The lack of harmony in the method of development of the different committee outlines shows that they were made from very different points of view, and without the benefits flowing from a general discussion among the different committees relative to the content and method of presenting such a study program. However, committee conferences are planned as an important feature of the annual meeting of the A. A. A. L. to be held this year at Chicago, Dec. 28—31, and it is expected that the study program will be more thoroughly and systematically worked out.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND PRICES

L. H. BAILEY, New York, Chairman.
H. J. DAVENPORT, New York B. H. HIBBARD, Wisconsin
RUSSELL SMITH, Pennsylvania G. F. WARREN, New York

1. The production and prices of the leading articles of food before the war.
   A. In the United States.
      1. Crops:
         (a) Production, 1910 to 1914.
         (b) Prices for the same period.
      2. Livestock:
         (a) Production, 1910 and 1914.
         (b) Prices for the same period.
   B. The same for other countries, as Canada, Great Britain,
      France, Italy, and Germany.

2. Food Production and Prices during 1915—1918.
   A. In the United States.
      1. Crops:
         (a) Amounts produced.
         (b) Explanation of changes in amounts as compared with preceding period.
         (c) Government control of prices; influence over production.
         (d) Competitive prices.
         (e) Speculation in food products.
      2. Livestock:
         (a) Numbers of.
         (b) Explanation of changes in numbers.
         (c) Government control of prices and influence over production.
         (d) Competitive prices.
   B. Other countries similarly treated.

3. Exports and Imports of food:
   A. The normal movement before the war—1910—1914.
   B. The movements during the war.

4. Amount of food in proportion to population 1910—1914 compared with 1914—1918, and the relation of the amount available to the price. This might well be charted.
5. The correlation of the amount of money in the country with prices, i. e., with index numbers. To what extent does credit have the same effect as money on prices?

6. The middleman’s margin before the war and during the war.

7. The relation of wages to prices.
   1. As the cause of high prices.
   2. As the result of high prices.

8. The relation of steadiness of employment, strikes, eight hour day, etc., to prices.

9. Correlation of cost of production and prices, e. g., the cost of milk and its price, or the cost of manufacturing agricultural machinery and its selling price.

10. Compare the prices of good from November 1918 to the present with the situation following the Civil War.

11. To what extent are prices the result of psychology? For example, to what extent have the habits of spending resulted in high prices? What have been the results of the habits with respect to service demanded of tradespeople?

12. What influence have farmers’ organizations exercised in controlling or changing prices?

13. Remedies for high prices:
   1. What about direct marketing, as parcel post, municipal markets, etc.?
   2. Co-operative stores?
   3. Other remedies?

LAND SETTLEMENT STUDY PROGRAM

RICHARD T. ELY, Wisconsin, Chairman
HECTOR MACPHERSON, Oregon
W. J. SPILLMAN, Washington, D. C.

ELWOOD MEAD, California
H. C. TAYLOR, Washington

Land problems have just recently been recognized as the foundation of some of our most serious social and economic problems. At present, at any rate, there is no one of the many land problems receiving as much attention as land settlement. This is due to two or three great causes, all of which have operated only a short time, but with much severity. Until a few years ago the general public recognized no land settlement problem and as long as there was a homestead for the asking, the general public was indifferent to the fact that land was limited. Practically without warning we woke up to find that all the desirable free land had been taken. Then the great war came. Millions of men were dislodged from industry. It was and is believed that a great many of these will want to go on farms. Then, finally, the unprecedented rise in the price of food and clothing products, which is just now being followed by a rapid rise in land values, is the third great cause of the present situation.

These recent changes have set people to thinking. How is the future farmer going to get and pay for a farm? Land settlement