UNCLE JERRY'S STORY

OF THE PROSPERITY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURISTS.

Its Makes Important Suggestions Which, if Followed, May Put Millions in Uncle Sam's Coffers—Expresses Appreciation of Cleveland's Interest in His Department.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Secretary Rusk has sought to make his fourth and last annual report, as head of the department of agriculture, a valuable document, and has grouped together many interesting facts to show what a great agricultural people we are and what a proper thing it was to make the prime commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer.

He says we sent abroad last year $500,000,000 of products more than we had to import from foreign nations, and 80 per cent of these products were agricultural. He claims as one reason for this cause be shows an increase of $200,000,000 in the exports of countries which for merely enabled American pork and $60,000,000 in value increase in our exports of live cattle. All this comes from the increased precautions to secure healthfulness of American food products. The report also refers at length to the promotion of forestry since last April, quite a number more than have taken place in the history of the whole country. Attention is called to the suppression of the oleomargarine and the secretary urges legislation and explains the reasons for the protection of Texas cattle against the ticks. He also recommends the establishment of a department of agriculture in Hawaii, and the suppression of the oleomargarine and sugar substitute frauds now surrounding the production and marketing of the world's sugar crop, "making the world's food, the fat, cheaper than ever before the beet root or cane, so that the poor may eat oleomargarine and sweet enough to satisfy them in time."

Even the exports from Russia, where famine exists, have been a million and a half, which exports were once also prohibited, amount to 600,000,000 pounds, nearly as much as the average of the last four years. He says "the 6 million wheat farmers overwhelming the 60 million consumers without wheat to sell." Hence our American farmers must reduce the wheat acreage and diversify production.

Hope in the Southern Farmer.

While lamenting that southern cotton growers must continue to produce the staple, he calls attention to the fact that some enterprising southerners have offered to sell them in the shape of new varieties of cotton seed. He has undertaken experiments with imported seed to secure the production of a home grown cotton which will meet all the requirements for which Egyptian and other cottons are now imported. He also wants the United States to raise its own raw silk instead of sending $5,000,000 a year abroad for the raw material, and he thinks we might also save $6,000,000 a year which we now spend on imported flaxseed.

He has some hopes of getting the Germans to use our Indian corn. Many difficulties have attended the introduction of a new food heretofore generally regarded in Europe as not suitable for human consumption. A mixed corn and rye bread was found necessary for a time, despite the fact that in a country where all bread is made and sold by the bakers and corn grinding machinery, purchased in America, is now in use in several mills in that country. One result is the maintenance of the price of corn in the Texas Panhandle, notwithstanding the fact that this is the only country in the world where the climate having proved a failure, has been entirely abandoned.

Having spent a day or two at Hill and visiting the big hogs raised by ex-Senator Allison, I found on point in 1891 by earlier than those participants of sea [illegible] Hill appeared to be into account sleepy conditions only surrounding the production and marketing of the world's wheat crop, "making the world's food, the fat, cheap more than ever before the beet root or cane, so that the poor may eat oleomargarine and sweet enough to satisfy them in time."

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