



# How Can America Feed Her Growing Population?

AMERICA'S population is increasing twice as fast as her food production. In the ten years following 1900, the population increased 21%, while crop production increased but 10%. This small increase in food came principally from farming new lands.

In 1900 we exported a third of our wheat crop. In 1910 we could spare but little more than a tenth. We had to double our imports of livestock and foodstuffs. From 1900 up to the present time dairy cows alone have kept pace with our growth. Beef cattle and sheep have declined in numbers, and hogs have increased only half as fast as population.

How can American farmers feed our rapidly growing nation and have food to sell abroad at the good food prices being paid? Farming more land increases the amount of labor required and also increases the cost of production. The increase must come from making our acres yield more.

Those who supply our markets with truck have found out that the best way to save money is to spend more money for fertilizer. At pre-war prices, the average fertilizer expenditure of New Jersey farmers was \$14 per acre. Investigations showed that it cost less to produce big yields with heavy fertilizer application than to produce the small yields with less fertilizer expense.

The same is now true of livestock raising—of producing milk, butter, beef and pork. There was a time when the eastern and middle western farm could not compete with cheap western lands—the free range and fertility that cost nothing. Today the

## V-C Fertilizers

fenced pasture has taken the place of the free range. There is no more free land. The profits still go to those with the cheapest fertility, and the cheapest fertility that you can buy today comes in bags rather than in acres.

At the Ohio Station the corn that required 25 acres was raised on 10 with fertilizer. Oats that required 20 acres were raised on ten fertilized acres. Wheat that required 25 acres was raised on ten when fertilizer was used. And the clover hay that required 50 unfertilized acres was raised on ten when fertilizer was applied.

The food and feed crops which required 120 acres were raised on 40 acres by the use of fertilizer, with far less labor, and at about two-thirds the cost.

It is no uncommon occurrence for 200 lbs of V-C fertilizers to produce 13 bushels more corn per acre. If fed to hogs that corn will make 100 pounds of pork. Their use means one more hog worth \$17.50 on every acre at an expense of about \$4.

Remember that crops need three elements to produce their utmost. One plant-food cannot take the place of another. The missing element governs the size of the crop. And remember that no soil in its natural state can produce its utmost, for the drain upon the plant-foods is uneven. Give the crop all the foods it needs by applying V-C fertilizers—balanced crop rations. In their use lies the solution of the problem how to provide at a profit bread and meat for our increased population. Write us for the name of V-C dealers near you.

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