhat arbitrary factor, which defies the control and discipline that must be its credentials if it is to be admitted into a cut and dried formula. Mr. Keynes, therefore, stresses far more than he did previously

the qualitative as opposed to the quantitative aspects of the monetary problem. But he does not for this reason abandon hope of a more satisfactory solution of that problem than has hitherto been achieved...It is desirable to point out here that Mr. Keynes' conception of monetary equilibrium has little in common with theories of over-saving with which the world is already familiar. These theories with which J. A. Hobson is identified are concerned mainly with the equilibrium in the production of capital or instrumental goods and the demand for the consumption goods which they produce. They attribute the downward phase of a credit or trade cycle to the overproduction of capital goods resulting in a greater production of consumption goods than the purchasing power of the public can absorb at the existing price level. They assume that savings are actually translated into investments. Mr. Keynes' theory on the contrary is that the root of price instability is to be found in a large volume of saving which does not lead to a correspondingly large volume of investment. Given these views, and the consequent diagnosis of our present ills, it is easy to appreciate Mr. Keynes' wholehearted support of the Liberal party's plans for large capital outlay on schemes of national development...."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for January 3 says: "A tremendous new market has been opened to the corn growers of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and other corn-belt States. The timely ruling of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde in removing the restrictions of the pure food laws against the use of corn sugar is one of the most significant actions taken by the Government in many years. His ruling is exactly in line with Prairie Farmer's request to him in our open letter in the December 27 issue. It promises the most in real agricultural relief for the corn belt of any governmental action yet taken...We congratulate and thank Secretary of Agriculture Hyde for his courageous stand in the interest of the corn grower."



Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 9.—Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $73\frac{3}{4}$ to $77\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis $79\frac{1}{2}$ to 80¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $68\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 59 to 61¢; Kansas City $59\frac{1}{2}$ to 61¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $68\frac{1}{2}$ to 70¢; Minneapolis 63 to 65¢; St. Louis 70¢; Kansas City $63\frac{1}{2}$ to $65\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis $29\frac{1}{2}$ to $30\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 34 to $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$12; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.10 to \$7.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.90 to \$8.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$7.75.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3 per western lettuce crate in the East; \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel hamper in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in Chicago. New York McIntosh apples, U. S. No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, brought \$1.25-\$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 and Northwestern Greenings \$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 f.o.b. cold storage stock in Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was 9.32¢ per lb. compared with the average of 9 markets yesterday of 9.27¢. On the same day last year the price stood at 16.69¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 10.03¢. January futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange closed at 10.04¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $28\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, $28\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Single Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ to $17\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 17 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 9

Section 1

January 12, 1931.

THE POWER COMMISSION

President Hoover on Saturday sent a statement to the Senate in which he refused to accede to the Senate's recall of nominations on the Power Commission, according to the press of yesterday. The press to-day says: "With the full backing of President Hoover, the new Power Commission will go ahead with its duties this week, although the names of three of the five members will appear on the Senate's calendar as unconfirmed. ..."

RED CROSS DROUGHT HELP

President Hoover, as head of the American Red Cross, yesterday authorized that organization to appeal for public assistance in the drought relief work undertaken in rural sections, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The Chief Executive approved this action in a letter to Chairman Payne after a conference between the two Saturday. Payne said he thought at least \$10,000,000 should be requested from the public...The drought relief problem as now developed, the President said in his letter, 'requires more than the available funds and is not wholly one of food, clothing and other personal care among farmers,' but also includes the inability of smaller rural and industrial centers to organize to meet their local situations. Chairman Payne has explained the Red Cross fund of \$5,000,000 set aside for relief purposes early in the fall is rapidly dwindling and additional funds would be necessary in the very near future...."

SENATE VOTES MATERNITY BILL

By a vote of 56 to 10, the Senate January 10 passed the Jones maternity and infancy bill, which provides for an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 for Federal assistance to the States for the protection of motherhood and childhood. (Press, Jan. 11.)

BRITISH COTTON MILLS

A London dispatch to-day states that Lancashire's cotton industry drifted toward disaster on Saturday with the prospect that the whole industry will be paralyzed unless the Government intervenes within a week. All the 25,000 weavers were locked out to-day in Burnley, a town of smokestacks where the 'more looms per weaver' dispute came to a head a week ago. Unless the Burnley dispute is settled before next Saturday, the employers will cause a general lockout throughout Lancashire which will throw 200,000 men into idleness and bring the industry to a virtual standstill.

ARGENTINA WOOL AUCTION

A Buenos Aires dispatch to-day states that much interest is being shown in next Tuesday's first public auction of wool in Argentina, similar to the Australian and New Zealand auctions. The report says: "The wools to be offered Tuesday are only from the southern territories known as Patagonia. The organization of southern sheep growers has asked the Central Produce Market to try the experiment of auctioning...."

Section 2

Australian
Cattle
Journey

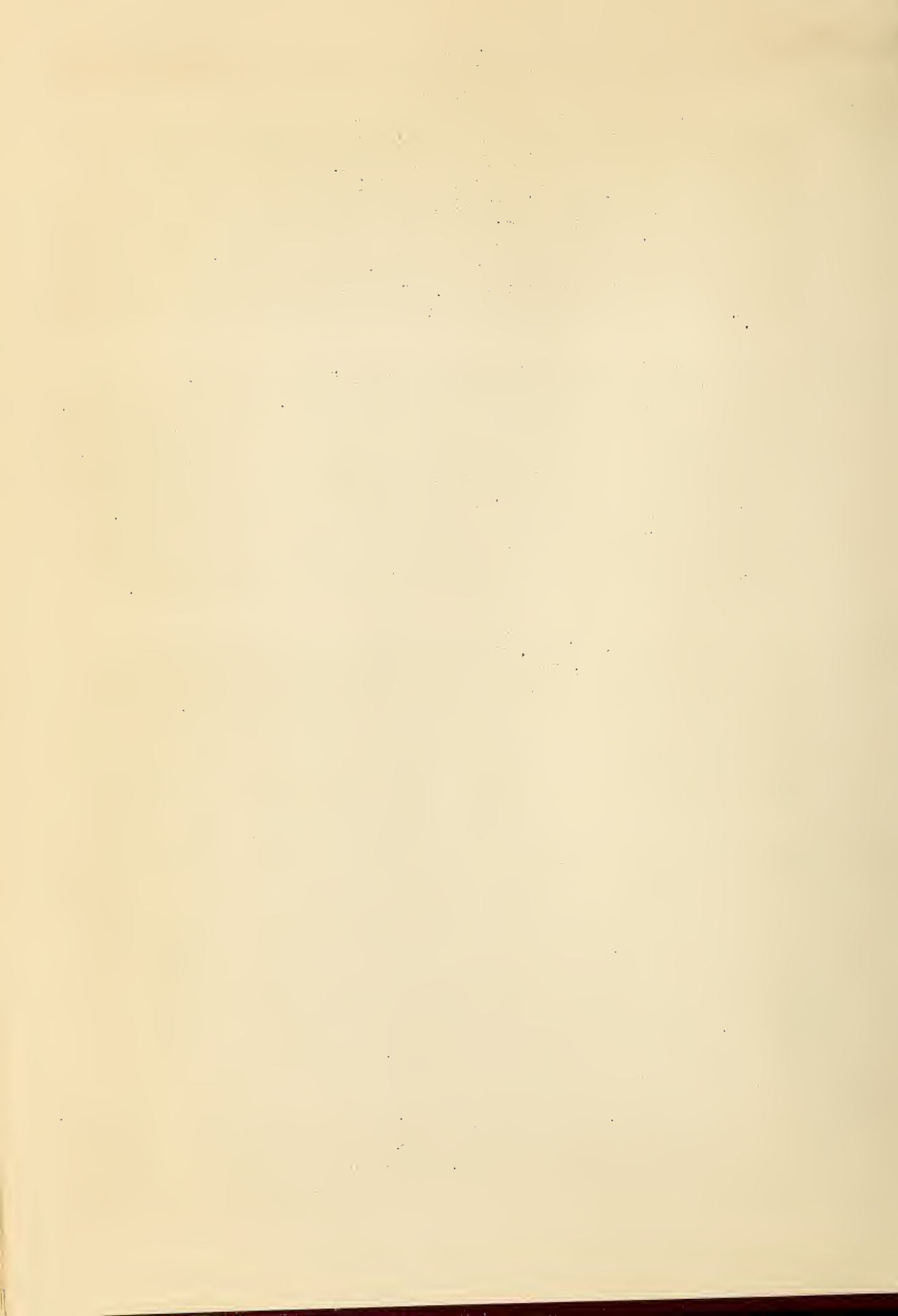
A Melbourne dispatch to the press to-day states that experienced herdsmen with a retinue of aboriginal blacks have begun one of the greatest cattle driving journeys that Australia has ever known. More than 60,000 head of cattle, comprising the best selections from the great herds of Northern Australia, are being driven south, across the continent. The report says: "In 1921 a herd of 73,000 began a journey to the southern markets which took more than two years. Such journeys can be made only at infrequent intervals because rain falls in Central Australia about once in six years. When good rains fill the water holes and cover the whole country with grass the big herds slowly head southward."

Corn Canner
Organiza-
tion

Food Industries for January says: "Delegates from more than 64 different corn canning plants in eight States, with a combined production of 10,000,000 cases out of a national total of about 17,000,000, met in Chicago two weeks ago to draw up plans for a new association. Formal organization of the group and a program of its activities will be announced during the National Cannery Association convention which opens in Chicago on January 19. The purpose of the organization, it is said, is to promote greater consumption of canned corn among the people of the United States, to improve the quality of their product, and general conditions in the industry. An effort will be made to maintain a balance between domestic consumption and production."

Forest
Regula-
tion

W. N. Sparhawk abstracts an article by Franz Heske from Tharandt's Forestl. Jahrb. for the January issue of Social Science Abstracts. This says: "The two great tasks ahead are the development and strengthening of forestry in the older European countries so as to utilize fully the productive power of the soil, and the creation of sustained yield forestry in the economically younger countries of Europe and overseas. Intensification of European forestry involves a careful balancing of the economic factors, particularly the relation between timber capital and yields, and the development and application of the most economically effective technical methods. Timber capital and yield can be brought into proper balance by reducing capital or by increasing yield; preferably the latter, because the results from diminishing the growing stock are speculative and a long time is required to build it up again. The concept of optimum growing stock is replacing that of the 'normal' stock. Yield capacity rather than volume of stand is the criterion, and this depends upon age and size-class composition. The problem is mostly one of improving existing stands rather than of creating new ones. Development of managed forests in newer countries is necessary to balance the world's timber growth and consumption. Industrialization of Russia and the tropics is just beginning, and promises to increase the world's timber consumption from 1,600 million cu. m. to 3,000 million within a generation. Meanwhile the world's forest area is decreasing as a result of clearing crop land, destructive logging, overgrazing, shifting cultivation, and fire. Extensive unexplored forests, notably in Siberia and the tropics, must be explored, probably from the air, and research in methods of establishing, handling, and utilizing forests must be extended to all forest regions."



Fur Prices

An editorial in *Fur-Fish-Game* for January says: "Undoubtedly some of the trappers are disappointed about present fur prices, and many may decide not to trap. After reviewing the matter from all angles, we advise that a fair amount of trapping be done, even at the low price. The fur industry means much more than the mere taking of pelts. It gives employment to many thousand people, including tanners, dressers, manufacturers, trap makers, etc. While higher prices would of course aid the trapper, during the period of depression that we are passing through, we must sell our product at a price that the consumer can pay, else it simply remains on the shelf, and even returning prosperity which is sure to come will not help the fur business quickly, for there would be too much stale fur on the market. It is better to have present prices and a demand than high prices and no outlet. The large fur houses have lost heavily in the past two years, and if we are going to have good fur houses they must buy at a price where they can see a legitimate profit. If little trapping were done for a period of several years, furs in the wild would become so plentiful that when the market had a chance to improve the increased catch would quickly hammer it down again. It must also be remembered that if the American trapper will not trap and furnish the demand at present prices, our foreign competitors will be glad to do so, and thus get even a greater hold on the American fur market. There is one way the American trapper can improve conditions this season, and that is to continue trapping, but only while furs are at their best, and during that period, take extra care in proper handling..."

Germans to
Grow Herbs

A Munich dispatch to the press of January 4 says: "Formed expressly to aid in the campaign to reduce imports, the Association of German Growers of Medicinal Plants has been organized at Munich to encourage the raising of such herbs as Germany hitherto has imported but could grow equally well. It is anticipated that the movement will not only help the farmers to increase their slender revenues, but will assist in protecting the precious favorable trade balance, which in the last analysis is the real source of reparations payments...."

Railway
Economics
Wheat
Study

A study just completed by the Bureau of Railway Economics and made public January 5 of the relationship of wheat prices to transportation costs in the United States, and the principal economic factors affecting the world wheat situation, states that failure of consumption to keep pace with production resulted in the greatest supply of wheat on hand in 1931 on record, both in the United States and throughout the world. "The annual carry-over of wheat in the United States," says the study, "averaged 103,000,000 bushels at the beginning of the years 1923 to 1927, amounted to 128,000,000 bushels in 1928, 247,000,000 bushels in 1929 and 275,000,000 bushels in 1930. Supply, that is production plus carry-over, which averaged 912,000,000 bushels in 1923 to 1927, increased to 1,043,000,000 bushels in 1928, to 1,053,000,000 bushels in 1929 and 1,115,000,000 bushels in 1930. Production and supply in the United States has in general maintained its relationship to that of the world throughout the entire period, although the tendency has been toward a relative increase in supply..." The bulletin further says, "There is no definite relationship between freight rates on wheat and the prices paid to the farmer; that is, rate and price differentials



as between different points do not correspond. This study of the wheat situation," concludes the bulletin, "appears to warrant the conclusion that variations in the prices paid to the farmer for wheat in the United States during the crop year 1929-30 were due to such economic factors as large supplies, reduced demand, favorable and unfavorable reports of weather and crop conditions both in the United States and elsewhere, and competition in the world market with wheat from other countries."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal for November 10 says: "Science at last has won its victory over the Mediterranean fruit fly. The Federal quarantine on Florida products is now lifted and the battle that has been waged against a more insect in all the months since April of 1929 has finally come to an end. The war has cost the Government more than \$6,000,000, but it has saved the people of the entire country money that would have run into billions. The methods by which this victory was achieved make a long story, from the first finding of the fly, through the Government appropriation called for in the very beginning by President Hoover, and all the definite and careful work that followed, to the final eradication of the pest and the establishing of the country's confidence in its destruction....Such a tale of good work well done furnishes comfortable assurance of our right to confidence in any department of Government as dependable as the one thus successful in the fight against this fly."



Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 10.--Livestock prices: Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$7.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.90 to \$8.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft and oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.50 to \$8.10.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein), at Minneapolis, 74 1/8 to 78 1/8¢; No. 2 red winter at St. Louis 80 to 80 1/2¢; No. 2 hard winter at Chicago, 80 1/4¢; at Kansas City 70 1/2¢. No. 3 mixed corn, at Chicago 67 1/4¢; Minneapolis 58 to 60¢; at Kansas City 58 to 59¢; No. 3 yellow at Chicago 67 to 68 1/4¢; at Minneapolis 62 to 64¢; at St. Louis 68 1/2 to 69 1/2¢; at Kansas City 62 to 63¢. No. 3 white oats at Chicago 32 1/2 to 33¢; 29 1/4 to 30 1/4¢; and at Kansas City 34¢.

Butter prices: Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28 1/2¢; 91 score, 28 1/4¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Cheese prices: Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 1/2 to 19¢; Single Daisies, 16 3/4 to 17 1/4¢; Young Americas, 17 to 17 1/2¢.

Cotton prices: Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point to 9.33¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.90¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 10.09¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange they remained unchanged at 10.04¢.

Fruits and Vegetables: Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.80-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$19-\$24 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type, in western lettuce crates, \$2.50-\$3 in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type \$1.50-\$2 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in the East. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; mostly 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Florida various varieties of strawberries in pony refrigerators brought 50¢-67 1/2¢ in eastern cities, quart basis. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$4-\$4.25 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$4-\$4.25; Rhode Island Greenings \$3.75-\$4.10 f.o.b. Rochester. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 10

Section 1

January 13, 1931.

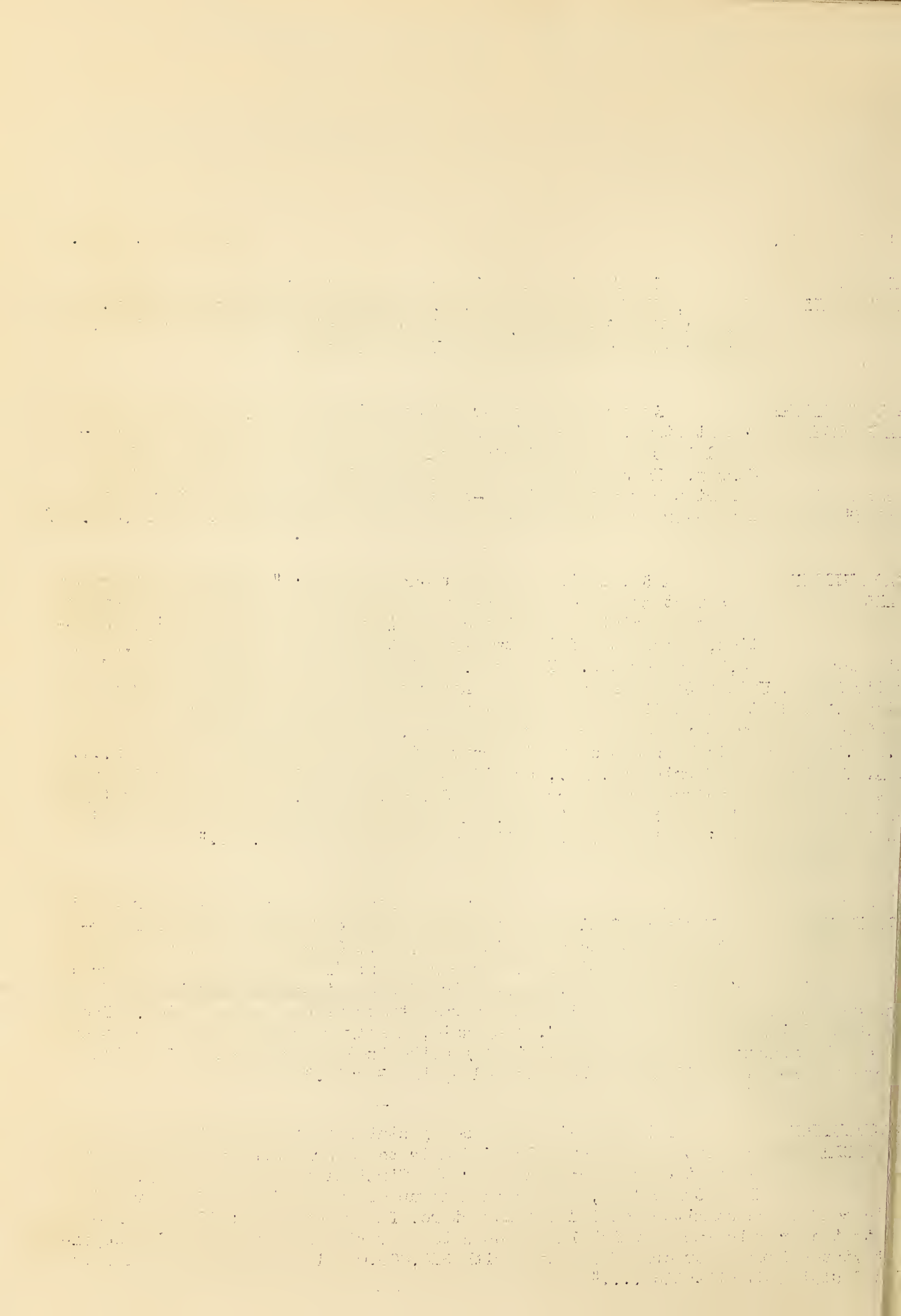
RED CROSS DROUGHT AID The American Red Cross took steps last night to raise \$10,000,000 for drought relief, according to the press to-day. Chairman John Barton Payne assigned campaign headquarters to 3,000 local chapters throughout the United States.

DROUGHT RELIEF STAMP URGED An opportunity for letter writers to pay 3 cents for a 2-cent stamp, the added penny to go for drought relief, was proposed in Congress yesterday by Representative Ackerman of New Jersey. He prepared a resolution calling upon the Post Office Department to overprint several billion 2-cent stamps with the words "drought relief" and to turn over the added postage to relief organizations. (Press, Jan. 13.)

ROAD BUILDING PLANS A St. Louis dispatch to-day reports: "Highway construction on a vast scale to eliminate unemployment was announced yesterday as the immediate objective of the American Road Builders' Association, which opened its twenty-eighth annual convention at St. Louis with more than 15,000 delegates. Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, delivering the address of welcome, predicted that State and Federal road construction in 1931 would be 30 to 50 per cent greater than in any previous year. He estimated that a total of \$2,000,000,000 would be spent on road construction and maintenance this year.... W. A. Van Duzer of Harrisburg, Pa., president of the association, declared that if the annual expenditure were increased to \$7,000,000,000, the entire unemployed population could be put to work at once. He said that while this sum appeared prohibitive it was 'nothing compared with wartime expenditures.'..."

ARBORETUM SITE FUND Advocates of the plan to establish a national arboretum in the National Capital yesterday urged the House agricultural committee to provide an additional \$200,000 for the site, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The measure was discussed at a public hearing by the committee at which Representative Robert Luce of Massachusetts, sponsor of the bill, and several others urged speedy action. The \$200,000 additional money requested, they said, merely represented the amount cut out of the measure when Congress originally authorized an arboretum. The bill before the House committee has been passed by the Senate."

CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA A London dispatch to-day states that the outlines of the constitution under which India is to govern herself in the future were given out yesterday for the first time by Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, in his summing up of the findings of the round table conference committee on federal structure. The report says: "In some respects the organic law by which India hopes to convert her provinces and independent states into an orderly federation with 320,000,000 inhabitants resembles the United States Constitution...."



Section 2

Bulgarian
Tobacco
Industry

The Near East and India for December 25 says: "Bulgaria ranks third, after Greece and Turkey, as regards production among the eight tobacco-growing regions of the Near East. Tobacco accounts on the average for about one third of the value of the total exports of Bulgaria, a considerable section of the population is dependent on the industry for their livelihood (the percentage of households has been as high as 25), while about one-tenth of the budget receipts are derived from the taxation of tobacco. Bulgaria is, of course, not the only country in the Near East that relies very largely on one crop, but the other leading tobacco producers have other important resources, and Bulgaria is liable to be particularly affected by adverse conditions in the world tobacco market, such as have been experienced in recent years. Like other commodities tobacco has suffered from over-production since the War, and the lack of cooperation between the countries producing what are known as Oriental tobaccos has been largely responsible for the difficulties experienced in marketing the product. The folly of unrestricted competition is being realized by the countries concerned, and if, as is possible, concrete results are forthcoming from the movement to form what may be termed a Tobacco Entente in the Near East, the tobacco industry in Bulgaria will be placed on a much securer basis. Naturally no one can tell infallibly the trend of the market, but unity in regard to production will at any rate prevent an overwhelming disparity between supply and demand at any given time and thus bring about something like stabilization in prices..."

Health
Teaching

An editorial in Medical Journal and Record for January 7 says: "...Prof. A. W. Sheen delivered his presidential address at the meeting of the Hunterian Society which took place in London on October 2, 1930. He argued that a new institution should be founded in Britain and named the School of Health. He stated that the main objects of the school would be to demonstrate measures for the promotion of fitness, using the word in the eugenic rather than in the athletic sense, and for the prevention of disease. He pointed out that there was such a thing as real health and that apart from antenatal defects, from the moment of birth the individual had to maintain a precarious balance between toxins and antitoxins, and such health as fell to the human lot was a sort of optimum condition and varied with each individual...With regard to general health work in the school, the subjects for study would include environmental conditions, population and distribution, the layout of estates, urban and rural conditions, the effect of clothing, climate and air, sanitary services, food, drink and drugs, occupational and recreational activities, psychology and hygiene, health legislation and the basic sciences. In short, the school would be a clearing house for health information..."

Iodine in
Califor-
nia

Science for December 6 says: "Iodine has been discovered in paying quantities in southern California. This comparatively rare chemical element has long been controlled by a South American monopoly which regularly maintains a 'pegged' world price on the commodity at a high level. Industries concerned with an iodine supply during possible future war blockade are much interested in the local prospects. Some time ago Los Angeles petroleum chemists, analyzing brackish waters from oil wells near Long Beach, California, discovered iodides in commercial

quantity. So great is the mass of worthless salts associated with the iodine, however, that difficulty has been experienced in extraction of the desired product. At least one company, however, has attained some success with the problem, and California iodine is appearing on the market...."

Keynes on
Business

John Maynard Keynes, writing on "The Great Slump of 1930" in *The Nation & Athenaeum* (London) for December 27, says: "We have mag-neto trouble. How, then, can we start up again? Let us trace events backwards:--1. Why are workers and plant unemployed? Because industrialists do not expect to be able to sell without loss what would be produced if they were employed. 2. Why can not industrialists expect to sell without loss? Because prices have fallen more than costs have fallen--indeed, costs have fallen very little. 3. How can it be that prices have fallen more than costs? For costs are what a business man pays out for the production of his commodity, and prices determine what he gets back when he sells it. It is easy to understand how for an individual business or an individual commodity these can be unequal. But surely for the community as a whole the business men get back the same amount as they pay out, since what the business men pay out in the course of production constitutes the incomes of the public which they pay back to the business men in exchange for the products of the latter? For this is what we understand by the normal circle of production, exchange, and consumption. 4. No! Unfortunately this is not so; and here is the root of the trouble. It is not true that what the business men pay out as costs of production necessarily comes back to them as the sale-proceeds of what they produce. It is the characteristic of a boom that their sale-proceeds exceed their costs; and it is the characteristic of a slump that their costs exceed their sale-proceeds. Moreover, it is a delusion to suppose that they can necessarily restore equilibrium by reducing their total costs, whether it be by restricting their output or cutting rates of remuneration; for the reduction of their outgoings may, by reducing the purchasing power of the earners who are also their customers, diminish their sale-proceeds by a nearly equal amount. 5. How, then, can it be that the total costs of production for the world's business as a whole can be unequal to the total sale-proceeds? Upon what does the inequality depend?...Let us take, first of all, the consumption-goods which come on to the market for sale. Upon what do the profits (or losses) of the producers of such goods depend? The total costs of production, which are the same thing as the community's total earnings looked at from another point of view, are divided in a certain proportion between the cost of consumption-goods and the cost of capital-goods. The incomes of the public, which are again the same thing as the community's total earnings, are also divided in a certain proportion between expenditure on the purchase of consumption-goods and savings. Now if the first proportion is larger than the second, producers of consumption-goods will lose money; for their sale proceeds, which are equal to the expenditure of the public on consumption-goods, will be less (as a little thought will show) than what these goods have cost them to produce. If, on the other hand, the second proportion is larger than the first, then the producers of consumption-goods will make exceptional gains. It follows that the profits of the producers of consumption-goods can only be restored, either by the public spending a larger



proportion of their incomes on such goods (which means saving less), or by a larger proportion of production taking the form of capital-goods....But capital-goods will not be produced on a larger scale unless the producers of such goods are making a profit. So we come to our second question--upon what do the profits of the producers of capital-goods depend? They depend on whether the public prefer to keep their savings liquid in the shape of money or its equivalent or to use them to buy capital-goods or the equivalent..."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for January 10 says: "Rather more interest is being shown in wool and wool goods at the moment, although it has not crystallized into any considerable buying movement as yet, and prices are hardly changed for the week. There is a little interest being shown in medium wools. Foreign markets have shown diverse tendencies in price, though not pronounced. Fine wools have been a bit in favor of the buyer, while the low crossbreds have been, if anything, a bit firmer. The piece goods markets are in a formative stage, waiting for the opening of the new heavyweight lines. Meanwhile a little rush piecing-out business is being done in a small way."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in American Farming for January says: "Readers of American Farming appreciate the fact that this publication is a constant supporter of the men and women extension workers of the State agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture. Properly trained for their work and residing in the counties close to the pulse of the farm situation, they are ever ready to meet emergencies just as they have in the drought belt this year. They plan their major work in advance with the farmers and are a tremendous influence in improving agricultural practices as is shown in the statement of Director C. W. Warburton in his recent report to Secretary Hyde. Director Warburton states that special emphasis was placed upon economic lines in the year ending June 30, 1930, which the report covers. Cooperating with the Federal Farm Board the extension service devoted increased attention to cooperative marketing and to the adjustment of agricultural production to market demands...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 12.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$11.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$11.75; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.15 to \$7.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$8.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$7.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 75 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 79 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 80 to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 73 to 74¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 67¢; Minneapolis 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 58 to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 69¢; Minneapolis 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 33¢; Minneapolis 29 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢ to 30 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 34¢ to 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 34¢.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine brought \$2-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.45-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Missionary strawberries in pony refrigerators brought 45¢-60¢ per quart in city markets; 35¢-46¢ f.o.b. Plant City. New York Danish type cabbage ranged \$20-\$23 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$18-\$25 in the Middle West; \$9-\$10 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Texas Round type \$2.75-\$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions closed at \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50; McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28¢; 91 score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Single Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points to 9.23¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.94¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 9.95¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 9.93¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 11

Section 1

January 14, 1931.

RED CROSS AND DROUGHT RELIEF

The drought relief problem faced by the American Red Cross was said last night by John Barton Payne, the national chairman, to present "the greatest emergency in peace time that the organization has ever been called upon to meet." His statement was made after President Hoover had issued a proclamation calling upon the public for \$10,000,000 to be expended by the Red Cross in buying food and clothing for drought sufferers.

The Red Cross appeal preceded the deadlocking of House and Senate conferences late yesterday over an additional \$15,000,000 for food loans which the Senate voted into the \$45,000,000 drought relief appropriation bill. The Senate conferences will report the impasse to the chamber to-day. The House sent the bill to conference by a 353-to-4 vote, defeating by 215 to 134 a motion to concur in the Senate's \$15,000,000 proposal. (Press, Jan. 14.)

FIVE-DAY WEEK URGED

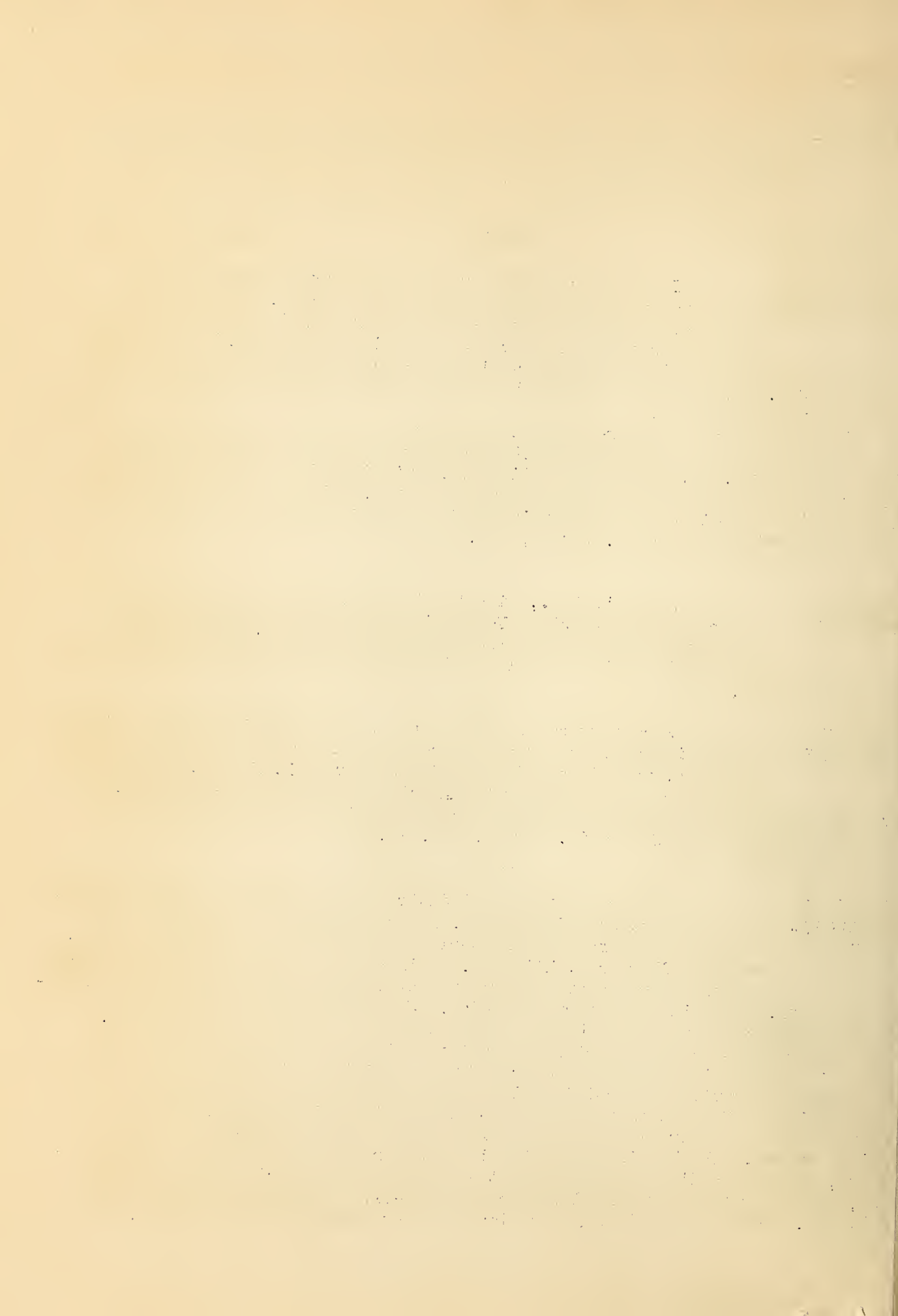
A Miami, Fla., dispatch to-day states that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to "get into step with progressive private employers" and make the five-day week effective for all employees.

SECONDARY ROADS URGED

Secondary roads linking the rural communities with primary State highways, as a means of reducing the cost of marketing farm products, was advocated yesterday by Norman M. Blaney, director of farm-to-market roads for the American Farm Bureau Federation, who addressed the county officials section of the convention of the American Road Builders Association at St. Louis. (Press, Jan. 14.)

MITCHELL ON BUSINESS RE- COVERY

The prostration of industry in the present business depression has not been disastrous, and a multitude of corrective influences are gradually restoring conditions for a return to prosperity, Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the New York National City Bank, assured shareholders of that institution at their annual meeting yesterday, according to the press to-day. Judging by past experiences, he said he believed the volume of business had fallen as low as it is likely to; "that replacements may be expected at least to maintain the present level, and that as the industries take the measure of the conditions with which they have to deal, a general revival of activity will gradually develop. In comparing the "revulsion" of 1920-22 with that of 1929-31, Mr. Mitchell asserted: "The business structure of the country is much stronger now than that in 1920-21 or in any previous crisis. The banking situation is stronger now than on such previous occasions, notwithstanding the development of weak spots, especially in country banks, which for the most part date back to 1920-21. The Federal Reserve Banks are liquid, whereas in 1920 they were loaned up practically to the limit...."



Section 2

Farm Manage-
ment

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for January 10 says: "During the last decade a number of farm corporations have grown up in this country. They exist principally in territories where grain farming--particularly wheat farming--can be done on a large scale under factory methods. Livestock, dairying and poultry do not enter largely into the operations of such farms. Some folks have been so wrought up over this that they would enact legislation to prevent it. Those who seek remedies through that course had as well be baying at the moon. The course of corporation farming will be determined by annual returns. If it pays, plenty of land and more will be available. Alongside of this is a much larger movement, and in our view a much more promising one under the head of farm management. This plan provides central management for farms of any and all sizes with field agents to supervise the work of the tenant and handle the business end. In this way, the resident or nonresident owner who does not wish to dispose of his land may have it managed by experienced hands. Of the two plans, we look more hopefully and approvingly upon the latter. The central management of a large number of farms means that more people will live upon the farms and maintain their homes there. It is tenantry intelligently directed. This should result in improved conditions and better income for the landlord, the tenant and the community."

Future Con-
ditions

Tomorrow's Business, New York, presents twenty definite prophecies as to what conditions may prevail in 1950, made by the National Educational Association. On the material side, probable achievements by 1950 are listed as follows: 1. A system of health and safety that will practically wipe out preventable accidents and contagious diseases. 2. A system of housing that will provide for the masses homes surrounded by beauty, privacy, quiet, sun, fresh air, and play space. 3. A flat telephone rate for the entire country at moderate cost. 4. Universal air transportation at low cost. 5. A system of paved, beautiful highways will connect every part of the Nation. 6. The further development of school buildings and playfields. 7. The organization of industry, business and agriculture to minimize uncertainty and depression. 8. The perfection of the insurance system to give universal protection from disaster, unemployment, and old age. 9. The extension of national, state, and local parks to provide convenient recreation areas for all the people. 10. The perfection of community, city, and regional planning to give to all surroundings increasingly beautiful and favorable to the good life. 11. The shorter working week and day, so extended that there will be work for all.

On the social side the probable achievements are summed up like this: 1. Hospitalization and medical care will be available for all who need them. 2. There will be a quickened appreciation of the home as a center of personal growth and happiness. 3. Educational service, free or at small cost, will be available from the earliest years of childhood throughout life. 4. The free public library will grow in importance, leading the way toward higher standards of maintained intelligence. 5. The Nation will achieve an American standard of citizenship which means wholesome community life and clean government. 6. Crime will be virtually abolished by transferring to the preventive processes of the school and education the problems of

conduct which police, courts, and prisons now seek to remedy when it is too late. 7. Avocational activities will become richer, leading to nobler companionships and to development of the creative arts. 8. Ethical standards will rise to keep pace with new needs in business, industry, and international relations. 9. The religious awakening will grow in strength until most of our citizens will appreciate the importance of religion in the well-ordered daily life.

Greek Tobacco Industry The Near East and India for December 25 says: "The proportion of what is known as Oriental tobacco in the world's tobacco production is about 8 per cent, and this type is principally, in fact almost entirely, produced by Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Greece is the largest contributor to the total, and the importance of the crop to Greece may be gathered from the fact that tobacco is responsible for more than half the value of Greece's total exports. It is only within the last twenty years that Greece has become the leading producer of Oriental tobaccos. Before 1913 the Greek crop amounted only to about 9,000,000 kilograms, but the territorial additions after the Second Balkan War and the Great War gave Greece extensive tobacco-growing regions, and the production has rapidly increased, and for the past six years has averaged about 57,000,000 kilograms. The industry has naturally become a most important source of employment, about 200,000 families being dependent on it in one way or another..."

Liver Extract for Plants "Liver extract, successfully used to check the course of pernicious anemia in human beings, has been used to check the analogous yellowing of plants placed in the dark, by Prof. Oran Raber of Immaculate College, Pa. Professor Raber reported this research in Cleveland before the American Society of Plant Physiologists. The activity of liver extract in checking this yellowing, or etiolation, of darkened plants, raises again the question of the possible physiological relationship between chlorophyl, the substance that makes leaves green, and hemoglobin, the stuff that makes blood red. Liver extract keeps red blood in the veins of the anemic, it now appears to keep green chlorophyl in the leaves of plants." (Science News Letter, Jan. 3.)

New York Milk Testing New York State through its department of health is making a thorough investigation of its milk supply, and has equipped two big buses as traveling laboratories to aid in the work of testing milk and cream, reports the American Journal of Public Health. These buses make one or two week stops at the larger cities, from which they conduct the survey in the surrounding territory. After this survey is completed the buses will be used as service laboratories, cooperating with local health departments, milk plants, and dairies.

Show-Ring Standards An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for January 3 says: "Present-day show-ring standards have been repeatedly criticized for not giving more consideration to production and less to pure beauty. Now comes another indictment from a survey conducted by the Holstein-Friesian World. This survey indicates that the high-fitting now recognized at shows is harmful to the development of young calves into successful producing animals. It seems that high-fitting also tends to hurt future show-ring prospects. A check-up on forty-two grand champion

Holstein females revealed that 52 per cent of them made normal growth and development while young; 31 per cent received ordinary or rough farm care; and 17 per cent were described as being kept in 'high' condition, at least in preparation for and during the show season. Of the last group, three animals won their later grand championships in heifer form and none of them as aged cows developed into national champions. A large majority of successful breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle that have won high honors in the show-ring agreed generally that an animal in normal flesh is to be preferred. Most of these breeders suggested that calves in highly-fitted condition should be penalized by the show judge."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The American Fertilizer for January 3 says: "If farming in this country is conducted along unscientific lines, and by wasteful methods, it is not the fault of Government agencies, Federal and State. The Department of Agriculture reports that the various experiment stations engaged in 7,000 lines of research during the past year. The work of the stations has greatly expanded during recent years in agricultural economics, rural sociology and home economics. The development of a more diversified agriculture occupies a large place on nearly all the station programs. Two obstacles tend to retard diversification. The profitable marketing of a new crop in any locality is difficult, and some forms of diversification, such as dairying, increase the farm work in a way that is not acceptable to the one-crop farmers. The experiment stations have been especially successful in producing new varieties of plants, which are either more productive or more resistant to disease. Sugar cane and wheat are two crops that have been notably benefited in this way. This work is being continued in many of the stations. The experiment stations are all working to make farming more efficient. With land as plentiful as it is in the United States, an increased efficiency usually means an increased production. So we have our present problem of overproduction. We need a campaign for better crops on fewer acres."



Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 13.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$11.75; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$7.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.15 to \$8.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$8.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.85 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$7.75.

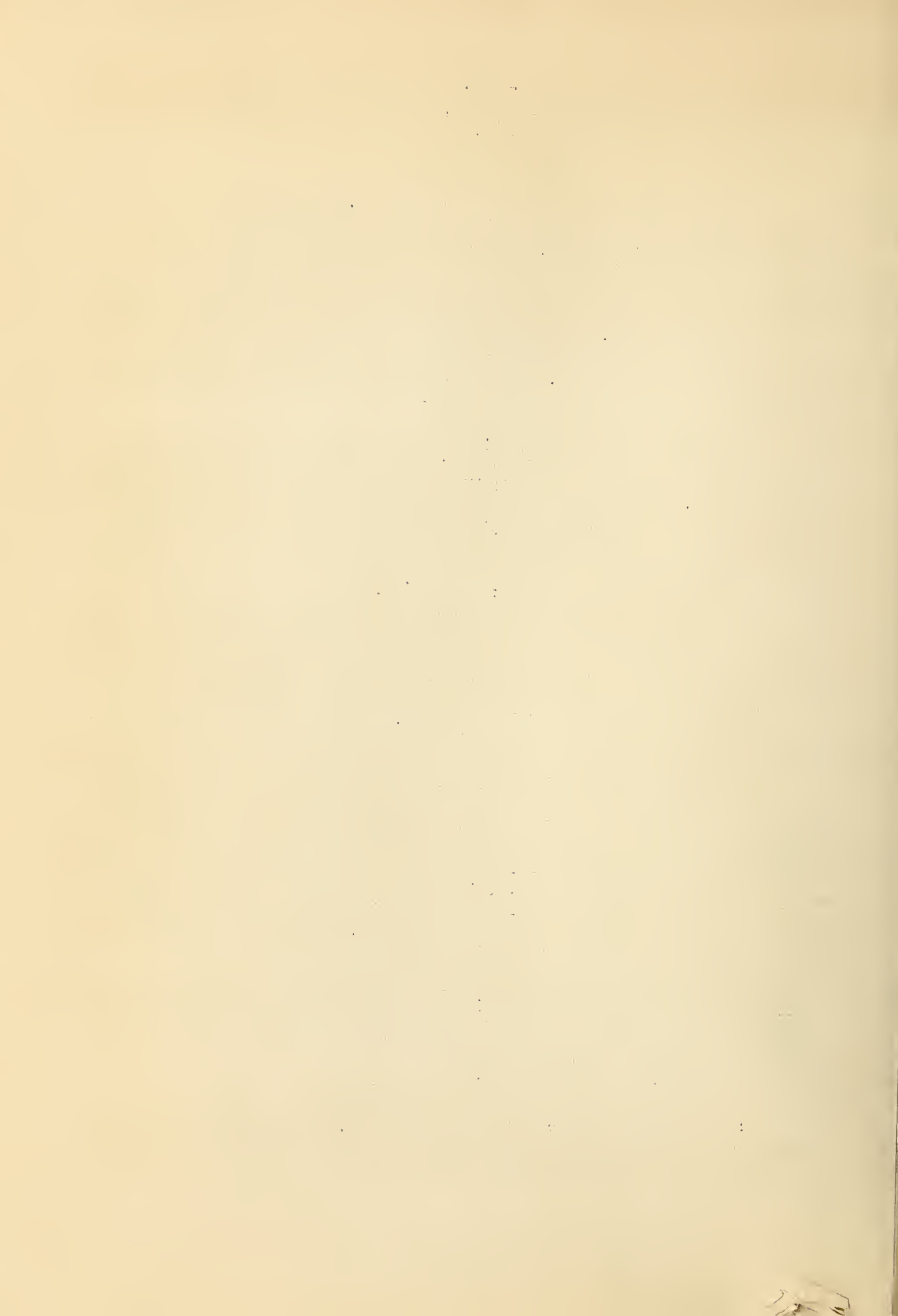
Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 75 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 79 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 81¢; Kansas City 74 to 75¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 71¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 59 to 61¢; Kansas City 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 63 to 64¢; St. Louis 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 62 to 64¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 30 to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 34¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.45-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Texas Bliss Triumphs is bushel hampers \$1.50 in Philadelphia. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; mostly \$1.50 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.75 per $\frac{1}{3}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Florida various varieties of strawberries in pony refrigerators brought 50¢-62¢ per quart in eastern cities; 34¢-44¢ f.o.b. Plant City. Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in the Middle West. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1.50 and Baldwins \$1.25-\$1.50 in that market; Rhode Island Greenings in barrels \$3.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets remained unchanged at 9.23¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.80¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 9.92¢, and on the New Orleans advanced 1 point to 9.94¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23¢; 91 score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Single Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 12

Section 1

January 15, 1931.

DROUGHT RELIEF BILL The press to-day says: "The Senate's long fight to add \$15,000,000 for food to the drought relief appropriation bill carrying \$45,000,000 which the House approved ended late yesterday when the Upper House receded from its demand by a viva voce vote and adopted the conference report. The bill now goes to President Hoover for his signature...."

THE AGRICULTURAL BILL The press to-day says: "Amounts necessary to eliminate partially discrepancies in the way of Government employees in Washington and in the country were put back into the annual Agriculture Department appropriation bill reported to the Senate yesterday by the Senate appropriations committee. The bill, as reported, carries \$213,959,670. This was nearly \$1,000,000 more than carried in the bill as passed by the House. Among the amounts added to the House bill by the Senate committee, in addition to those required for increases for employees' salaries, were: \$210,000 for control and prevention of the European corn borer; \$30,000 for tobacco market news service; \$50,000 for blister rust control in national forests; \$25,000 for the same work in the West. An increase in the House amount of \$10,160 for work by the Weather Bureau incident to establishment of an airway between Boston and Washington also was provided by the Senate committee in the bill...."

VITAMIN D AND SELECTIVE RAYS The press to-day says: "Discovery of how to irradiate vitamin D by the application of selective ultra-violet rays, regarded by experts as likely to have an important bearing on the increase of the nutritive and health-building properties of foods, was announced yesterday by President Harman Schneider and Professor George Sperti of the University of Cincinnati. The discovery, made by Doctor Sperti and his assistants during three years of research on animal, poultry, plants and food substances, at the Basic Science Research Laboratory of the University of Cincinnati, of which Doctor Sperti is the director, consists in the determination by him that vitamin D is produced not by the entire band of ultra-violet rays in the spectrum, but by only a small fraction of that band. Below a certain limit the wavelengths are destructive instead of beneficial while above the 'critical wavelength' the effect is negligible...."

EMPLOYMENT CENSUS In twenty large cities to-day a new unemployment census, asked by President Hoover's emergency relief committee, will open. More than 4,000 enumerators will be at work. The number of persons who were on the job yesterday in those twenty cities will tell the employment tale. The number who were not will set a new standard for nationwide relief calculations, in comparison with the April census unemployment situation. (A.P., Jan. 15.)



Section 2

Economic Conditions Thomas F. Woodlock, writing on "Prosperity" in The Wall St. Journal for January 14 says: "...We have a serious dislocation at the present time in that producers of a large number of basic commodities find their basis of exchanges such as to restrict their ability to command other goods and services to the extent that they have been wont to consider normal. This is true especially of agriculture where the impact is directly upon a large number of small independent producers. Taking wheat and cotton, for examples, if these commodities were produced industrially by a comparatively few large corporate units the effect upon the economic structure would be far less than it is because it would be concentrated upon a small number of individuals, either stockholders or employees of the producing corporations. As it is, the entire economic structure is affected from top to bottom by the diminution of consumptive demand from agricultural producers. Nor is this by any means all of the existent dislocation. The fall in 'commodity prices' has altered greatly the relative status of men within the structure. It has greatly increased the rewards of all those who are still employed at the former standard of money-wages as well as those whose money-income has remained unchanged. So we have the spectacle of the agricultural class on the one hand suffering a severe lowering of their living standards and, on the other hand, the wage-earning and the salaried classes, together with the 'rentier' class, enjoying a material gain in their standards of living. The natural result is that the wage-earning class has suffered a large diminution in its ranks from 'unemployment' as also has the salaried class, and the 'rentier' class has already suffered and is likely to suffer a further decrease in its 'income.' Only those wage-earners and salaried employees who are fortunate enough to have employment, and only those 'rentiers' who are lucky enough to have an unimpaired income are benefiting by the present situation. Whatever may be the underlying reason for this dislocation of the economic structure of the world--and undoubtedly political instability is chief among them--the fact remains that 'recovery' from the present 'depression' will depend upon a removal of the dislocation..."

Fertilizer Loans Declaring that the average American banker feels that fertilizer is all right for the farmer to buy when conditions are good, but one of those things that can be cut out from requirements when conditions are bad, Horace Bowker, president of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, sent yesterday an open letter to every bank president east of the Rocky Mountains asking him not to lay down the general rule, "No loans for fertilizer." He also submitted statistics to show that by "the adequate use of fertilizer to produce maximum yields for every acre which is farmed, it is possible to grow crops at a sufficiently low cost per bushel to enable the farmer to show a profit at present farm prices." (Press, Jan. 14.)

Machines on the Farm "It doesn't take a prophet to predict that something different is going to prevail in corn harvesting before very long. Perhaps the mechanical corn pickers and the corn combine will take harvesting out of the general run of farm operations, and put it in the hands of men operating custom outfits. If not all of it, at least a considerable

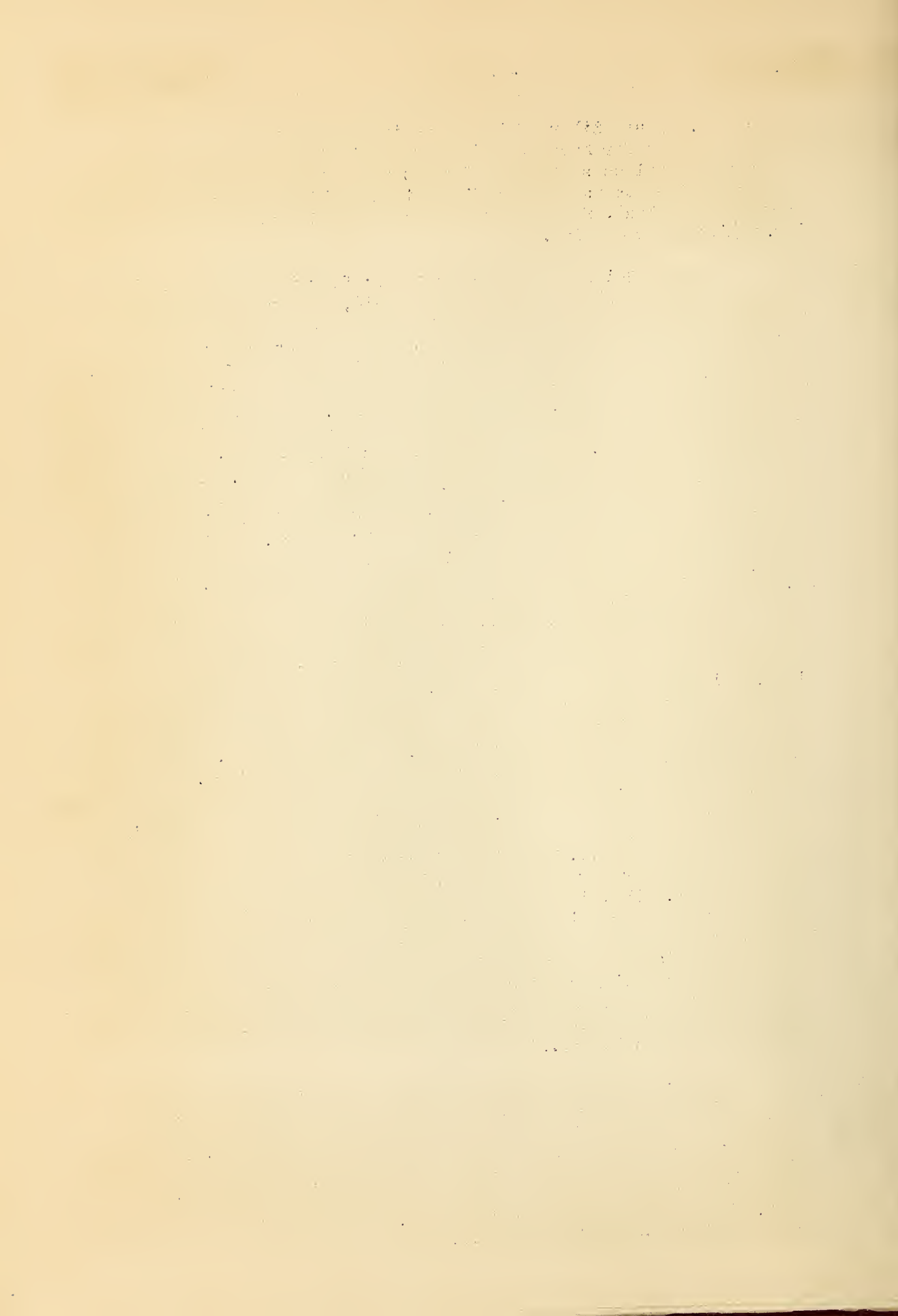
part of it. That either of these machines will do the work at a lower cost than for harvesting by hand is indicated by the experience of users in various sections. Harvesting costs in Marion County, Iowa, are given us as follows: Mechanical picking, two cents a bushel; harvesting by hand, four to five cents a bushel plus board and lodging." (Farm Journal, Jan.)

Pernicious
Anemia
Award

Popular Science for February says: "First bestowal of the Popular Science Monthly Annual Award of \$10,000 for the current achievement in science of greatest benefit to the public was made on December 18 at a brilliant gathering of the country's foremost scientists and business and industrial leaders in the University Club, New York City. The achievement singled out for the distinction was the discovery of a cure for pernicious anemia, the dread and mysterious malady which has baffled physicians for generations and hitherto was considered incurable. The selection was made by twenty-one outstanding men of science constituting the committee of award. The prize was conferred jointly upon Dr. George Hoyt Whipple, dean and professor of pathology of the School of Medicine and Dentistry in the University of Rochester, who discovered the principle of the cure, and Dr. George Richards Minot, professor of medicine in the Medical School of Harvard University, who perfected its application to human beings. Doctor Whipple and Doctor Minot each was presented with \$5,000 and a gold medal commemorating the award.... Doctor Whipple found that liver was by far the most powerful and quickest factor in stimulating the production of red blood cells. But it must be liver from mammals or birds. Fish liver, the tests showed, contains only a trace of the chemical that restores red blood. Kidney and chicken gizzard come next, being about three fourths as effective as liver. Sweetbreads are about half as beneficial as kidney. Steak rates low, with only half the effect of sweetbreads, or one fifth that of liver. Bread, grains, milk, and cheese were shown to have very little value in fighting anemia. On the other hand, certain fruits, such as apricots, peaches and prunes, are surprisingly helpful, possessing about half the potency of liver.... Since then, Doctor Minot and his associates have succeeded in separating the chemical in liver that cures pernicious anemia. Now, it may be taken in powdered form, dissolved in orange juice or other liquid. Recently, Doctor Whipple and his assistants have done the same thing so far as the chemical that fights secondary anemia is concerned. In this way, it has been possible to concentrate and purify chemical elements that represent only three per cent of the entire liver weight, and yet contain eighty per cent of the potency of the liver. This so-called liver fraction has been in use in many hospitals..."

Southern
Road
Building

Manufacturers Record for January 8 says: "A total highway improvement investment of \$600,000,000 is to be made by States, counties and cities of the South during 1931, representing a gain of ten per cent over 1930. This estimated expenditure will include \$300,000,000 for the State highway systems alone, while bond issues proposed in several Southern States are likely to increase this amount. Based on this projected program, the South is to experience its greatest road-building period...."



Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

Albert W. Atwood is the author of a comprehensive article on state and national subsidies, entitled "Leaning on Uncle Sam," Saturday Evening Post for January 10. In this the author discusses in full detail the subject of state and national subsidies. He says in part: "Few tendencies in American life stand out more conspicuously than the growing disposition to lean upon Uncle Sam. Reliance is being placed increasingly upon the central Government for guidance, direction and above all for funds. Not only are the States, like the hungry boy of childhood tradition, continually holding out their plates for more but the purposes for which financial help is sought promise to expand indefinitely. The popular frame of mind seems to favor tapping the supposedly illimitable resources of the United States Treasury for any worthy cause, come what may. What comes is a powerful centralizing movement, which surely must give pause, for it involves the whole question of balance between State and Nation, which is of the very essence of our American system. As one of the members of the Governors' Conference in session last July expressed it, 'From the structural point of view, this is perhaps the most nearly fundamental question that confronts the people.'...The present subsidy system is a product of the past twenty-five years, but it had its inception in 1857, when Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill donating land to each of the States for the support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. But it is significant that it did not become law until 1862, when the southern members had left....But enough of generalities like these; it is now time to get down to cases. So let us look briefly at the highways of the Nation. Federal aid for road building is likely to stand out as the most nearly justifiable form of subsidy yet devised. But even this particular encroachment comes in for its share of criticism; no doubt because of the large sums involved....The annual appropriation for highway aid, beginning quite modestly and as recently as July 11, 1916, at \$5,000,000, has now reached the enormous sum of \$125,000,000 a year. Yet defenders of this system insist that the word 'subsidy' and even the word 'aid' are misnomers. The appropriation is not aid at all but a necessary payment by the Federal Government for its share of interest in and use of a limited system of main interstate highways. There are States like New Jersey and Delaware which are hardly more than bridges for large and increasing traffic between great metropolitan areas which lie largely outside of their borders. Other States are hardly more than incidents in long-distance travel; much of the traffic does not originate within them, being out of State. There is an unequal pressure because of the interstate character of travel, and equalization can come only through Federal contribution. In many of the Rocky Mountain and desert States a large part of the land is Government owned and not subject to taxation. Whether enough taxable wealth exists in these States to build the necessary links in the great main interstate thoroughfares is doubtful. The Federal Government paid 75 per cent of the cost of the Wendover Cut-Off, completed in 1925, across the Great Salt Lake Desert. Otherwise such a road might have remained unbuilt for years, although it was almost the last section in the most direct highway between East and West. When the Federal-aid system began there was little regard for coordination of projects and plans of

individual counties even within State boundaries, and at State borders all semblance of concerted effort ceased. Even now there might be a return to the old local methods in some of the States. Without the intervention--the encroachment, if you will--of the Federal Government, road building would be marked by a discordant expenditure and scattering of effort....."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 14.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$12; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.10 to \$7.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$7.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 76 1/8 to 80 1/8¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 81 1/2 to 82¢; Kansas City 74 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 71 to 71 1/2¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 68¢; Minneapolis 59 1/2 to 61 1/2¢; Kansas City 59 1/2 to 61¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 68 to 70¢; Minneapolis 63 1/2 to 64 1/2¢; St. Louis 69 to 70 1/2¢; Kansas City 63 to 64 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 33 1/4 to 34¢; Minneapolis 30 1/8 to 30 5/8¢; Kansas City 34 1/2¢.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine brought \$1.80-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.45-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca, Wisconsin. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; mostly \$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.75 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in the East. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Florida various varieties of strawberries ranged 25¢-60¢ per quart in city markets; 38¢-39¢ f.o.b. Plant City. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, 2 1/2 inches up, mostly \$1.25; Northwestern Greenings \$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester and Baldwins \$1.50.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points to 9.26¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 16.76¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 9.98¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 9.98¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 27 1/2¢; 91 score, 27 1/4¢; 90 score, 27¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 1/2 to 19¢; Single Daisies, 16 3/4 to 17 1/4¢; Young Americas, 17 1/4 to 17 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 13

Section 1

January 16, 1931.

DROUGHT LOAN ACT SIGNED

President Hoover yesterday signed the drought loan appropriation measure, according to the press to-day. The \$45,000,000 becomes immediately available and the machinery already has been set up for loaning it to farmers for buying feed, seed, fertilizer and farm machinery fuel for putting in this year's crop. The Senate also adopted the resolution of Senator Heflin requesting the Secretary of Agriculture in the administration of the \$45,000,000 loan for drought-stricken farmers not to be bound by geographical lines.

An Associated Press dispatch to-day says: "Dr. C. W. Warburton, secretary of the National Drought Relief Committee and Director of Extension, who will be in charge of expenditures under the \$45,000,000 appropriation made effective by President Hoover's signature last night, said that 'without doubt we will be making loans next week.'..."

FEED NEEDS IN ARKANSAS

The Associated Press to-day says: "Word that thousands of mules and cattle would die of starvation in Arkansas unless feed is furnished at once, came yesterday to the Red Cross. In making public information telegraphed by Dr. William Dekleine from Arkansas, the Red Cross said the final enactment of the feed and seed loan measure came at an opportune time. Doctor Dekleine, national medical director of the organization, was sent into the drought State to report conditions there. 'The feed situation for animals is even more critical than for humans,' Doctor Dekleine said.... All but nine of the 75 counties of Arkansas and one-third the area of Kentucky were said to be receiving food from the Red Cross. These two States were hardest hit, but the distress had extended to 383 counties in 21 States. Chairman John Barton Payne announced that 405,000 persons are now being cared for. Cash grants, he said, have totaled \$619,781.80, and total expenditures for all types of aid, \$1,352,837.54...."

UNEMPLOYMENT FUNDS

A fund of about \$700,000,000 for public construction work to create jobs for the unemployed has been made available by cities, counties, townships and other political subdivisions throughout the country, apart from Federal and State funds, in the past three months, the President's Emergency Committee for Employment announced yesterday, according to the press to-day.

ARGENTINE WOOL AUCTION

A Buenos Aires dispatch to-day reports that Argentina's first wool auction yesterday attracted a large number of national and municipal authorities as well as wool buyers, but bidding was not animated and wools were sold for a fraction of a cent above the price set up. One lot was withdrawn because there were no bids. Sales were confined to wools from the southern territories and totaled less than 150,000 pounds. The prices were not above those recorded in the last few days in the central produce market.



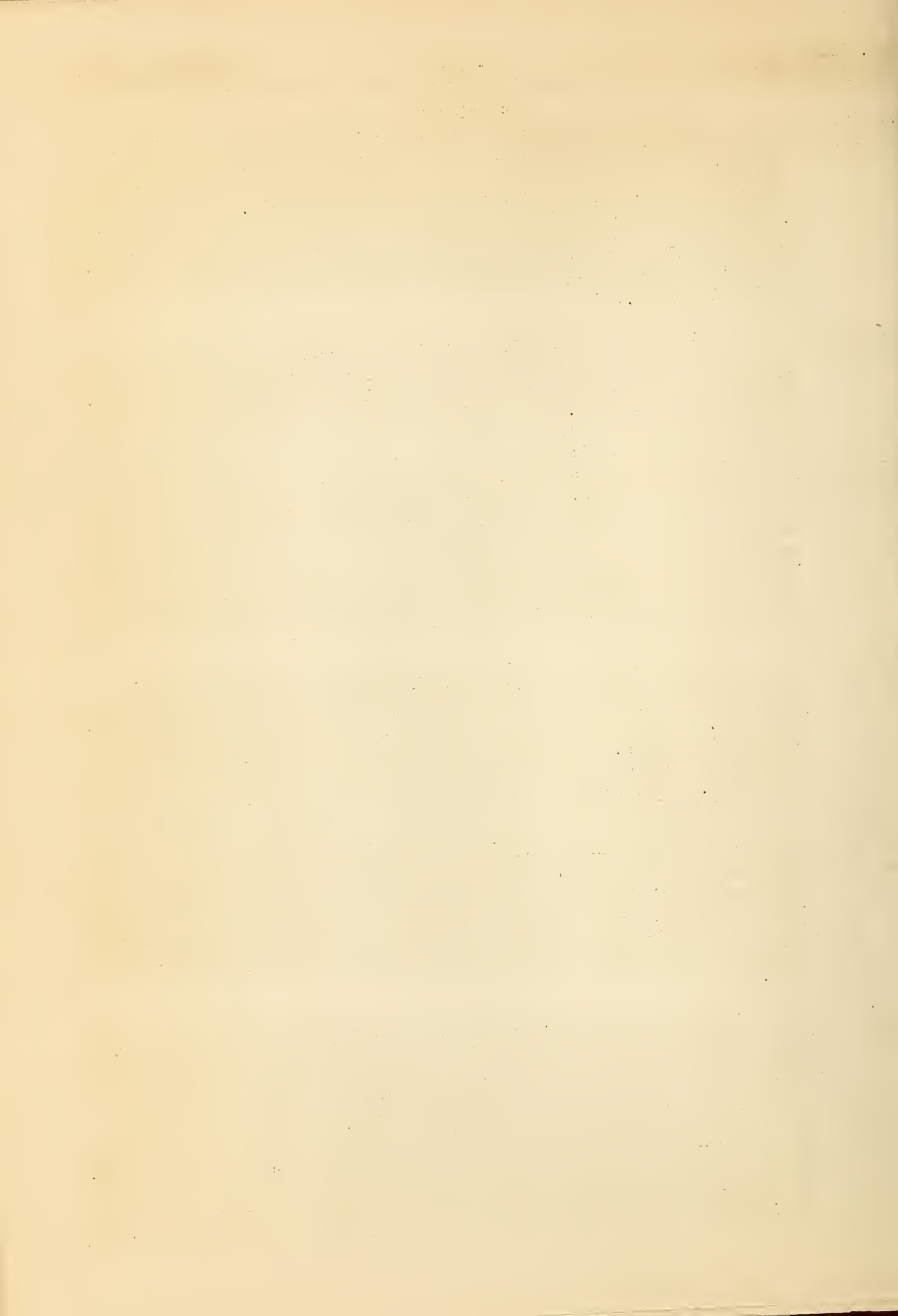
Section 2

Australian Conditions The British Medical Journal for January 3 says: "Owing to the world-wide downward movement in the prices of primary commodities (writes a correspondent) the value of Australian exports for the year 1929-30 was 40,000,000 pounds less than for 1928-29. The cessation, moreover, of overseas loan flotations (by means of which Australian Governments for the preceding ten years had borrowed an average annual amount of almost 20,000,000 pounds) has been an additional factor in producing a drastic and relatively sudden reduction in the Australian national income..."

Land-Grant Colleges "A study of a sampling of State education is the three-year report on land-grant colleges recently completed by the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior. Included are a number of large institutions, the total enrollment of the fifty-two land-grant colleges being 16 per cent of the college-student population. Since abandoning their old concept of a free college education, fees and additional charges paid by each student have increased rapidly in the last few years, the total amounting to 10.8 per cent of the income of the colleges in 1928. Returns from 37,342 former students of the colleges, indicated possible wastage of over-specialized education; 45 per cent of agricultural, 32 per cent of engineering, and 43 per cent of education students left the fields for which they were trained, after graduation, though 80 per cent of students of home economics practiced it at home or professionally." (The Survey, Jan.)

Quail in Illinois An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph for January 5 says: "Sportsmen who roam the fields of Illinois for the fun of hunting small game have found that the drought worked havoc with their favorite sport. It is said that there are few if any quail left in the brakes this season. The young birds which were hatched last spring nearly all perished for the lack of water and on account of the intense heat. Therefore, since the quail is the favorite game for the ordinary layman hunter, the obliteration of that bird deprives the fields and woods of their lure. There is a movement to have the next legislature pass a law forbidding the shooting of quail for three to five years, in the hope that by that time the natural increase of the few remaining birds will again populate the favorite haunts with new coveys of quail. But that is a question. All the laws in the world will not bring back to life the game birds which once made Illinois prairies a fine range for the hunter who had a reasonable idea of sport."

Radio in Europe Nature (London) for January 3 says: "Hitherto European broadcasting has been very successful in avoiding interference between the waves from transmitting stations, but recently there has been serious interference between London Regional, Muhlacker, Graz, and what is apparently a harmonic from the Warsaw station. This is due partly to the small space in the broadcasting spectrum allotted to each of the transmitting stations and to the very high powers now being radiated into space by some of them, but it is mainly due to the fact that the European broadcasting conferences have not the power to control and dictate to the transmitting stations. Some of the countries, also,



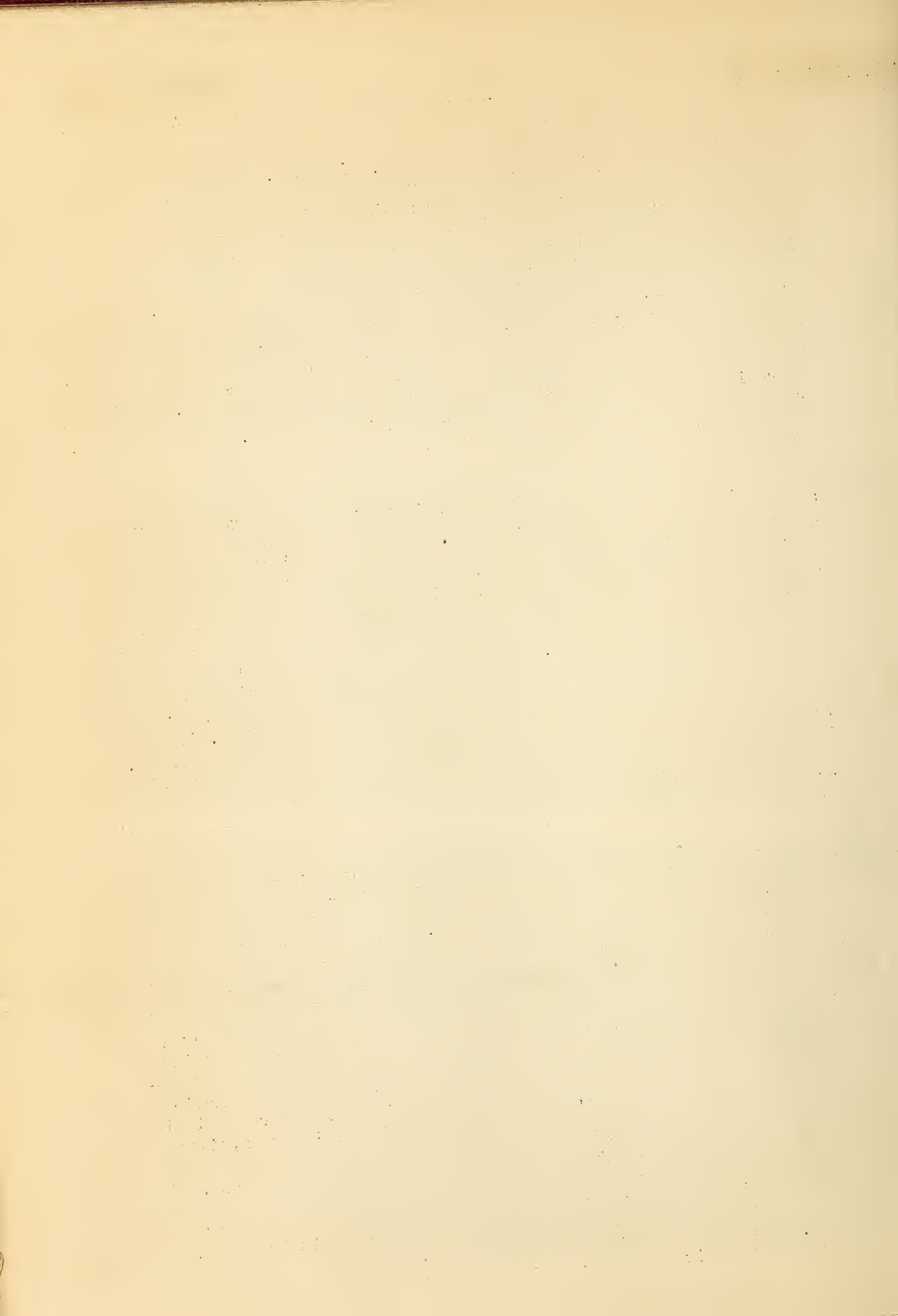
do not respond to their recommendations. Luckily, happy relations hold between the broadcasting authorities, and so a remedy for the Muhlacker interference--which has sometimes taken away nearly all the pleasure of listening to the London Regional transmission in the south of England--will be devised. The power at present emitted from Muhlacker is 70 kilowatts, and as it is proposed to double it in the future, the necessity of preventing interference is urgent. Judging from the number of very high power transmitting stations at present being erected in Europe, it would be well for the broadcasting authorities to look ahead and take steps to avoid interference. In this respect Europe is not so happily situated as the United States, where there is a central authority appointed by the Government which can dictate to and control the various transmitting stations. In the States, also, there is no risk, as in Europe, of disagreement between two nations on political issues."

Warburg on
Business

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for January 10 says: "In a rarely competent analysis of the world economic depression and its causes, a part of his annual report as chairman of the International Acceptance Bank, Paul M. Warburg uttered these heartening sentences, well worth reprinting: "(They were given in Daily Digest, Jan. 10.)..."Mr. Warburg sees in low commodity prices no bar to revival and profitable trade, though he notes that in cases the decline has doubtless gone too far. Rather, the low price level is not only the right basis for the promotion of active business but is the logical result of mechanization and mass production and the means whereby it may obtain markets for its expanded output. Low prices, in other words, are the one way out of the dilemma of rationalized industry. They are the counterpart of high wages in preserving and increasing purchasing power. Regenerating influences such as Mr. Warburg sees at work are neither instantaneous nor spectacular in effect, but they are unquestionably powerful."

Russia's
Five-Year
Plan

Alzada Comstock, writing at length on "The Facts Behind the Five-Year Plan" in Barron's for January 5, briefs the situation as follows: "Russia's Five-Year Plan has been variously described as an unprecedented feat of constructive work; as a Moscow alibi for empty stomachs and cold backs; and as a Jordan over which the people must pass to enter the Promised Land. Pyatiletka is, in cold print, a plan for more than doubling industrial output and for increasing agricultural production by one-half between 1928 and 1933. The plan is no state secret. The Moscow Government takes every possible means of telling the comrades at home and the friends or enemies abroad the full details of the schedules. But in spite of the deluge of information sent out by the government, students of Russian affairs complain that it is hard to dig out the facts about Soviet Russia's accomplishment of the plan. The difficulty in getting at the truth is due to the fact that three sets of figures for the plan are in common use. The Soviet policy is to tax the people's strength and nerves to the limit. The production goal must always be kept a little ahead of human capacity. The consumer quo consumer has no significance in the plan, and his needs are subordinated entirely to a spectacular increase in productive power. Is the Five-Year Plan succeeding? As usual, the answer



depends on the figures that are chosen as a basis for the argument. On the 'no' side is the fact that the second year of the plan showed an increase of 24% for the product of all industry, or 7% less than the control figures of the Five-Year-Plan-in-Four version. On the 'aye' side is the superiority of the results to the estimates in the plan itself, and the fact that industrial production in Russia has doubled since 1913."

Wheat Util-
ization

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for January 10 says: "Members of a milk producers association in the Chicago territory have hit upon a happy method for aiding in the charity program of the city and at the same time helping their own industry. Nineteen thousand members of this association agreed to contribute \$1 each per month to be used in buying milk from their own association for Chicago's needy. Not only does this plan relieve the suffering and hunger of the thousands of unemployed but it also increases the market for milk products and reduces the surplus to that extent. Wheat growers might follow this example with similar benefits, for wheat is a very satisfactory and nourishing food in various forms. It is now one of the cheapest foods that relief agencies can purchase to appease the appetites of the bread lines in the big industrial centers. Farmers who grow wheat could contribute to relief work either grain or money with the stipulation that it be used for food. Moreover, they can help their own cause by eating more wheat in their homes."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

H. C. Davis is the author of "Government Tests Roasts to Find Best Meat Cattle" in Popular Science for February. He says in part: "Pedigreed roasts, scientifically cooked in a special Government kitchen in Washington, D.C., play an important part in the latest attempt to improve the livestock of America. With each roast that comes to the ovens of this meat-testing laboratory, there is a complete history of the breeding, age, sex, and feeding of the animal that produced it. Twenty-five State experiment stations and other meat and livestock agencies are cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in this study of the factors which govern the palatability of meat. Under the direction of Lucy M. Alexander, in charge of the experimental kitchen, more than 2,000 legs of lamb, nearly 1,000 rib roasts of beef, and about 400 cuts of pork have been cooked. In order to be sure that differences found in the cooked meats are due to the animals and not to the cooking, all roasts are prepared in the same way....The work of the experimental kitchen, which is being continued over a number of years, is the first attempt to trace the effect of an animal's history upon the meat it produces by keeping records that start with its birth and end with the meat fully prepared for the table. By use of the kitchen and expert judges, it is believed accurate information about the effect of various feeds upon the palatability of meat will be obtained to aid in raising superior meat-producing animals."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 15.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$11.75; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$7.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.65 to \$8.25; (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.85 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$7.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $75\frac{1}{4}$ to $79\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago $82\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis $81\frac{1}{2}$ to 82 ¢; Kansas City $73\frac{1}{2}$ to $74\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter $82\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 71 to 72 ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 68¢; Minneapolis $57\frac{1}{2}$ to $59\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow Chicago 68 to $69\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis $60\frac{1}{2}$ to $62\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 68 to $69\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 62 to $63\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $33\frac{1}{2}$ to $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis $29\frac{3}{8}$ to $29\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 34 to $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida various varieties of strawberries brought 35¢-60¢ per quart in city markets; 39¢-41¢ f.o.b. Plant City. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$3 per western lettuce crates in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.75 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester and Kings \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. in that market.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point to 9.27¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.69¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 9.98¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28¢; 91 score, $27\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Single Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ to $17\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18¢. (Prepared by Du. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 14

Section 1

January 17, 1931.

FOOD PRICE INQUIRY

Investigation of discrepancies between prices paid producers for agricultural products and wholesale prices of agricultural products and the retail prices which the ultimate consumer must pay will be begun early next week by a Senate committee headed by Senator Arthur Capper, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Retail food prices, according to information gathered by members of the Senate, have not reflected the enormous decrease in the price of raw commodities in the last year. They want to know why. Authorization of the inquiry was voted by the Senate yesterday. The committee was given \$15,000 to defray the expense of its inquiry...."

FARM PRODUCT EMBARGO

The press to-day says: "Chairman Legge's approval of a temporary embargo on wheat, feed grains and butter to 'protect the farmer against the present world-wide depression' will be laid before the House to-day by Representative Burtness. The North Dakotan, who introduced such a proposal on the suggestion of Mr. Legge, made public yesterday a letter in which the Farm Board chairman approved his bill 'as affording perhaps the quickest method of dealing with the situation.'...Mr. Burtness' bill includes wheat, corn, barley, oats, bran, mixed feeds, screenings and all products therefrom, butter and butter substitutes. Mr. Legge said just as strong an argument can be made for an embargo on feed grains, including beans, as on wheat...."

FARM AID POSTER

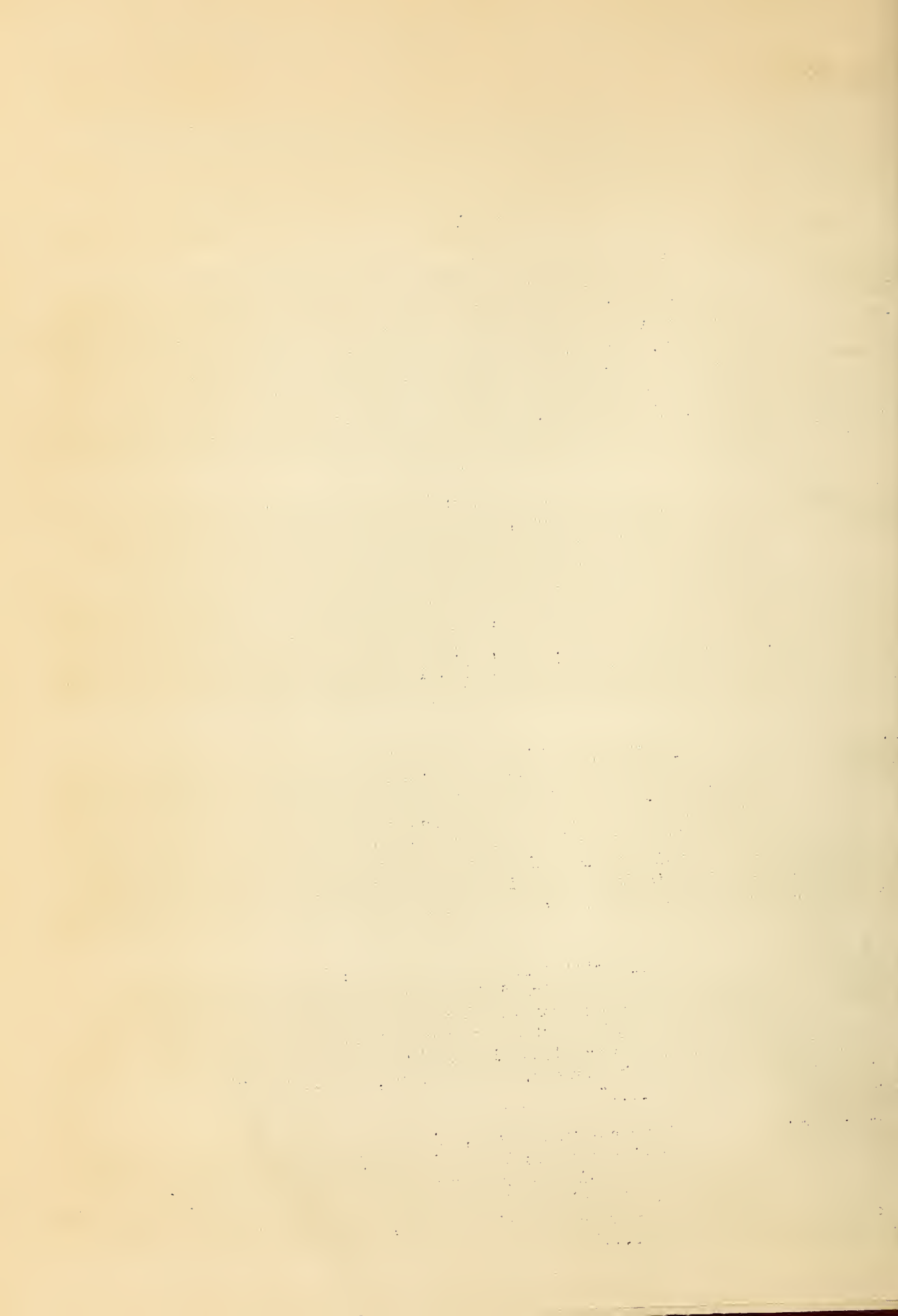
The New York Times to-day states that Mayor Walker of New York yesterday inaugurated a nation-wide farmers' prosperity poster campaign. The report says: "On the steps of the City Hall he unveiled a huge replica of the first color poster that is to be used on billboards to advertise a campaign under direction of the Grain Stabilization Corporation of the Federal Farm Loan Board to provide means of farm relief....The Outdoor Advertising Association of America has contributed 180,000 twenty-four sheet posters for a four-months campaign in more than 18,000 different communities...."

DROUGHT REFUGEES

The Associated Press to-day says: "An exodus of drought refugees from impoverished farms was described in yesterday's Red Cross messages from the 21-State drought relief front. Some were driven out by mortgage foreclosures. Some were tenant farmers unable to pay rent. Some were deserting their own acres to move South, where winter weather was likely to be better. Hattiesburg, Miss., reported the highways filled with men on the move...."

BRITISH COTTON MILLS

A Manchester, England, dispatch to-day states that government arbitration efforts in the Lancashire cotton dispute failed last night and to-day 250,000 weavers will be out of work. The report says: "Officials of the Ministry of Labor conferred ten hours with representatives of the weavers and mill owners, separately and in a joint meeting, but all for nothing...."



Section 2

Bread and
News De-
livery

Bread and "news" are being delivered together while they're hot to Hoosiers within 100 miles of Indianapolis, through consolidation of motor truck delivery of the Indianapolis Star and A. & P. Eight of the Star's trucks carry bread hot from A. & P. ovens at Indianapolis to stores at terminal and intermediate points. (Sales Management, Jan. 3.)

British
Agricul-
tural
Bureaus

Nature (London) for January 3 says: "The first annual report of the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaus has been published. Eight bureaus dealing respectively with soil science, animal nutrition, animal health, animal genetics, animal parasitology, plant genetics (crops and herbage plants being considered separately), and fruit production were set up in 1929 under the directorship of the heads of the research institutes in Great Britain at which they are located. The chief officer, however, in almost every case has had training or experience in some part of the Empire overseas. The main function of the bureaus is to act as clearing-houses of information in that branch of agricultural science with which they are concerned, and to promote direct contact with research workers overseas. Arrangements have been made for the collection of research information from all parts of the world and for summaries to be disseminated to all workers in the Empire. Although the first year was necessarily devoted largely to organization, several of the bureaus have already been able to make a start in the distribution of the information they have collected. Research work is not undertaken by the bureaus, but they are able to put workers in different countries encountering similar difficulties into touch with each other, and thus aid cooperation...."

Cotton
Acreage

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for January 14 says: "Not so much for Florida, where cotton is given only a comparatively small acreage; because there are so many other things that grow as well or better, and with greater financial promise; but for the South, the advice that is being issued from expert sources and by friends of agriculture is repeated. Plant smaller acreage in cotton; plant other things, and endeavor to supply the farm and its people with whatever can be raised for their use. The newspapers of the South are talking of the probabilities of this year's crops in the great area indicated as the Cotton States, and they are unanimous in predicting a low price for cotton. They also tell that there is steadily increasing supply of cotton coming from India, Egypt and China, and of the likelihood of smaller demand from the southern fields. This is rather discouraging to the cotton planters....Cotton will be planted, in this State and Georgia, considerably; but there is a very grave mistake made by those who give it their entire attention...."

County Con-
solidation

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for January 10 says: "Interest is growing in the suggestion leading to the consolidation of large city governments with that of the county in which they are situated. People are growing tired of paying for duplicate governments; they are tired of paying taxes in two or three different places when one could handle the business. The economy of one government appeals to them, and there is good reason to believe that in the larger-city counties of Texas,

Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana consolidations will be made effective within a few years. Not very many years ago it consumed most of the day for a citizen to drive fifteen miles to do business at the county seat. Small counties were an advantage. Because paved highways and automobiles were unheard of, ideas of standard counties became fixed at approximate areas of 900 to 1,000 square miles. To-day every State in the Union has more county governments than are needed. In Texas where there are 254 organized counties, the number should be reduced to 150 or less. Over in northeast Texas we have Franklin, Titus, Camp and Morris Counties, four county governments in an area of 1,153 square miles. Each county has a full staff of officers paid out of the taxes collected from the people. Eleven hundred and fifty-three square miles make just an ordinary-sized county. Another county or two could be added without decreasing governmental efficiency, and at a cost not very much greater than that of a single county. Of course, this suggestion of county consolidation in the interest of efficiency and economy will not be accepted with wild and unrestrained enthusiasm by office holders and politicians, and of course present county seat towns will want to sport a court house as they do now, but taxpayers ought to be for it..."

East African
Land Bank

The African World for December 13 says: "The most pleasant news in Kenya for years was the passage of the Land Bank Bill in mail week. The bank is based on the South African and Rhodesian models, with a capital of 240,000 pounds, and with power to raise additional funds by loan. Advances, purely for agricultural purposes, are limited to 3,000 pounds an individual. As State money is involved, the government insists that the bank should only lend on first mortgage security. Commercial opinion is critical of a further proposal that advances for special purposes, such as fencing and dipping tanks, should also have the first charge over any existing mortgage, but owing to the desire to see the bill on the statute book European elected members did not press criticisms of this apparent breach of sanctity of contract. An important point in the bill is that it provides for advances for natives with government sanction and with the consent of local native councils. It also provides for the replacement of existing mortgages if in the opinion of the bank the terms of the mortgage are onerous."

Modern
Farming in
Germany

A Berlin dispatch to the Washington News of January 16 says: "It is not usual to go to a great metallurgical firm to study the latest and most advanced methods in practical farming, but the Hirsch Copper and Brass Co., which started this rather strange sideline during the war in order to supply their workers with fresh milk, have now become one of the most important model farmers in Germany. The firm began its farming with 100 cows and land on which to feed them. The farm grew and during the inflation period had taken the dimensions of a large estate from which the firm's work people could obtain much of their requirements. The firm's great contribution to farming methods is in the experimental use of electricity for expediting crops....On the company's experimental farms some 4,500 square meters of land are heated with a series of electric cables laid in the ground in rows. Electricity is also used for steam heating plants in glass-houses. A giant spraying apparatus, known as a 'rain cannon' is also used on the

Hirsch Copper Co.'s farms. By means of this apparatus water pumped from neighboring lakes and canals is sprayed for a radius of 600 meters into the air, falling much in the same way as rain. The apparatus is portable and is not expensive. By bringing electrical power into the service of agriculture Germany with its cold continental winter climate would be able to produce excellent early spring vegetable crops...."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

Ruth Bryan Owen, writing on "Uncle Sam and the Children" in Good Housekeeping for January says in part: "Walk with me in Washington. It is a changing city now, and the thrill of things a-building is in the air. Commissions of experts conferred and planned a great governmental scheme of beautiful buildings in stately settings to be headquarters for, and to symbolize, this government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Wreckers pile high the debris. Steam shovels tear the earth. Dazzling structures begin to rise. But I have failed to find on any blueprint any building that would centralize and symbolize our national work for our children. Let us look at the impressive new central unit of the Department of Agriculture--grilled doors, fluted columns, cloistered court with potted palms--and steam shovels starting another stupendous structure to cover three city blocks. Organized only since the Civil War, it has become a tremendous institution of experiment and research, with a 1930 budget of \$203,161,514. Through its 5,000 Washington workers, its 20,000 field workers, it reaches into all the States with a within-24-hours information service. When the great drought of last summer struck, this machinery was ready and waiting to be used in combating shortage of animal feed. I wish I might say as much for pellagra prevention among children. But there was no focal point for that malnutrition crisis among our boys and girls. The disease itself had been studied by the Public Health Service; nutrition studies had been made by the Bureau of Home Economics; mothers had learned to look for their advice to the Children's Bureau; and teachers were accustomed to turn with their hygiene class problems to the Office of Education. You will note I have named in turn, Treasury, Agriculture, Labor, and Interior Departments. Flood-lighted and foot-lighted like an outdoor stage setting, the white facade of the Department of Agriculture invites one to read exquisitely engraved quotations even in hours of darkness. One such inscription says, 'No other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture.' I should like to look at such a building and see in lasting marble some of those sentiments about the home being the bulwark of the Nation and the child the hope of its future...But while we can not shut our eyes to delinquency, we must also be fair to the overwhelming majority of good children. For them we must build good homes, in keeping with the more excellent advice available each year. In this study of mine I followed Home Economics. Its research was in the bureau by that name. Two agencies, the Office of Education and the Federal Board of Vocational Education, were both interested in its teaching, and both making studies concerned with methods, equipment, and organization of material for teaching. And the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture has done excellent work in its actual application in Home Demonstration classes and 4-H clubs. It is easily seen there is much possibility for loss of effort in such scattering...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 16.—Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $74\frac{1}{2}$ to $78\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 81 to $81\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago $80\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas city 69. to $69\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 66¢; Minneapolis 57 to 59¢; Kansas City 57 to 58¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 66 to 68¢; Minneapolis 60 to 62¢; St. Louis 66 to 68¢; Kansas City 60 to 61¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $32\frac{3}{4}$ to 34¢; Minneapolis $29\frac{3}{4}$ to $29\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $34\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 34¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$11.50; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.15 to \$7.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.15 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$8.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.35 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$7.75.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $28\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, $28\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Single Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ to $17\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; mostly 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3 per western lettuce crate in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.55-\$2 per bushel hamper in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in Chicago. Florida various varieties of strawberries 50¢- $57\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per quart in city markets; $37\frac{1}{2}$ - $38\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; f.o.b. Plant City. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 9.29¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.80¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 10.07¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 15

Section 1

January 19, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS RED CROSS AIDS

President Hoover yesterday moved to strengthen the campaign of the Red Cross for \$10,000,000 for drought relief by appointing a committee of fifty-seven prominent men and women, headed by Ex-President Coolidge and Alfred E. Smith, to sponsor the effort.

Mr. Coolidge has consented to act as honorary chairman. (Press, Jan. 19)

The Red Cross reported yesterday that contributions to its drought relief fund of \$10,000,000 totaled \$518,500. It has spent, to date, \$1,459,799 in aiding sufferers in the drought areas.

FOOD FUND VOTE

The Senate on Saturday passed the Robinson amendment to the Interior Department bill appropriating \$25,000,000 to be expended for food by the Red Cross. Later the Senate agreed to reconsider its vote to-day. (Press, Jan. 18.)

KENTUCKY DROUGHT CON- DITIONS

A Louisville dispatch to-day states that "Kentucky is prostrate under the effects of the worst drought since 1838, which is producing crop failures, unemployment, delinquent taxes and bank collapses...."

NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW

The forty-second annual American Poultry Show, which has been at New York for the last five days, closed at 6 o'clock last night after attracting an attendance of about 35,000, a decrease of nearly 10,000 from the record of a year ago. The report in the

New York Times to-day says: "Although the attendance fell below that of a year ago, sales made during the show exceeded in volume those of the previous exhibition, D. Lincoln Orr, general manager, said. While people last year visited the show largely for sightseeing, they were evidently in a buying mood this year, he asserted. 'The general business depression seems to have given the poultry business much encouragement,' he added. 'Many people are leaving the expensive city and seeking suburban properties, where living costs are lower....'"

POLAND ATTACKS AMERICAN APPLES

A Warsaw dispatch to the press of January 18 states that orders to hunt down and destroy every American apple in Poland went out to all cities and larger towns of Poland on Saturday. The report says: "The health authorities some time ago prohibited the sale of apples from America, alleging that they had been sprayed with arsenic, but, despite the prohibition, there was evidence that American apples still continued to penetrate the market."

RADIO EX- PANSION

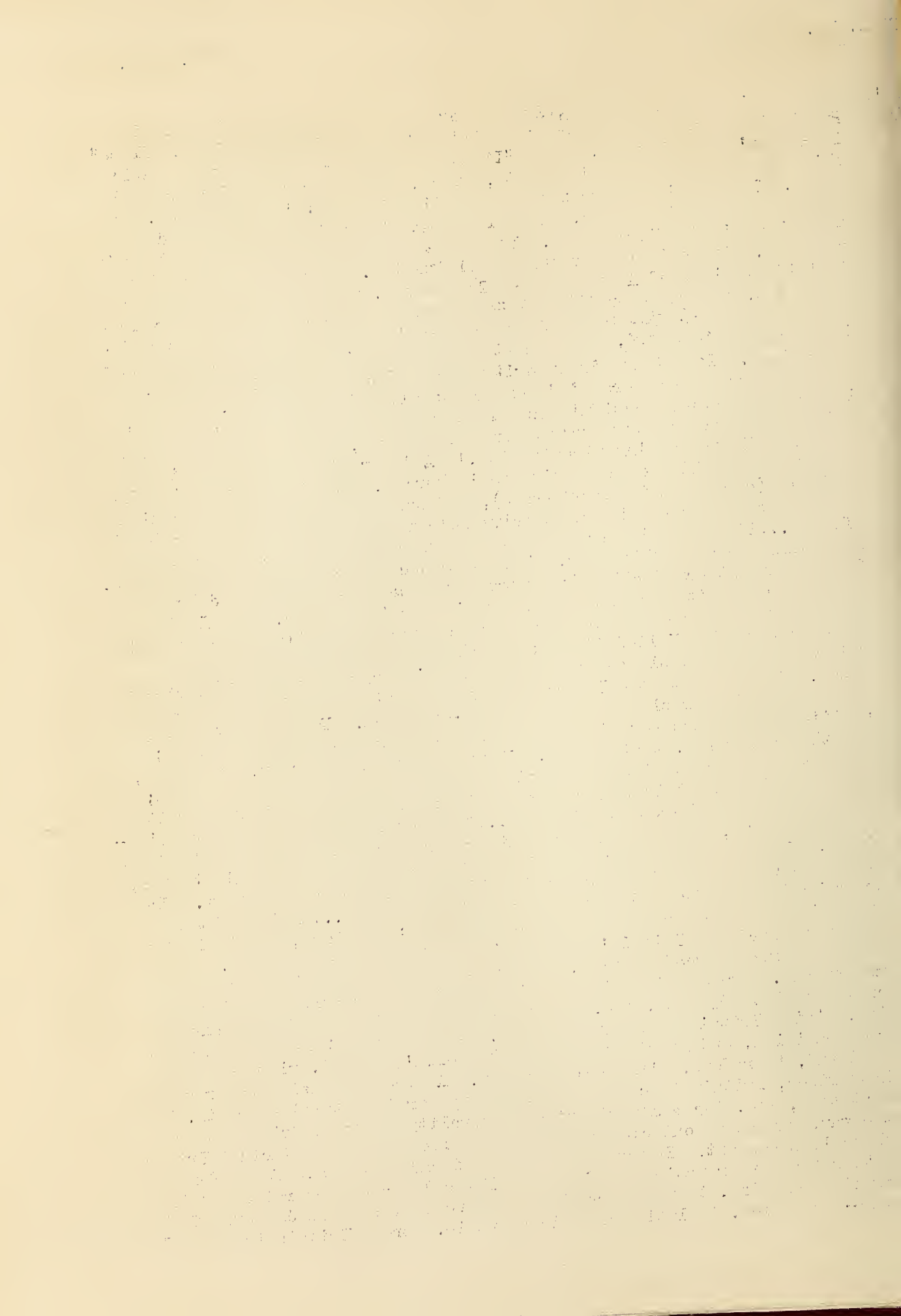
More than 24,000,000 radio sets, valued at about \$1,500,000,000, are now in use throughout the world and 10,500,000, with a value of \$676,000,000, or about 45 per cent of the world's total, are in the United States, according to a survey just completed by

Lawrence D. Batson of the Department of Commerce. (Press, Jan. 18.)

Section 2

Britain's
Position

Raymond Gram Swing, London correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, writing under the title, "Great Britain in Second Place" in Harper's for January, says: "It does not happen often that a nation which has led the world in wealth, trade, and power slips into second place. The event has occurred in the lifetime of this generation, as everyone in America knows, since it is America which has superseded Great Britain in first place. The event will be worth all the study it receives. Its effect on western civilization, its alteration in the individual lives of Americans and Englishmen, and to some extent of all Europeans, will make exciting research when the time arrives to explore these questions. The time is much too early to come to any but preliminary conclusions yet, though certain psychological changes can already be noticed. Is not the inferiority sense of Americans diminishing, in its one form of exaggerated deference to all things foreign, or in its inversion of empty boastfulness? American influence on European habits and thought has already produced marked effects, noted and usually deplored in Europe as 'Americanization.' And for his part, the Briton has stopped talking of the white man's burden, has stopped thinking imperially (except in terms of trade), and has stopped wishing to dominate the high seas, or to play a decisive role in the drama of international affairs...If it was difficult in the years after the war, it becomes many times more so this year, with the added effects of the world slump. Only an expert can distinguish between the hardships inflicted by a world-wide condition and those due to inherent weakness. The Englishman out of work may not even know that someone is similarly unfortunate in Germany or the United States; and absence of orders is not more tolerable to the business man because foreign rivals are equally paralyzed. The slump to the British is just a part of the bad times that have been bad ever since the brief post-war boom. No one ever openly admitted that times were in the least good at any period since then; now they are worse, that is all. Your banker and exporter, of course, are not fools about simple economics and know there is a world slump; but the evil effect to them and their business is not mitigated by its being part of a widespread disaster...Crusaders are somehow not convincing; by nature, crusades for economic reforms have to ignore part of the facts. One can argue anything if he leaves out enough economic truths, and one can do very little crusading if he sees too many of them. The crusades have their followers because times are bad...A view of ten years is not a long view in terms of a nation's history, but it is long enough to indicate Britain's consolidation in her second place. Her new industries already thrive, her older ones by then will have been modernized. British investments will continue to accrue in all corners of the world. By then, too, the markets of the Empire will be expanding, giving Britain a preferred place. In a decade China may have become pacified, and Russia may be in the world's market, with goods to sell and, therefore, with wealth to buy. As the purchasing power of the East rises, Britain is certain to solidify her industrial strength. By that time, too, the stalwart national morality of Great Britain since the war, may stand out clearly enough to give even the reluctant Britons themselves comfort. For during the past decade they have fared far better than other nations in Europe. Not only have they raised their standard of life, they have avoided the two most serious dangers of the post-war period, inflation and dictatorship. Great Britain is the only



one of the European allies to have averted both. She has paid her debts and returned to the gold standard. She has not restricted democracy; her most conservative government even extended it by enfranchising women on the same terms as men...."

Egg Production

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for January 10 says: "The average hen in the United States does not make a profit for her owner. The average hen lays seventy eggs per year. These are laid in the spring and early summer when eggs are cheap. The exceptional hen lays around 300 eggs per year and a good hen should approach the 200-egg mark. A hen that lays 200 eggs per year will lay more than half of them during seasons when eggs are in demand at profitable prices and, therefore, make money for her owner. Laying ability is an inherent quality. The average hen, of course, will increase her production if properly fed and housed, but to insure profitable returns from the flock, one must breed for production. If all the hens in the United States were properly fed and housed, the average production would be materially raised. Hens can not lay eggs unless furnished the material out of which eggs are made. Therefore, good breeding and proper feeding and housing make an almost unbeatable combination."

National Arboretum

An editorial in The Florists Exchange for January 17 says: "The brief report of the congressional committee hearing on the national arboretum project, appearing elsewhere in this issue, gives reason for real optimism that the required \$200,000 will be appropriated and the purchase of additional, much needed land made possible. But this is no time to rest on our oars in the hope that this favorable outcome will transpire. The desire of the many interests throughout the country for the completion of the plans for this institution must be emphasized just as forcefully as at any time since the movement was started. ..."

Sugar Cartel

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for January 12 says: "Representatives of German sugar interests have accepted a compromise offer on behalf of the producers of other countries who favor the plan outlined by Thomas L. Chadbourne of New York to stabilize the world market by restricting exports. This action by Germany makes it probable that an international sugar cartel will soon be in operation. Only a trial can prove whether or not the plan is workable, but in view of the importance of the industry and its present precarious condition the attempt to stabilize it will be watched with anxious and sympathetic interest. Since 1920 the sugar industry has been punished for the mistake of overproduction and now its production is a losing one. As is the case with some other important commodities, there is a huge surplus above the world's annual needs, and this is being added to by successive crops. Cuba has twice tried, single-handed, to stay the tide, first through reduction of acreage and then by the 'single seller' plan, but she merely added another page to the history of failures of price regulation. The Chadbourne plan, however, means an international agreement of sugar producers; instead of restricting production directly it provides for restricting exports on a quota basis which will permit the present surplus to be worked off in the next five years. This implies, of course, that producers will be able to see beyond the length



of their own noses, keep production down to normal consumption and work for development of new markets, such as China, where percapita consumption is under 3 pounds per annum compared with 108 in the United States. With the exception of Germany and Russia the important sugar-producing countries have been in agreement on the Chadbourne plan...Whether the other countries will accept this compromise at their expense, and if they do, whether the individual producers will ratify the agreement are matters yet to be determined. But the action of Germany is looked upon as a virtual assurance that the cartel will be consummated. The next question will be whether it works as its promoters expect. If it does not there is an economic law, cruel as it is inexorable, known as the survival of the fittest, that must come into action and make over the sugar industry of the world."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in *Canning Age* for November says: "There is something significant in the attitude of the packing industry toward requests for suggestions as to standards that will be drawn up by the Department of Agriculture under the terms of the McNary-Mapes bill and as to wording that must be used on labels of substandard products. Immediately after passage of the bill, Director W. G. Campbell of the Food and Drug Administration of the department, asked for advice and information from canners, stating that, 'before a final announcement of any standard and of any designation intended to describe products which fall below the standard is made, criticisms will be invited.' But few suggestions came from the packers. Far from being an indication of indifference that seeming aloofness seems to imply full and implicit faith in the administration. The packers are waiting for the Government to speak first. Can anyone whose memory carries him back to the pioneer days of the Pure Foods Law believe, without pinching himself, that the industry has now come to a state of such perfect and abiding trust in any Government agency for effecting measures of such great importance to its pocketbook? The canners want the administration to speak first. It is better so. The effect of canners setting up their own standards is not so good as to have them come from consumers or consumers organizations, as represented by the administration officials. Secretary Frank E. Correll of the National Canners Association states that the Government has an excellent staff of experts working on standards and preparing for the December hearings. Samples of standard and sub-standard packs have been obtained from all parts of the country and these are being analyzed and studied. *Canning Age* approves the cooperation of the industry with the Food and Drugs Administration and earnestly hopes and believes that it will continue...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 17.--Livestock: Heavy weight hogs (250-300 lbs.), good and choice, \$7.15 to \$7.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.), good and choice, \$8.15 to \$8.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.), good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations), \$7.75 to \$8.35.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 75 to 78¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 81¢; St. Louis 80½ to 81¢; Kansas City 72 to 73¢; No.2 hard winter, Chicago 80 to 80½¢; Kansas City 69 to 69½¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 65½ to 68¢; Minneapolis 56½ to 58½¢; Kansas City 57 to 58¢; No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 66½ to 68½¢; Minneapolis 59½ to 61½¢; St. Louis 65½ to 67¢; Kansas City 60 to 61¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 33¢; Minneapolis 29 1/8 to 29 5/8¢; St. Louis 34½¢; Kansas City 34¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28½¢; 91 score, 28¼¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½ to 19¢; Single Daisies, 16¾ to 17¾¢; Young Americas, 17½ to 18¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.75-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage ranged \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$2.75 per western lettuce crate in the East; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type \$1.50-\$1.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in a few cities. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Florida various varieties of strawberries 40¢-60¢ per quart in city markets; 38¢-39¢ f.o.b. Plant City. New York McIntosh apples \$4-\$4.50 per barrel in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$3.75-\$3.85 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point to 9.30¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.72¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.07¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 9.98¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 16

Section 1

January 20, 1931.

SENATE RELIEF FUND VOTED

The Robinson-Black proposal to appropriate \$25,000,000 for the Red Cross to relieve distress was adopted by the Senate yesterday, 56 to 27, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Adoption of the proposal followed an unsuccessful effort by Senator Reed to provide that the appropriation be not made if the Red Cross succeeded in raising \$10,000,000 by February 9. This was voted down, 53 to 30...."

RED CROSS ON DROUGHT AID

The Red Cross informed the Senate and the country last night that it desired to remain a volunteer organization, according to the press to-day. "We consider ourselves charged with the responsibility in the drought area; we are meeting the needs and will continue to do so," said a resolution adopted by the central committee late yesterday.

The press report says, further: "At the same time the Farm Board made known that the grain and cotton stabilization corporations would sell their commodities to the Red Cross or any responsible unit of the Government on easy terms to enable the agencies to relieve distress....The move of the Farm Board was announced as a response to numerous requests that assistance be given in meeting appeals for food and clothing. Chairman Legge explained that the law forbade that commodities be donated. He said no interest would be charged and the date of payment would be set to suit the convenience of the purchaser."

FOOD PRICE INQUIRY

Investigation of food prices throughout the country, in the course of which particular attention is expected to be paid to Washington prices, was begun by the Senate yesterday through a subcommittee of the agriculture committee headed by Senator Capper of Kansas, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Employment of expert investigators to aid the committee was authorized after it had heard Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York present figures showing that the retail price of bread throughout the country has not reflected the sharp decrease in the price of wheat and flour...."

ALCOHOL LABELS

Seeking to prevent "the promiscuous transportation and sale of a deadly poison," Representative Britten of Illinois, yesterday introduced a bill which would make unlawful the shipping of wood alcohol, xethanol and methyl alcohol in containers not plainly labeled "poison." (Press, Jan. 20.)

MCCANN DIES SUDDENLY

A New York dispatch to-day reports that Dr. Alfred W. McCann, writer and lecturer on food and nutrition, died suddenly in New York yesterday, a short time after he had completed a daily food lecture over radio station WOR.

DOMINION RANK OFFERED INDIA

Partnership of India as a dominion with responsible self-government in the British commonwealth of nations was pledged yesterday by Ramsay MacDonald as the Indian conference at London closed.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

2. The second section covers the process of reconciling accounts. It explains how to compare the internal records with the bank statements to identify any discrepancies. Regular reconciliation helps in catching errors early and prevents them from becoming more significant over time.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of budgeting. It provides guidelines on how to set a realistic budget based on historical data and current market conditions. It also discusses the importance of monitoring the budget closely and making adjustments as needed to stay on track.

4. The fourth section focuses on the role of technology in financial management. It highlights the benefits of using accounting software to automate routine tasks, reduce the risk of human error, and provide real-time access to financial data. It also mentions the importance of data security and backup procedures.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with changes in tax laws and regulations. It suggests consulting with a professional advisor to ensure compliance and to take full advantage of available tax incentives and deductions.

6. The final section provides a summary of the key points discussed throughout the document. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, regular reconciliation, effective budgeting, the use of technology, and staying informed about regulatory changes. It concludes by encouraging the reader to implement these practices to improve their financial management and overall business performance.

Section 2

Butler on
Universi-
ties

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, said January 17 that there were only about eight real universities in the United States, according to the press of January 18. "It is difficult, as time goes on, to get any straight thinking on higher education and the college and universities," he told the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College during their annual luncheon at New York. Doctor Butler declined to name the eight universities he had in mind. "There must be several hundred 'universities' listed in the World Almanac," Doctor Butler said in his address. "There are, as a matter of fact, in the United States about eight universities. And there are about eight more which have a university aspect and a university standard for a part of their activities."

Calcium
Storage

The Journal of The American Medical Association for January 17 says: "The allowance of a quart of milk a day for children is one of the tenets of current practice in dietetics. This quantity of milk was suggested because there is contained in it the requisite amount of calcium and phosphorus for the requirement of the growing organism in the most favorable ratio for retention. However, a question has arisen in the minds of some investigators of nutrition problems as to the advisability of recommending without qualification this relatively large consumption of milk. The many studies of the anemia induced in laboratory animals by an exclusive milk ration have emphasized the uncertainty. Sherman and Booher, in a recent contribution, point out that the chemical analysis of the entire body of small experimental animals shows that the storage of calcium is dependent on the intake of this element in the food. Individuals, though apparently well nourished in respect to other nutrients, grow up with bodies poor in lime when the diet is lacking in this mineral element. As has been emphasized in The Journal from time to time, these investigators state also that an organism maintained on a ration deficient in calcium may finally attain a normal calcium content but that this does not occur until at an abnormally late age. Furthermore, they emphasize the fact that 'vitamin D as a "calcium mobilizing" factor is not a substitute for calcium.'...There is brought out also the necessity for clear distinction between the retention of calcium under favorable dietary conditions and the mobilization of lime produced by vitamin D."

Farm Conditions
In The
Dakotas

An editorial in The Dakota Farmer for January 15 says: "Main Street throughout the Dakotas reported business during the holidays almost up to normal, and in many cases better than last year. No where does Main Street reflect the condition of agriculture and its mental attitude like in the Dakotas where three-fourths of the people are in agricultural pursuits. Taking the Dakotas conditions are healthy. In most instances agriculture has its feet firmly imbedded in sound activities. The last 10 years have not been boom years. In that time agriculture has retraced to normal, and in the meantime given closer study to its problems on the long-term standards. We are still interested in cash crops, which form a large part of our income, but we have taken on a livestock program, and cash crops are no longer the main thing, but the supplement of a steady year-round income. And our



livestock program is more firmly based than ever on improvements in quality. Gradually herds and flocks are being improved, not for the revenue to be derived from the sale ring, but because good blood means the highest market prices, quicker maturity, higher quality. Our cream checks show that we are feeding better, and appreciating the increased butterfat which comes from good cows. Our swine is of higher type and no longer is one section or two the source of market toppers. We are heading our herds of beef cattle with better sires. If business has been normal on Main Street of the Dakotas it is the reflection of the steady, farsighted improvements in the business of farming that have been going on among the readers of The Dakota Farmer."

Legge on
Stabiliza-
tion

A Champaign, Ill., dispatch January 17 reports: "Stabilization could not cope with continuous farm surpluses, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, warned in an address at the final session of the annual Farm and Home Week., at Champaign January 16. But stabilization operations, he said, would prove helpful in meeting seasonal surpluses once production was brought in line with market demand. 'The only solution is to adjust production downward to domestic consumption,' Mr. Legge said. He held for that reason that he was unable to say whether the board's efforts to keep the price of wheat from 20 to 25 cents higher than the world market price would be successful. During a rapid fire of questions after he had completed his set speech, Mr. Legge replied that the livestock producer was far better off than the wheat grower."

Psittacosis
in England

London correspondence of The Journal of The American Medical Association for January 17 says: "The outbreak of psittacosis in England due to importation of parrots from Argentina has been previously reported. The Ministry of Health has now issued a report, entitled 'A Disease of Parrots Communicable to Man (Psittacosis),' in which the experiences of that outbreak and the history of the disease, from the first recorded outbreak in Switzerland in 1879, are reviewed. The report has been compiled by Drs. E. L. Sturdee and W. W. Scott, medical officers of the ministry, with the collaboration of S. P. Bedson, G. T. Western and S. Levy Simpson, bacteriologists. The report may be described as the last word on the disease. The duration is given as two or three weeks, but in a few instances the pyrexia has lasted as long as eight weeks. Convalescence is nearly always protracted and may be interrupted by relapses or thrombosis of the femoral vein. The incubation period appears to be usually about ten days but may be as short as four or as long as sixteen..."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for January 17 says: "There has been rather more business in wool and more inquiry. Prices have rather favored the buyer. Demand chiefly favors the finer wools still. More interest is shown in medium wools at lower prices. Foreign markets have been more active, with exchange rates carrying a high premium in favor of the importers from the primary markets. Prices are lower again at the river plant. Europe is waiting for the London opening January 20. Reports from the piece goods market indicate a liquid condition. When manufacturers require wool they frequently want quick deliveries."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for January 17 says: "The pronouncement by Secretary Arthur M. Hyde of the Department of Agriculture, issued last week, to the effect that it is no longer necessary in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture to indicate on the labels of food products the fact that they have been sweetened with corn sugar, has aroused interest throughout the country. The decision is important from many points of view, as was emphasized by Secretary Hyde himself in the memorandum that accompanied the issuance of his decision...As is pointed out by Secretary Hyde, this ruling removes a discrimination against the use of corn sugar. It does not involve in any sense of the word a change in the Federal Food and Drugs Act. It does involve the administrative interpretation of that act. Whereas corn sugar a quarter of a century ago was a muddy brown product, hardly sweet in its taste, to-day it is a clear, clean, white, granulated product, estimated to be about three-fourths as sweet as ordinary cane sugar. It is generally admitted that the use of corn sugar in the place of cane sugar in packaged foods of all varieties does not raise, in any sense of the words, a public health problem. The modification of the ruling of the department does raise other problems, however, which readers should have clearly in mind in connection with this decision. Because of these possibilities, the decision assumes an importance that might not otherwise attend such action. The whole purpose of the Food and Drugs Act is to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of foods and drugs and the deception of the public...Secretary Hyde emphasizes particularly an affirmative economic reason for the change in departmental rulings. If corn sugar displaces cane sugar in canned goods, a potential market for corn variously estimated at from five to one hundred million additional bushels a year will ultimately be made available. Corn sugar is cheaper than cane sugar, and its use in food products should tend in time to lower the price of such goods. These economic considerations must, of course, sway physicians as they would every other person in their consideration of this problem. It has been a mistake to separate the physician's economic situation from that of the rest of the people. Any problem that affects the public generally must affect the medical profession likewise. From the scientific point of view, several other considerations merit attention...It should be possible for the canner, by the selection of descriptive names, to let the purchaser know that there is a difference in the products beyond the difference in price. Since cane sugar is sweeter than corn sugar it will be necessary to use somewhat more dextrose to obtain the same amount of sweetening....Another question that may arise is the conflict with State laws carrying still further the purpose or intention of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. No doubt legislatures in many States will take up this problem at once, in order to consider whether or not they desire to conform with the Federal decision--or to oppose it....Legislation and the administration of laws are usually years behind scientific progress in their application to human life. Apparently Secretary Hyde has endeavored by his decision to give to the public the benefit of scientific progress in the utilization of a cheaper sweetening agent. Such action is commendable. However, if such a decision should in any way undermine the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, if it should encourage sophistication and adulteration of food without reasonable declaration, so that the purchaser may be suitably

warned, the gain will be more than offset by the loss. The issuing of this pronouncement places on the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture an increased responsibility for the maintenance of standards in a field in which vigilance must be constant because of innumerable attempts at infraction of the code. The decision may make necessary, at least temporarily, a larger service for inspection and a more rigid control over labels and even over advertising. The Committee on Foods of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association has for more than a year been devoting itself to a study of such problems....The committee will continue to study the products that may be developed under the new ruling of Secretary Hyde, feeling as it does that this ruling represents a practical application of a scientific advance. It must be recognized that new knowledge demands new considerations and that justice demands recognition of the fact that there are no physiologic immutabilities."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products Jan. 19.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice, \$9.75 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice, \$5 to \$7; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice, \$7.50 to \$11.50; vealers, good and choice, \$9 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice, \$7 to \$9. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.10 to \$7.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice, \$8.10 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.75 to \$8.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down), \$8.75 to \$9.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice, \$6 to \$7.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 75 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ to 78 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 80¢ to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter, Chicago 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 69¢ to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 66¢; Minneapolis 57¢ to 59¢; Kansas City 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 60¢ to 62¢; St. Louis 65¢ to 66¢; Kansas City 60¢ to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 33¢; Minneapolis 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 34¢; Kansas City 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 8 designated markets (holiday in 2 markets) was unchanged at 9.22¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 16.64¢. New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.07¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 9.98¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.45-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida various varieties of strawberries 40¢-57¢ per quart in city markets; mostly 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -39 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ f.o.b. Plant City. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type in western lettuce crates \$2.25-\$2.50 in city markets; nominally \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Baldwin apples \$4 per barrel in New York City; \$1.50 per bushel f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Staymans \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel basket in a few cities. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 17

Section 1

January 21, 1931.

SENATE APPROVES WHEAT GIFT BILL The Associated Press to-day reports: "Relief legislation took a new turn in the Senate yesterday as its agriculture committee approved a measure to donate 20,000,000 bushels of Farm Board wheat to feed hungry Americans. The bill would authorize the board to turn over the wheat to any agency selected by President Hoover to supervise the distribution. The Farm Board revolving fund would be credited with the average cost of the wheat..."

"The Senate committee also acted favorably yesterday on two other relief measures. One of them, proposed by Senators Smith, of South Carolina and George, of Georgia, would provide a revolving fund for seed and feed loans to farmers in Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, out of money repaid to the Government from former loans in 1929 and 1930....The other bill, by Senator Wheeler of Montana would allow drought-affected farmers to leave their homesteads if necessary during the distress period without losing their rights to the homestead.

"Meanwhile the Senate made little progress on the Interior Department appropriation bill carrying \$25,000,000 for a Red Cross relief fund."

RED CROSS TO AID ARKANSAS PUPILS Unusual drought relief measures, including free noonday lunches for all rural school children, were set in motion by the Red Cross yesterday in the hard-hit State of Arkansas. A State relief headquarters was organized at Little Rock, and State health officers, home economics demonstrators, and Red Cross workers made a united attack on malnutrition. The National Red Cross, reporting the state-wide project of feeding Arkansas rural school children, also told of a rapidly mounting ratio of population looking to the Red Cross for food in Illinois, Oklahoma and Texas. (Press, Jan. 21.)

APPROPRIATION BILL A total of \$120,032,985 is carried in the first deficiency appropriation bill reported to the Senate yesterday by Senator Wesley Jones of Washington, chairman of the appropriations committee. The sum is an increase of \$26,810,313 over the House bill. (Press, Jan. 21.)

FEDERAL RESERVE REVIEW Further decline in output and employment in most manufacturing industries and in wholesale prices of important commodities during November and December of last year was reported yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board in its monthly review of business and financial conditions. Preliminary statistics for the year, the review said, showed there had been 1,326 bank suspensions in 1930 as compared with 642 in 1929 and 491 in 1928. Of the suspended banks 138 reopened. The board said international trade had declined in value reflecting both the influence of declines in prices and a reduced demand by consumers, while profits of American corporations were estimated to be 30 to 40 per cent less than for the preceding years. Reduced volume of business activity, the board said, was reflected in a decreased demand for bank credit and money rates moved downward and the low levels brought about a gradual rise in bond prices. In the autumn bonds declined, a factor of which was sale of bonds to establish losses for income tax purposes.

Section 2

Highway Beautification An editorial in American Motorist for January says: "Concerted action on the part of civic associations, architects, highway engineers, newspapers and others is finally accomplishing what was impossible for the individual to do, the beautification of highways into Washington as a preliminary to the Bicentennial. Daily newspaper columns are filled with news of citizens' meetings where the subject of highway beautification is discussed. Group after group is aligning itself with the forces working to make the approaches as beautiful as the city itself. Photographs are being published everywhere showing unsightly billboards and the pleasing pastoral scenes which they conceal. The campaign has scarcely started but already several of the largest advertisers have agreed to use other means of placing their products before the public....The timeworn old adage that 'in union there is strength' again proves its veracity and Washington's new approaches will be another step toward making this the most beautiful city in the world."

Irradiation The Business Week for January 21 says: "Anxious to maintain its position of leadership in the food industry, General Foods Corp., through its president C. M. Chester, jr., announces an alliance with the University of Cincinnati for the commercial development and exploitation of a new process to be known as 'selective irradiation,' discovered at the Basic Science Research Laboratory of the university. While experiments so far conducted have demonstrated that there exists a wide field of possible commercial as well as scientific use, no estimate of its eventual importance seems possible. Starting evidently where other research scientists had stopped, Professor George Sperti, director of the university's research in this field, succeeded in breaking down the ultra-violet rays, determined their specific characteristics, and designed methods for their control on which a basic patent was granted July 10, 1928. He discovered that there is a critical wave length at which biological and other reactions begin, which then effect changes in taste, smell, consistency, etc., but that wave lengths considerably shorter result in the destruction of bacteria; that formation of the very important Vitamin D starts at a wave length of about 3100 Angstrom Units..."

Master Farmers An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for January 15-31 says: "In twenty-eight States of the Union and at least one Canadian province these last few years, more than one thousand of the best farmers on the North American continent have been singled out to receive the honorary award of 'Master Farmer.' This work has been fostered by the Standard Farm Paper Association of which The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist is the southern member. The official score card by which all Master Farmers are tested has been worked out in cooperation with leading agricultural colleges; and the agricultural leadership of the States and counties has been of invaluable help in locating prospects for the Master Farmer award. Heretofore 'Master Farmer' awards have been made in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina; and North Carolina. Next week a fine group of Virginia Master Farmers will be recognized. It is recognized, of course, that the highest agricultural distinction in each State is the 'Certificate of Merit' awarded by our agricultural colleges, and usually presented in recognition of outstanding agricultural leadership to the State or to some important section or

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agricultural industry of the State. The purpose of the 'Master Farmer' movement, on the other hand, is to recognize those who present remarkable examples of success in building up a thoroughly well rounded, well balanced farm and a modern farm home, and who have helped as good citizens in building up their local communities. Each five years it is our hope to select a new group of Master Farmers in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. This means that a second State group will be selected next year (1932) in North Carolina, in 1933 in South Carolina, and in 1935 in Virginia."

New York Market Vegeta- bles

An editorial in The New York Times for January 19 says: "The continuous flow of fresh vegetables into the New York City market during the dead of winter is a really amazing feature of twentieth-century life, though most of us take it as a matter of course. Forty-three States and fifteen foreign countries contribute to the supply of fruits and vegetables for the metropolitan area of Greater New York. During January fresh peas sold in New York have been shipped from Mexico, potatoes from Bermuda, beets from Bermuda and Jamaica, cabbage from The Netherlands, tomatoes from Bermuda, Cuba and the West Indies, and onions from Chile, Spain and Italy. These are in addition to the produce sent from sections of this country which have crops that mature during the winter months. The city market as we know it to-day is largely the result of the refrigerator car and the increase in transportation facilities which make it possible for apples from the Wenatchee and Yakima Valleys of Washington, potatoes from Idaho and peas from Mexico to compete on the New York market in quality and price with the same products grown in near-by States. The first car-lot shipment of vegetables arrived in New York as recently as forty years ago; now, on the average, nearly 900 carloads arrive daily. Only 6.4 per cent of the fresh vegetables sold in New York are grown in this State. The rest travel an average distance of 1,500 miles."

Prices

The index number of wholesale prices computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows a further recession in December. This index number, which includes 550 price quotations weighted according to the importance of each article and based on prices in 1926 as 100.0, declined from 80.4 in November to 78.4 in December, a decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The purchasing power of the 1926 dollar in December was \$1.276. Farm products as a group decreased 5 per cent below the November level, due to lower prices for corn, hogs, cotton, eggs, flaxseed, hay, onions, and oranges. Most grains, including oats, rye, and wheat, also beef cattle and lambs, on the other hand, averaged somewhat higher than in November. Foods were $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than in November, with declines in butter, cured meats, lard, coffee, sugar, and cornmeal. Rye and wheat flour in most markets averaged higher than in the month before, while fresh beef was practically unchanged in price. Hides and skins showed a further price drop, with leather and boots and shoes also declining. No change was reported for other leather products. In the group of textile products there were small decreases among cotton goods and woolen and worsted goods. Silk and rayon, on the contrary, showed a slight advance in price. Anthracite and bituminous coal and coke showed no change in the general price level, while petroleum products again moved downward,

resulting in a small decrease in fuel and lighting materials as a whole. Among metals and metal products there was a slight decrease in iron and steel, also automobiles, while nonferrous metals again advanced. Building materials were downward, as lumber, brick, cement, paint materials, and certain other building materials declined in price. Chemicals and drugs, including fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers, were somewhat cheaper than in November. In the group of miscellaneous commodities cattle feed again moved downward, while paper and pulp, crude rubber, and automobile tires were unchanged in price. Raw materials as a whole averaged lower than in November, as did also semi-manufactured commodities and finished products. In the large group of nonagricultural commodities, including all articles other than farm products, and among all commodities other than farm products and foods, December prices averaged lower than those of the month before.

Relief
Funds

An editorial in American Bankers Journal for January says: "Measures involving the expenditure of approximately \$4,500,000,000 to relieve current distress have been introduced in Congress, and the end is not yet. From this flood of bills it appears that any number of rivers and harbors are sadly in need of improvement and that farmers with surplus stocks of grain, cotton, cattle and hogs which can not be marketed at remunerative prices are in danger of starvation and need immediate succor. The distress of impoverished people is an incontestable fact that should make its own compelling appeal to every normal person, but the emotional reaction it excites should be guided by a careful weighing of all that is involved now and for the influences, good and bad, that it may set in motion. In all of these discussions there is abundant thought for the recipients and there is an ominous silence as to the sources of these funds. The term 'public funds' or 'government money' is, after all, in the nature of a narcotic in diction because, directly or indirectly, the funds themselves must come from the people."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The New York Times of January 17 says: "Families having small or moderate incomes spend a large proportion for food even in normal times. Many which last year spent approximately a third of their income for food are now compelled to spend on the table half or more of a greatly reduced income. Prices of food have fallen. Almost everything except certain meats can be bought now more cheaply than a year ago. But for a distressing number the family income, even when eked out with the small earnings of the older children, has taken a much greater drop and the budget is disrupted. To aid housewives struggling with these new conditions, a low-cost food guide has been drawn up by Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Home Economics Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. A mother of five children may see to it that they, herself and her husband have a sufficiently varied and nourishing diet if she follows the suggested schedule.... Many women who try in good times and bad to keep their food budget down and at the same time offer nourishing and attractive meals will be glad to have a copy of the new food guide. No prices are given, because costs vary so much throughout the country. But a careful estimate of the required amount of every item is given. There are also numerous menus and recipes suggested...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 20.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice, \$9.75 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice, \$7.50 to \$11.50; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.10 to \$7.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.20 to \$8.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.75 to \$8.35; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.75 to \$9.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6.50 to \$8.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $75\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $78\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 red winter, Chicago 81ϕ ; St. Louis, 80 to 81ϕ ; Kansas City 72ϕ to 73ϕ ; No.2 hard winter 69ϕ to $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $65\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $67\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis 56ϕ to 58ϕ ; Kansas City $56\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $57\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $66\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $68\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis 59ϕ to 61ϕ ; St. Louis $65\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $66\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $59\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $61\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 29ϕ to $29\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis $34\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Kansas City $33\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.45-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$2.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.60 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. New York and Mid-western sacked yellow varieties ranged \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 80ϕ f.o.b. Rochester. Florida various varieties of strawberries 45ϕ - 60ϕ per quart in city markets; 34ϕ - 36ϕ f.o.b. Plant City. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.40-\$2 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 in Chicago. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets 9.38ϕ per lb. against the average of 8 markets yesterday of 9.22ϕ , and average of 10 markets on corresponding day last year of 16.74ϕ . New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 10.10ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 10.09ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29ϕ ; 91 score, $28\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 score, 28ϕ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 19ϕ ; Single Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $17\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Young Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 18ϕ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXX, No. 18

Section 1

January 22, 1931.

SENATE BILLS

The blockade in the Senate on the vital appropriation bills which must be passed before March 4 adjournment broke long enough last night to permit passage of one of these measures--the Interior Department bill. However, an attempt to get action on the \$120,000,000 urgent deficiency bill, carrying more than \$20,000,000 for immediate public construction work, was blocked by Senator Wheeler of Montana. He said he wanted an opportunity to study the bill and would be ready to-day.

The Interior bill, carrying the \$25,000,000 Red Cross relief fund, was passed only after the Senate went into night session to end four days of talk. This appropriation is now up to the House. (A.P., Jan. 22.)

PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS

Appropriations totaling more than \$10,000,000 for Federal projects in the National Capital, in furtherance of the Government building program, are provided in the annual independent offices appropriation bill reported to the House yesterday by the appropriations committee, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The appropriation for public works carried in that measure was only part of the funds for building approved by House committees, the public buildings committee placing its stamp of approval on a bill calling for expenditure of \$145,000,000 for construction of Government buildings throughout the country...."

STATE GAME LAWS

State laws forbidding sale of game were advocated as the chief aid in conservation of wild life in the first general report of the special Senate committee on wild life resources made public yesterday, according to the press to-day. There is "convincing evidence" of a decrease in wild life throughout the country, the committee said in its report. "In the opinion of the committee," it said, "it is not yet too late to repair the damage, by the timely inauguration of a sound national program that may yet insure an increase of existing supplies of birds, animals and fishes." The committee urged coordination of conservation activities by Federal agencies and close cooperation between the States in a conservation program.

RED CROSS RELIEF

Contributions to the \$10,000,000 Red Cross drought relief fund totaled \$962,000 yesterday, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Volunteers are enrolling in the drought areas, Chairman Payne was informed, to help the Red Cross in caring for thousands of farm families who are flocking to new relief stations as soon as they are set up....."

CUTTEN BUYS WINNIPEG GRAIN SEAT

A Chicago dispatch to the press of January 21 states that Arthur W. Cutten has purchased a grain seat on the Winnipeg Exchange.

Section 2

Agricultural Marketing Act George W. York, president of the New Mexico Wool Marketing Association, writing on "The Agricultural Marketing Act" in Commerce and Finance for January 21, says in part: "In your December 3 edition I noticed an article entitled 'The Viciousness of the Farm Marketing Act,' which caption suggests to my mind that perhaps a communication touching the philosophy of the Agricultural Marketing Act passed by Congress in 1929 would be worthy of space in your estimable publication. This Agricultural Marketing Act, together with the other acts of the Congress of the United States relating thereto, will, in my belief, be pointed to in years to come as one of the most constructive pieces of legislation produced by the American Congress in the last fifty years, in terms of appreciating civilization...I believe it is an accepted principle in the science of sociology that the degree to which men cooperate is a measure of man's civilization. If this be true, as I think it is, then the permission to cooperate among agricultural people to the extent conferred by this legislation would seem to me to be a very distinct political recognition by the Congress of the principle of thorough cooperation among agricultural classes. This is something new in American legislation...."

Autosynthetic Cells Dr. D. T. MacDougal, research associate, Carnegie Institution of Washington, says in Science Service: "To the biologist concerned with the form and architecture of the living cell, the announcement of the results of Doctor Crile's researches on masses of stuff which show some of the properties of living matter will come as something of a shock. The physiologists, however, especially the group who are engaged in studying the properties and the ultimate arrangement of particles in protoplasm, find in Doctor Crile's results many things of absorbing interest. Furthermore, there is a growing belief among workers that we may within the near future be able to set up small masses of material in the condition of a jelly in which many of the activities characteristic of living matter may take place. Thus, for example, I have definite recollection that Jacques Loeb, whose researches are well known to all biologists, expressed high hopes that something like living matter would be compounded within the laboratory within a very few years. Many of the experimental attempts in this direction have gone no further than the making of minute blobs of colloids which on the glass slide and under the microscope gave resemblances to the indefinite and constantly changing forms of the amoeba. The physiologist is primarily concerned with the energetics, performances or processes which go on unceasingly in living matter. In my own experiments in this direction, begun in 1922 at the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, in Arizona, I went no further than making capsules of cellulose, lining them with mixtures of jellies made up of the materials which enter into the composition of the plant cell. Although the intimate arrangement of these materials could not be said to have been identical with that in living material, except in a general way, yet these experimental devices displayed two forms of activity quite similar to that of the absorbing hairs of roots. In an often-repeated series of experiments the permeability of these jelly layers was found to be similar to that of the tissues of living plants. The common mineral nutrient elements sodium, potassium, magnesium and calcium entered these 'artificial cells' at the same relative rates as in a piece of living tissue...."

Crop Report-
ing in
Nebraska

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for January 17 says: "When Congress passed the agricultural marketing act, it provided the Federal Farm Board with certain special powers of which one was 'To keep advised from any available sources and make reports as to crop prices, experiences, prospects, supply and demand, at home and abroad.' Obviously, there is only one way to do this and that is to carry on a thorough and complete crop reporting service in each State in the Union. Nebraska has one of the best bureaus of agricultural statistics in the Union. The work is carried on cooperatively between the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture. Each bears its share of the expense and reports are got out in timely manner to be of greatest service to farmers in determining their marketing and production policies. In addition to this, an annual report is issued that sets forth quite clearly the extent of production and farm income in the several counties of the State. There are those who do not believe statistics regarding production should be made available. The opinion frequently is expressed that they work to the detriment of the farmer. Nothing can be farther from the truth. The fact is that long before such statistics were available, private interests dealing in farm commodities made their own statistics and used them to their own ends for speculative purposes. Reliable statistics are equally valuable to the farmer and the dealer. With cooperative marketing coming on apace, they become all the more valuable to the farmer. We can not conceive that anything would be done to disturb the present efficient marketing reporting service that is being carried on in Nebraska, and we earnestly hope that no gestures in that direction will be made."

Food Prices

Retail food prices in the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showed a decrease of about 3 per cent on December 15, 1930, when compared with November 15, 1930, and a decrease of about 13 per cent since December 15, 1929. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 158.0 for December 15, 1929, 141.4 for November 15, 1930, and 137.2 for December 15, 1930. During the month from November 15, 1930, to December 15, 1930, 28 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Oranges, 30 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 14 per cent; butter, 6 per cent; lard and navy beans, 5 per cent; pork chops, fresh milk, and prunes, 4 per cent; sliced bacon, hens, cheese, flour, macaroni, and canned tomatoes, 2 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, sliced ham, leg of lamb, vegetable lard substitute, rice, canned corn, canned peas, coffee, raisins, and bananas, 1 per cent; and chuck roast, and oleomargarine less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. One article, cabbage, increased 9 per cent. The following 13 articles showed no change in the month: Plate beef, canned red salmon, evaporated milk, bread, cornmeal, rolled oats, cornflakes, wheat cereal, potatoes, onions, pork and beans, sugar, and tea. During the month from November 15, 1930, to December 15, 1930, all of the 51 cities from which prices are received showed decreases in the average cost of food.



Reindeer Meat The first market in the world to deal exclusively in reindeer meat was opened in Seattle recently. Besides fresh cuts of all kinds, it offers jerked, canned and smoked reindeer meat, as well as a variety of reindeer sausages, including wieners, bologna, salami, Polish sausage and metwurst. Prices for some cuts of fresh meat run as low as 10 cents a pound. (Butchers Advocate & National Butcher, Dec. 24.)

Starlings in London The Countryman (Oxford, England) for Jan.-Feb.-March, 1931, says: "For one of the most remarkable sights of the city go to St. Paul's churchyard on any autumn or winter evening half an hour before sunset and watch the starlings come in to roost. If you have not seen the thing before, you will hardly believe your eyes--or your ears. From almost every quarter of the countryside round, but mainly from the East and Southeast, the birds flock to the cathedral in thousands after thousands. An unending cloud of dark, fluttering wings drops like torn paper from the sky. The birds settle most of them first on the trees in the churchyard, and then fly up to the cathedral, here they cover every ledge, niche, cornice--every inch of roosting-room they can find. And all the time they keep up an incessant babel of chattering, whistling and singing, an incredible noise that drowns every other. If you stand on the north side of the churchyard you can hear nothing else, not even the motor-buses roaring down Ludgate Hill. More and more starlings crowd to St. Paul's every year, and to other London buildings--the British Museum, and the National Gallery, perhaps carry most next to the cathedral. But every large building in the center of London is being occupied in turn. The starlings have discovered that on London buildings they are safer than anywhere else at night, and they have converted the heart of the greatest city in the world into one vast winter dormitory for birds. And all this in the last few years..."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

Successful Farming for February says: "Corn Belt farmers welcome Secretary Hyde's recent ruling on corn sugar. This provides that jams, jellies, and other manufactured goods containing corn sugar need not be especially branded as such. Corn producers have felt for years that this old ruling discriminates against corn sugar in that it led the consumer to look upon it as an adulteration or a substitution. This will provide a new market for a vast amount of corn. There are now about 75,000,000 bushels of corn used annually for this purpose and estimates indicate that this amount will be materially increased."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 21.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice, \$9.50 to \$13.75; cows, good and choice, \$4.75 to \$6.75; heifers (550-589 lbs.) good and choice, \$7 to \$11; vealers, good and choice, \$9.50 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice, \$7 to \$9. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice, \$7.10 to \$7.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice, \$8.10 to \$8.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.75 to \$8.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.25 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice, \$6.50 to \$8.

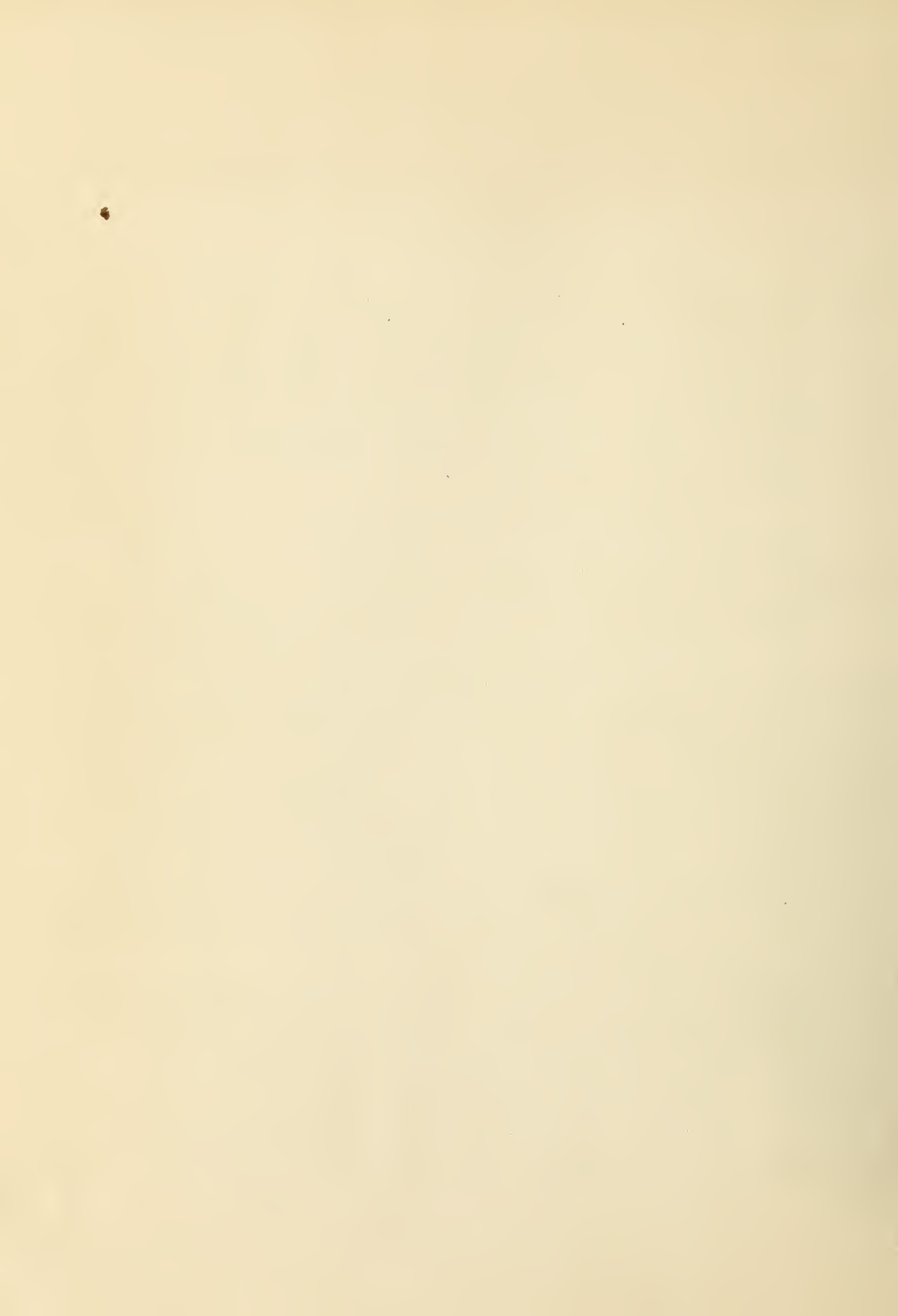
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $74\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $78\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 red winter St. Louis 81ϕ to $81\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 72ϕ to 73ϕ ; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 69ϕ to $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $67\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis 56ϕ to 58ϕ ; Kansas City 57ϕ to 58ϕ ; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $66\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 68ϕ ; Minneapolis 59ϕ to 61ϕ ; St. Louis $66\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 67ϕ ; Kansas City 60ϕ to 61ϕ ; No.3 white oats Chicago $33\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis $29\frac{1}{8}\phi$ to $29\frac{5}{8}\phi$; Kansas City 33ϕ to $33\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$14 in St. Louis; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$2.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; few \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.75 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 70ϕ - 80ϕ f.o.b. Rochester. Florida various varieties of strawberries in pony refrigerators, 40ϕ - 50ϕ per quart in eastern cities. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Northwestern Greenings \$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points to 9.43 ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.80 ϕ . New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 10.20 ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 10.18 ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 28 ϕ ; 90 score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh No.1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 19ϕ ; Single Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $17\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Young Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 18ϕ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXX, No. 19

Section 1

January 23, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR RED CROSS AID An appeal to drive suffering and want from the country was directed by President Hoover last night to "the heart of the Nation." The Chief Executive made his appeal over a nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company on a program urging contributions to the American Red Cross \$10,000,000 drought-relief fund. Former President Calvin Coolidge and Alfred E. Smith joined Mr. Hoover in urging contributions. (Press, Jan. 23.)

THE RED CROSS BILL House action on the Senate's \$25,000,000 appropriation for Red Cross relief was postponed indefinitely yesterday by a decision among Republican leaders to hold committee hearings on the proposal. (Press, Jan. 23.)

FIRST DEFICIENCY BILL The Senate yesterday passed the first deficiency bill carrying \$125,000,000 to become available immediately. The measure goes back to the House for approval of amendments. (Press, Jan. 23.)

FARM BOARD PLANS An Associated Press dispatch to-day says: "Unless a national emergency threatens either the wheat or cotton crop of 1931, the Farm Board will remain out of the market. Chairman Legge said so yesterday, adding that he hoped there would be no emergency that would require the stabilization corporations to aid either crop....Chairman Legge cited the action of the board in 1929, when he said it went into the market purposely, but added that in 1930, 'when the board had intended to stay out of the market,' it was forced in because of a crop disaster."

NEW HORMONE REPORTED A New Haven dispatch to the press to-day says: "Discovery of an hitherto unknown adrenalin-like hormone was announced last night in a paper read before the Yale Medical Society by Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Professor of Physiology at Harvard University, who spoke on 'the explanation of a mysterious emotional increase in the heartrate.' He revealed that a chemical substance, which he has named 'sympathin,' was given off by smooth muscle when stimulated by nerves attached to the spinal cord, over which the brain has no control, and that affected the heart directly, as does adrenalin.... This discovery throws further light on the action of the involuntary or sympathetic nerves and adds to the knowledge of influxes which accelcrate the heart...."

INFANTILE PARALYSIS SERUM ANNOUNCED A London dispatch to-day states that the discovery of an inoculation for the prevention of infantile paralysis has been made in London by Dr. Weston Hurst of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.



Section 2

Australian Wool Trade 1 says: An editorial in The New Nation Magazine (Sydney) for December 1 says: "In common with all primary industries to-day, the Australian wool trade is passing through a very difficult phase. The world wants wool, but it can not afford to pay those prices to which we have become accustomed in the last ten years. The consequent drop in values has dealt a heavy blow, not only to growers, but to everyone engaged in the trade. In addition, other wool-producing countries are improving and increasing their sheep and are striving to capture a larger share of the markets which have been the mainstay of the Australian trade. In view of these conditions, it is more than usually important that the strictest attention to detail be given to the preparation of our wool for sale. With lower returns for wool, the grower, naturally, is determined to decrease the cost of production. In the attainment of this object there is a danger of care and thoroughness being sacrificed in the classing of the clip. The excellence of the 'get up' of Australian wools has been proverbial among oversea users for many years and great care should be taken of this reputation when, owing to the stress of the times, there is risk of its being lost. Ever since the introduction of sheep into this country, growers, periodically, have experienced depressing times. Their courage and skill in surviving these periods and bringing about ultimate triumph over them, make a worthy page in the history of the Australian wool trade. To-day, there is no reason to doubt that tradition will be upheld, and that the same virtues will have a similar result."

Dairymen's Profits

An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal for January 19 says: "The industrial commission of the Chicago Church federation does a service in pointing out the lack of wisdom which lies in any policy that makes the dairy farmer absorb more than his share of reductions in the price of milk. For a city to cripple the dairyman is to cripple itself. In the reductions at Chicago, the farmers' loss was set at 35 cents a hundred pounds and that of the dealer at $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents. No change in wage scale was imposed on the wagon drivers and the indoor dairy workers, though their comparatively high pay is a big factor in the cost of distribution. In the Milwaukee changes, recently, it would appear that the proportion of loss to farmer and dealer is about the same as that at Chicago--unless the returns to the farmer should be boosted by the increased sale of milk through the comparatively attractive price placed on quarts. How that experiment will work out remains to be seen. Meanwhile, both cities may well reflect on what the federation's committee says--'the public should recognize that a great deal of our present distress is due to lack of buying power by the farmer.' Certain economists, thinking along the same line, are reasonably sure that depression came to a head when the economic situation of the farm finally reached up to the city. The farmer has been in this thing a long time. For many months, however, because his own standards of living had been raised in the last decade, the farmer used all the buying power he could still command....And now here are two cities, drawing much of their sustenance from America's greatest dairy belt, imposing upon the farmer still further reductions. If they are looked upon as merely experimental, well and good. But if the aim is to get the lowest possible price for delivered milk, while the city still retains approximately its own share of profits on that milk, the plan is all wrong. A fair profit to the dairy farmer is as important to these cities as it is to the dairymen themselves."



Farmer Individualism A Calgary, Alberta, dispatch to-day states that Henry Wise Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, at the outset of their four-day convention at Calgary yesterday, told his audience that individualism is the farmer's besetting fault. He said: "Farmers of Alberta have perhaps made more progress in twenty years toward overcoming this fault than farmers in any other part of the world, but they have a long way yet to go."

International Business Cycles Willard L. Thorp, professor of economics, Amherst College, writing on "International Business Cycles" in American Bankers Association Journal for January, says in part: "It is by no means a freak of coincidence that virtually every country on the globe is suffering to-day from economic depression. It is well recognized that nations operating under the 'capitalist system' suffer from a disease called the 'business cycle.' They are unable to attain stability, but move irregularly through periods of fluctuating economic activity which we have come to describe as depression, revival, prosperity and recession. There appears to be an increasing tendency for the cycles in the various nations to synchronize. We can now speak of an international business cycle. That the present depression is international is quickly recognized by any one familiar with business reports, or business statistics. The numbers of unemployed have increased tremendously in European countries as well as in our own...France has maintained her prosperity much longer than other countries, but the present evidences are that she is joining the great majority. Russia, of course, is a law unto herself. Elsewhere throughout the world, the depression phase of the cycle is in evidence. The present situation adds one more phase to the record of the international business cycle which was described in Business Annals, a study made by the author under the auspices of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. The history of business conditions in seventeen countries was studied by means of available statistical and descriptive material in commercial and trade journals, reviews, magazines and newspapers, consular and diplomatic reports and government records. On the basis of this record, it was clear that not only do financial panics have international effects, but that in recent years there has been a fundamental international pattern from which individual nations often diverge, but which is nevertheless clearly discernible..."

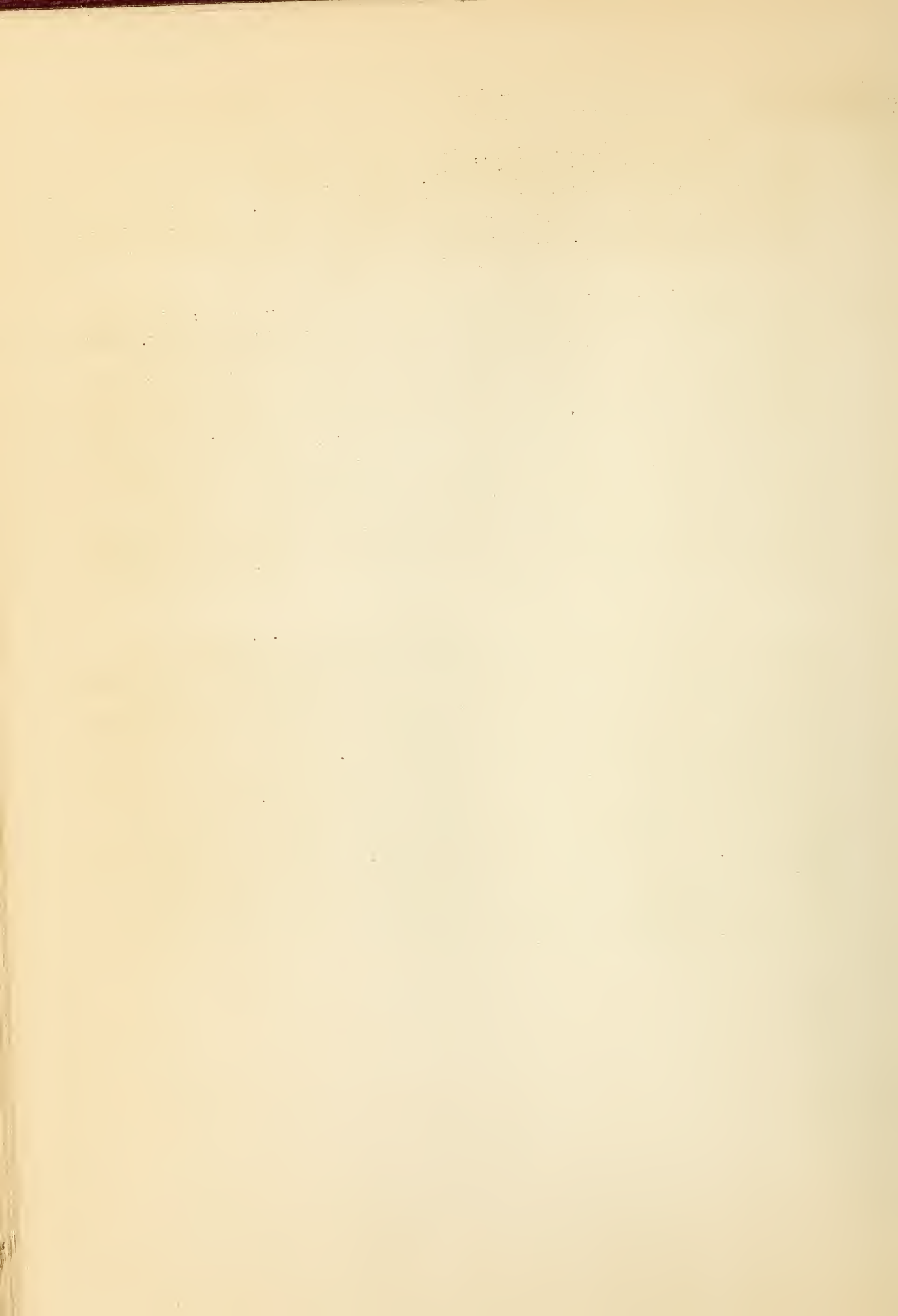
Radium Collection "Chemists at the University of Missouri, under the supervision of Dr. Herman Schlundt, have started the only known factory in the United States for refining radium from the paint off luminous dials of old watches and clocks. Already several thousand of dollars' worth of the precious element has been recovered in this manner. Out of several hundred pounds of paint about one hundredth part of an ounce is radium. At the present market price this element is nearly \$70 a milligram, or almost \$2,000,000 an ounce. A refining plant for mesothorium, another commonly used radioactive element, was also established by Doctor Schlundt at the University of Missouri and has been in operation several years. Last year between \$25,000 and \$50,000 worth of mesothorium was refined." (Science, Jan. 16.)



Seafoods
By Air Airways Fisheries, Inc., is a new firm operating between the Gulf of Lower California and Phoenix, Arizona, with an air schedule that reduces the time of delivery of all seafoods by half. Two trips are made daily. Company products are wholesaled to retail dealers of Arizona and nearby States. All products are put on the market in from six to ten hours after being landed. (Fishing Gazette, Dec.)

Shenandoah
National
Park An editorial in American Motorist for January says: "The proposed Shenandoah National Park has ceased to be a park on paper. Every available Government topographer has been sent to the park area on completion of other surveys. The largest force of men in the history of the United States Geological Survey is engaged in mapping the area, establishing boundaries, fixing property lines and making preparation for the great national playground of the future. Availability to the population centers of the East will make the Shenandoah National Park the most sought recreational center in the possession of the public. As yet provision has not been made for the construction of roads through the park....A highway through that most scenic portions of the park, construction of adequate camping facilities, building of horse-back trails and footpaths are some of the obvious improvements which should be made possible in 1931...."

Trade
Relations Manufacturers Record for January 22 says: "...In a recent communist-sponsored magazine the leading article was intended to emphasize the extent of Soviet purchases in the United States. With manifest satisfaction it was pointed out that the Soviet Union ordered goods to the record amount of \$149,223,000 for the fiscal year 1929-30, an increase of 38 per cent over the previous year....No one will be little a \$150,000,000 order from responsible purchasers, but when this is compared with the billions of dollars of business annually done in the United States the amount loses some of its impressiveness. It is less than three-tenths of one per cent of the value of the output of the factories of the United States, which was in excess of \$69,000,000,000 in 1929. Georgia alone each year buys from other States three times the purchases of Russia in the United States, an illustration of the fact that within our own country there are markets which are infinitely more valuable to develop and which, in turn, further add to the Nation's wealth and purchasing power..."



Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 22.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$7.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.65 to \$8.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.25 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6.50 to \$8.

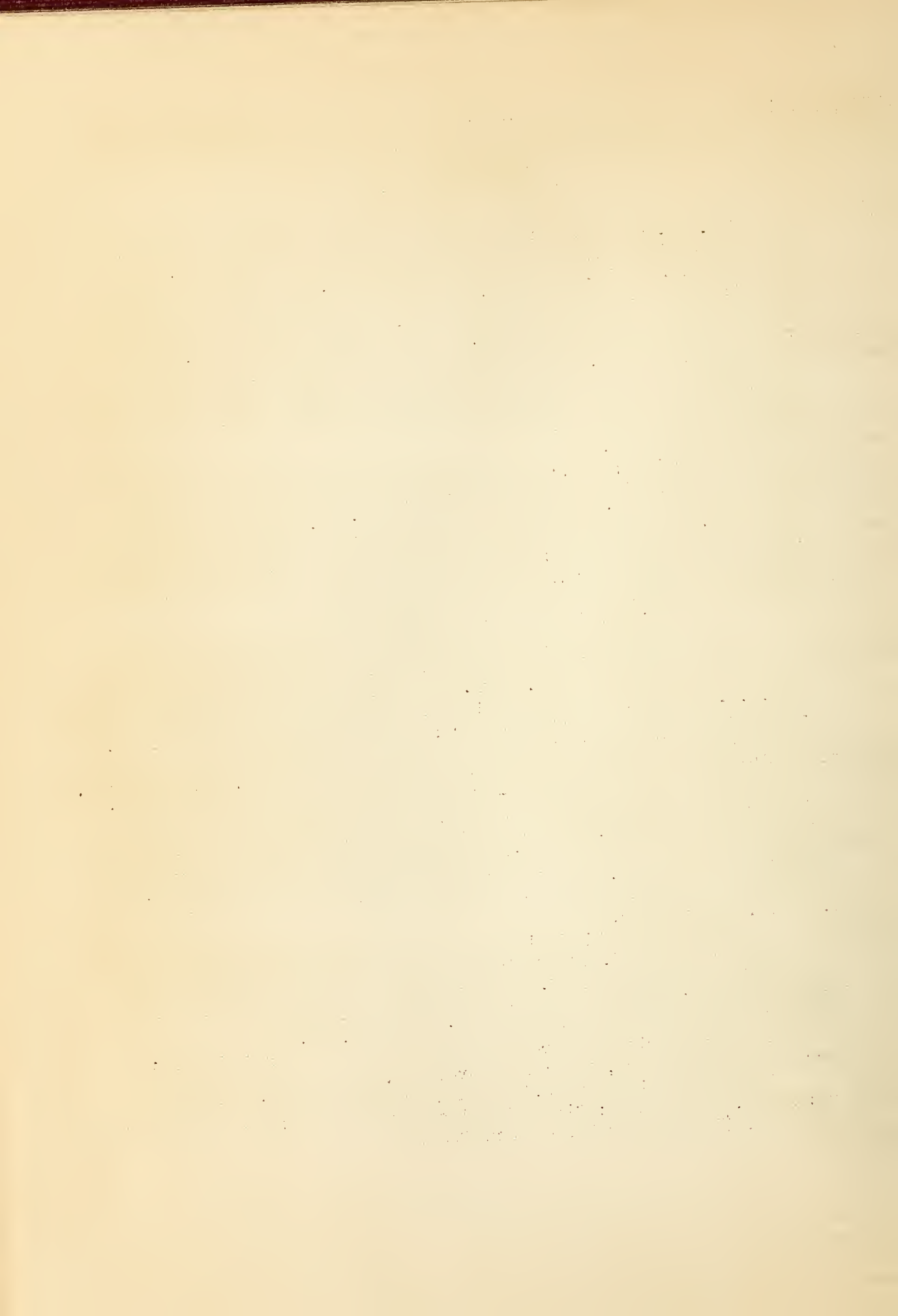
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 74 $\frac{1}{8}\phi$ to 78 $\frac{1}{8}\phi$; No.2 red winter Chicago 80 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 80 ϕ to 80 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 72 ϕ to 73 ϕ ; No.2 hard winter Chicago 79 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Kansas City 69 ϕ to 69 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 65 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 66 ϕ ; Minneapolis 55 ϕ to 57 ϕ ; Kansas City 56 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 57 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 64 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 68 ϕ ; Minneapolis 58 ϕ to 60 ϕ ; St. Louis 67 ϕ ; Kansas City 59 ϕ to 61 ϕ ; No.3 white oats Chicago 32 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 33 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis 28 $\frac{7}{8}\phi$ to 29 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$; St. Louis 35 ϕ ; Kansas City 33 ϕ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida various varieties of strawberries brought 40 ϕ -55 ϕ per quart in consuming centers; mostly 14 ϕ -16 ϕ per pint f.o.b. Plant City. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions ranged \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; 75 ϕ -80 ϕ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Western New York points. Texas Round type in western lettuce crates \$2.25-\$2.75 in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.75 per $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, brought \$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 14 points to 9.57 ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.68 ϕ . New January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 10.28 ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 10.28 ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29 ϕ ; 91 score, 28 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 score, 28 ϕ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 17 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Young Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 18 ϕ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

January 24, 1931.

THE AGRICULTURAL BILL

The Senate yesterday gave its approval to the agricultural measure, carrying \$125,000,000 to become available immediately for road construction, and sent the bill back to the House for approval of amendments, just as it had the first deficiency bill and the

Interior measure, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The bill provides \$214,000,000 for next year's operation of the Department of Agriculture. The Senate added to it about \$2,500,000 for reloaning to farmers in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama the funds repaid on loans in those States from the emergency flood fund of last year. The agricultural measure is the fourth of the eleven regular appropriation bills the Senate must dispose of before March 4. None of these has been sent to the White House, however. Its passage cleared the Senate's calendar of bills and opened the way again for general legislation."

THE POWER COMMISSION

The Senate moved yesterday to carry to the courts its controversy with President Hoover over three members of the Power Commission by voting, 45 to 32, to send the nominations back to its interstate commerce committee, according to the press to-day.

ARMOUR FIRM CHANGES

A Chicago dispatch to-day states that Philip D. Armour yesterday resigned as first vice president and a director of Armour & Co. Mr. Armour's resignation was followed by the election of T. George Lee as president of Armour & Co. to succeed the late F. Edson White. Philip L. Reed, treasurer, was elected first vice president.

ARKANSAS CONDITIONS

A St. Louis dispatch to-day reports that William M. Baxter, manager of the midwestern branch of the Red Cross, said yesterday more than 500,000 people, or approximately 100,000 families, in Arkansas will be dependent on the Red Cross for food by February 1.

"This is more than a quarter of the entire population of the State," he declared. "The size of the task throughout the drought area is growing by leaps and bounds," he said. "Estimates become obsolete a few days after they are prepared. The job has literally quadrupled since the first of January. The needs are growing for the stricken families have exhausted all their resources and are dependent wholly on outside help."

UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCIL

The Governors of six Northeastern States were told by economists yesterday at Albany, New York, that periodic unemployment could be combated best through unemployment insurance, a centralized labor information exchange and establishment of public

works reserves, according to the press to-day. At the first day's session of the three-day meeting were Governors Ely, Massachusetts; Larson, New Jersey; Case, Rhode Island; Cross, Connecticut; White, Ohio; Roosevelt, New York. Governor Pinchot, Pennsylvania, expects to be present to-day.



Section 2

Business
Conditions

The current Federal Reserve Bulletin states that production and factory employment declined further in December. Wholesale prices decreased during the first half of the month but thereafter were generally steadier. Conditions in the money market remained easy and in January money rates reached new low levels. Industrial production was further reduced during December, and the Federal Reserve Board's index, which makes allowance for usual seasonal changes, showed a decline of over 2 per cent. Output of steel and iron, textiles, petroleum, cement, and copper was substantially curtailed. Activity in meat packing plants and at anthracite mines increased in December, and in the automobile industry there was an increase in output, reflecting the introduction of new models. After the turn of the year, automobile output increased further, and steel plants were more active. Construction contracts awarded during December were in about the same volume as in November, according to reports of the F. W. Dodge Corporation. There were slight declines, partly seasonal in nature, in contracts for residential and commercial construction, while public works and utility awards increased somewhat.

Cost of
Living

Cost of living in the United States was 3.5 per cent lower in December, 1930, than in the preceding June and 6.2 per cent lower than in December, 1929, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in its semiannual survey in 32 cities. The cost of living index number for December, 1930, is 160.7, based on 1913 as 100.0. Food prices show the greatest decrease of the 6 groups of items in the 6 months period from June, 1930, to December, 1930, declining 7.2 per cent. House-furnishing goods take second place, decreasing 3.8 per cent. Clothing decreased 3.7 per cent, rents decreased 2.1 per cent, and miscellaneous items decreased 0.2 per cent. The only item that showed an increase during this period was fuel and light which increased 1.3 per cent. This increase was caused principally by winter coal prices. From June, 1930, to December, 1930, food, clothing, and house furnishing goods prices decreased in each of the 32 cities. The decreases in food ranged from 2.7 to 12.2 per cent in the several cities. The decreases in clothing prices ranged from 0.5 to 10.6 per cent and the decreases in house furnishing goods ranged from 1.3 to 6.5 per cent. Rents declined in 31 cities, the decreases ranging from 0.1 to 9.1 per cent. A slight increase (0.3 per cent) was reported in only 1 city. Fuel and light prices increased in 23 cities, decreased in 8 cities, and showed no change in 1 city. Prices on miscellaneous items decreased in 24 cities, increased in 6 cities, and showed no change in 2 cities. As between December, 1929, and December, 1930, the decreases were: Food 13.2 per cent, clothing 4.7 per cent, rent 3.6 per cent, fuel and light 2.1 per cent, and house-furnishing goods 4.8 per cent. The only group that showed an increase was miscellaneous items, 0.1 per cent.

Game Laws

An editorial on the Senate Committee's recent report on wild life resources, in The New York Times for January 22, says: "... Senator Walcott and his associates are disturbed about the present outlook. They report that wild life of various kinds is 'rapidly disappearing.' They want the States, under the leadership of the Federal Government, to do something about it. It is a timely suggestion.



Golfplayers and baseball fans may be surprised to learn that they are outnumbered many times over by hunters and fishermen, but the Nimrods know it, and so do the license clerks and gun-makers. The committee estimates that there are not less than thirteen million active sportsmen in the United States. This would mean that when the open seasons come, about one in ten of the population is out with rod or gun. The figure checks rather remarkably with the latest report of the New York Conservation Commission, which places the number in this State at one million. Interest in out-of-doors and all it contains has increased enormously since the war. The automobile has carried millions of stay-at-homes afield. Statistics of national park and tourist camp attendance tell their own story. 'The invigorating and recreational value of wild life are difficult to estimate in dollars,' says the committee....The more rods and guns, the less fish and game, unless the State intervenes. Some of the States do intervene, effectively. Deer in the Catskills, for example, are on the increase. Other States are slack about it. Perhaps they do not realize the importance, economically as well as socially, of wild-life conservation. The Senate committee may help to make them realize it. If so, it will have done a useful public service. In its efforts directed to that end it can count on the support of a host of sportsmen and conservationists the country over--men and boys who want to have their fish and eat it too."

An editorial in The Washington Post for January 23 says: "It was hardly necessary for the Senate special committee on wild life resources, in order to promote game preservation, to compare the number of golfers and tennis players with the vast multitude who love to fish, hunt and roam in the woods. The American people love the great open spaces, the canyons, lakes, forests and streams. Wild life constitutes one of the principal charms of the wilderness, whether one is a hunter, a fisher or just a lover of nature. The committee has found 'convincing evidence of a decrease in wild life, due in part to drainage, deforestation, fire, disease, water pollution and the extended occupation of land by agriculture and industry.' Hundreds of species have been brought to the point of extinction because they were given no protection in the days when game was plentiful....The present unsatisfactory condition seems to arise from the inadequacy of the conservation program. It is estimated that all appropriations by State and Federal governments for protection and development of wild life do not exceed \$13,000,000, while \$90,000,000 is spent by individuals for hunting and fishing equipment and \$650,000,000 on accessories for outdoor recreation. If this condition should continue the people will acquire wonderful equipment for hunting, fishing, hiking, &c., but the wild life of the country will be depleted. "

Tularemia in Canada
Tularemia, or rabbit fever, has been found for the first time in Canada, the United States Public Health Service has just reported. The first case reported was in a miner living near Timmons, Ontario. The second was in a snowshoe rabbit near Vavenby, B.C. Because these localities are so widely separated and are both hundreds of miles north of the United States border, it seems likely that the rabbits and other rodents of Canada have been widely infected with tularemia for many years. (Science News Letter, Jan. 24.)



World
Wheat Sit-
uation

December Wheat Study of Stanford University Food Research Institute reviews the world wheat situation in 1929 and 1930. A summary of the study says: "Wheat consumption in the crop year 1929-30 seems to have fallen only a little below its line of post-war trend. The world wheat crop of 1929 was small, trend considered; and stocks had to be drawn down in the course of the year. The situation was seemingly one favorable for fairly high prices and firm markets. Yet on the British import market and in the major exporting countries wheat prices fell from a moderately high level when the year opened to the lowest level of post-war years at its close, despite stabilizing operations undertaken under the auspices of the Federal Farm Board in the United States. Extremely heavy inward carryovers, the geographical distribution of these carryovers and of the wheat crop of 1929, and a general weakening of the disposition of traders to hold stocks combined to cause weakness in wheat prices. European import requirements were extremely small on account of a big inward carryover, a large domestic wheat crop, ample supplies of wheat substitutes, and governmental measures tending to restrict imports. International trade in wheat and flour, some 624 million bushels as measured by net exports, was the smallest in post-war years, principally because France, Italy, and Germany needed so little wheat. The small continental import requirements and the big Argentine inward carryover gave rise to severe selling pressure on the British market. The disposition to hold wheat was weakened not only by developments in the wheat situation itself, but also by the onset and progress of general economic depression. The crop year opened in an atmosphere of optimism, and closed in an atmosphere of pessimism. Despite reduction in the course of the crop year, wheat stocks remained relatively heavy at the end, especially in North America."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in *The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home* for January 17 says: "After some ten years of debate, the standing of corn sugar has just been cleared up by a ruling of the Secretary of Agriculture which permits its use in prepared food products without labeling. As pointed out by Secretary Hyde, this ruling involves no change in the Federal Food and Drugs Act, nor does it change the rules with reference to labeling of harmful or injurious products. It is estimated that there is a potential market for corn through the manufacture of corn sugar ranging from five to as high as one hundred million bushels per annum. While the latter figure will probably not be reached for some years to come, the ruling of Secretary Hyde removes an unfair discrimination and should have the tendency to widen the outlet for a useful and wholesome product. The psychological effect of this ruling should be helpful at this time."



Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Jan. 23.--Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.95-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in city markets; mostly \$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought 75¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 65¢-80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Delaware and Maryland yellow sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.30-\$1.50 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$21 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$2.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.12½ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 28½¢; 90 score, 28½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½¢ to 18½¢; Single Daisies, 16¾¢ to 17¾¢; Young Americas, 17½¢ to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points to 9.60¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 16.67¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 10.48¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.46¢.

Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice, \$4.75 to \$6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle; steers; good and choice \$7 to \$9; hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$7.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.75 to \$9.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6.50 to \$8.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 73¾ to 77¾¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 80¢; St. Louis 80 to 80½¢; Kansas City 71½ to 72½¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 69 to 69½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 64¾¢; Minneapolis 54 to 56¢; Kansas City 55 to 56¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 64¾ to 66¢; Minneapolis 57 to 59¢; St. Louis 64 to 67¢; Kansas City 57½ to 58½¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 32¢; Minneapolis 28 1/8 to 29 3/8¢; St. Louis 33¾ to 34¢; Kansas City 32 to 33¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

