

Agricultural Brevities

Cotton

A cotton bag in which to package raw sugar has been designed by technologists of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the North Carolina State College. The bag is to be put through a series of practical tests in transporting raw sugar from Hawaii to refineries in California, in comparison with sugar bags made of jute. At present, jute bags are used exclusively. All jute is imported to this country, chiefly from India. While cotton bags will cost more than jute, Bureau officials believe that this disparity in cost may be overcome by developing a cotton fabric that can be reused three or more times. The cotton bag will be definitely cheaper than jute if it can be used three times, since jute bags are used only once.

Ten thousand cotton bags will be used by the Hawaiian sugar association in making test shipments. Officials estimate that if cotton can displace the jute bagging, it will provide an outlet of about 10,000 bales of cotton a year. If all imports of raw sugar were packaged in cotton bags the consumption of cotton would be increased by about 50,000 bales a year.

Rural Electrification

Under the direction of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, in cooperation with state and community 4-H Club leaders, a national program on rural electrification, is this year, attracting nation-wide attention. In connection with this contest, 4-H boys and girls are offered a number of prizes including eight all-expense trips to the 15th National 4-H Club Congress to be held in Chicago Nov. 27-Dec. 5, and three cash college scholarships of \$400, \$300 and \$200, which are provided by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Refrigeration

Apple growers of the Shenandoah-Cumberland section, who export to England, will get better returns on their early fall crop if the fruit is shipped under refrigeration, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is particularly true in September, when exceedingly warm outside temperatures are likely to bring about decay in fruit in transit. Apples shipped without refrigeration usually arrive on the foreign market fully ripe and with varying amounts of decay.



Drought and heat sent an unusual amount of corn into silos.

Farmer's Share

The farmer's share in the consumer food dollar is the subject of a recent study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The study shows that the average city working man's family spent for 58 foods surveyed, \$331.00 in 1935, of which the farmer received \$138.00. In 1933, at the depression low, the city consumer spent \$264.00 for the same foods, of which the farmer received \$92.00. The difference between the amount received by the farmer and the price paid by the consumer is the margin going to processors, transportation agencies, and distributors. This margin was \$193.00 in 1935, including about \$11 for processing taxes.

Roughage

Shifting acreage from soil depleting crops to such soil improving crops as alfalfa serves the best interests of the dairy industry in several ways, according to O. E. Reed, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry. Growing and feeding good quality roughage enables the dairyman to produce the best milk and the cheapest milk, and conserving the soil fertility with grasses and legumes pays extra dividends, Mr. Reed declares. In a study of the costs of growing various dairy feeds in 16 states, it was found that good alfalfa hay produced 100 pounds of nutrients at a cost of 83 cents; oats cost \$2.02 for each 100 pounds; corn silage \$1.54 and clover hay 97 cents.

Building Lines

Over 4,200 miles of rural electric lines in 12 states will be financed with more than \$4,500,000 allocated from funds available to the Rural Electrification Administration, according to an announcement made by Morris L. Cooke, Administrator. More than \$1,000,000 of the funds will be available to build seven new rural line projects in Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Ohio, Washington and Wisconsin. Money from the REA has now financed over 17,750 miles of distribution lines serving 67,000 farm customers. Activities of the RVA has intensified interest in many farming sections in the possibility of electrification.

Butter

Butter prices will be materially higher this fall. Drought injury to pastures and feed crops radically cut down milk production, and butter and cheese prices started upward during July. The United States entered the fall with storage stocks of butter and cheese 15 per cent lower than a year ago.

Canning Crops

Canning crops were severely affected by the drought, particularly in the important canning crop producing states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and New York. The crop of green peas produced a total pack of about 17,000,000 cases as compared with 24,698,000 cases last year. Other canning crops suffered in proportion.

Floods

Only close cooperation between farmers and engineers can solve the nation's flood problem, according to H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service.

Upstream farmers must follow practices that will reduce excessive water runoff at the same time that downstream engineers are building dams and levees on the trunk rivers.

Bennett points out that until a few months ago, flood control was regarded strictly as an engineering problem, but agricultural methods for reducing high water levels at their source was being fully recognized. As an example, the severe flood in June of 1935, at Stillwater, Oklahoma is cited. At that time, two closely associated streams ran high over their banks, while a third stream did not go over its normal banks in spite of the fact that the rainfall was practically the same over the three watersheds. The watershed of the stream which did not overflow had been treated, over 90 per cent, with erosion-control practices.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Bennett, "that from now on we should, and will, tackle the problem at its source—in upland fields, pastures and on other sloping parts of watersheds, where flood waters begin to accumulate and where silt loads are picked up."

Poultry

An unusual rise in egg prices continuing through the latter half of this year is predicted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Poultry prices on the other hand, will decline more than the usual seasonal amount, due to the increased number of chicks hatched and to the probability that the drought will lead farmers to sell more chickens because of shorter feed supplies and higher feed prices. The drought is viewed as the decisive factor in the egg and poultry outlook because of its effect on the feed situation. The stock of eggs in cold storage is very small.

Wheat

Wheat prices for this crop year will average higher than last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. World supplies are much smaller than a year ago. World production, excluding Russia and China, is estimated at 210,000,000 bushels less than last year, and the world carry-over is 210,000,000 bushels under last year. Current reports from Russia indicate that that country will not harvest as large a crop as last year.

Here's How To Treat FOOT ITCH ATHLETE'S FOOT



PAY NOTHING TILL RELIEVED
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According to the Government Health Bulletin, No. F-28, at least 50% of the adult population of the United States are being attacked by the disease known as Athlete's Foot.

Usually the disease starts between the toes. Little watery blisters form and the skin cracks and peels. After a while the itching becomes intense and you feel as though you would like to scratch off all the skin.

Beware of It Spreading

Often the disease travels all over the bottom of the feet. The soles of your feet become red and swollen. The skin also cracks and peels, and the itching becomes worse and worse.

Get rid of this disease as quickly as possible, because it is very contagious and it may go to your hands or even to the under arm or crotch of the legs.

Most people who have Athlete's Foot have tried all kinds of remedies to cure it without success. Ordinary germicides, antiseptics, salve or ointments seldom do any good.

Here's How to Treat It

The germ that causes the disease is known as Tinea Trichophyton. It buries itself deep in the tissues of the skin and is very hard to kill. A test made shows it takes 20 minutes of boiling to kill the germ, so you can see why the ordinary remedies are unsuccessful.

H. F. was developed solely for the purpose of treating Athlete's Foot. It is a liquid that penetrates and dries quickly. You just paint the affected parts. It pulls off the tissue of the skin where the germ breeds.

Itching Stops Immediately

As soon as you apply H. F. you will find that the itching is immediately relieved. You should paint the infected parts with H. F. night and morning until your feet are well. Usually this takes from three to ten days, although in severe cases it may take longer or in mild cases less time.

H. F. will leave the skin soft and smooth. You will marvel at the quick way it brings you relief, especially if you are one of those who have tried for years to get rid of Athlete's Foot without success.

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Sign and mail the coupon and a bottle of H. F. will be mailed you immediately. Don't send any money and don't pay the postman any money. Don't pay anything any time unless H. F. is helping you. If it does help we know you will be glad to send us \$1 for the treatment at the end of ten days. That's how much faith we have in H. F. Read, sign, and mail the coupon today.



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