Bill Would Raise Price of Wheat 40 to 60 Cents

So Declares Co-Author of the McNary-Haugen Measure Proposing Agricultural Expert Corporation.

Washington, March 9.—The agricultural export corporation proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill would mean from 40 to 60 cents a bushel better prices for wheat than are at present obtained if it were in operation today, according to Representative Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on agriculture and co-author of the bill with Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon.

Producers of corn, swine and cattle would receive similar price benefits, according to Mr. Haugen's statement, to the extent that prices for these products received by the farmer would be returned to a point equal in purchasing power to the prices that he received during the prewar years of 1905 to 1914.

"It is a well known fact that the prices of our basic agricultural products have not increased over prewar prices in proportion to the increase in prices of all other commodities which the farmer must purchase," said Mr. Haugen.

Surplus to Be Exported.

"In the McNary-Haugen bill it is proposed to increase the prices on our basic agricultural products, which include wheat, corn and livestock, not only to the prewar prices but, in addition, an increase proportionate to the increase undergone by all other commodities.

More agricultural products than can be used in our domestic consumption are produced, and this surplus must be exported and sold on the world market at world prices. On such products as we have a large exportable surplus, the world price naturally largely dominates the domestic price and naturally the exportable surplus must be eliminated if the domestic price is to be other than the world price.

"If the domestic price is to be materially higher than the world price, naturally, a loss must be taken in the surplus exported.

"This bill proposes to increase the domestic price on basic agricultural commodities to a price proportionate to the average increase in all other commodities (404 in number) over their prewar average; that is, to make the prewar ratio the current ratio. It is proposed to increase the price by buying on the domestic market at advanced price, that is at the ratio price established, and selling the exportable surplus at the highest obtainable price in the world market and prorating the losses and expenses sustained, back to the producer on the entire crop.

Price Held Down.

"To illustrate, take wheat. The total production in the United States this year was 782,000,000 bushels in round numbers, approximately 750,000,000 bushels, after deducting the carry over, of which the home or domestic consumption is about 600,000,000 bushels, leaving 150,000,000 bushels the exportable surplus which must be sold on the world market at world price.

"The world price of wheat being low, the price this year has been held down in the United States to practically the December price of about $1.09 a bushel. The average prewar price of wheat, that is, for the 10-year period, 1905-1914, was $1. Now the current index number of all commodities has increased over the prewar index number from 100 to 159, an increase of 59 per cent. Hence, if the price of wheat is to be increased proportionately to the increase in "all commodities" according to the table, it should be $1.59, an increase of 50 cents a bushel. The commission then would determine the ratio price to be $1.59 a bushel. Assuming that the total crop is 750,000,000 bushels and the exportable surplus 150,000,000 bushels, which would leave 600,000,000 bushels for domestic use. If the 600,000,000 bushels were sold at the ratio price $1.59, the producer would receive a profit of 50 cents a bushel, or $300,000,000 over the current price. And 150,000,000 bushels would be sold in foreign markets at $1.09, the world price, on which there would be no profit or loss over or below the world price. The net gain would be $300,000,000, less operating expenses.

Summoned to Testify in Oil Investigation

Henry Woodhouse, New York, writer and authority on aeronautics, was subpoenaed to appear before the committee and testify concerning charges he made to the effect that Doheny was under contract to deliver the oil from naval reserve No. 1 to British companies.

Municipal Plants Pay Grand Island Debt

Grand Island, Neb., March 9.—Unusual municipal financing was engineered by the mayor and city council when practically the remaining bonded indebtedness for the city hall, built about 40 years ago, was paid. The building is no longer in the best condition. It was constructed in the eighties—and bonds for the greater portion of the same have been drawing interest at no less than 5 per cent ever since—being refunded.

By resolution, unused profits now in the fund of the municipally owned and operated water and light plant, in the sum of $40,000, were this week by resolution transferred to the bond fund for the payment of the old debt. The lighting plant was established 15 years ago with an issue of $35,000 in bonds, and is now appraised at $175,000.

Scrubbing of Brood Sows Is Urged by Farm College

Lincoln, March 9.—It is an unwise and costly practice to put a dirty sow into a farrowing pen which has been carefully scrubbed and disinfected, says the University of Nebraska Agricultural college. A sow which has had the freedom of the old hog lot is dusty and her feet, legs and udder are covered with a film of filth which is heavily contaminated with round-worm eggs and filth disease germs.

The newly farrowed pigs, being hungry, start to locating their feed and in doing so they cover considerable territory. As consequence, they take into their systems from the sow's skin germs and parasite eggs which cause pig troubles. Runts and undersized pigs are the final outcome. Safety first. Brush the sow's body with a stiff brush and wash her udder, feet and legs with soapy water before placing her in the clean farrowing pen.

Much of Corn in State Not Satisfactory for Seed

Lincoln, March 9.—While the injury to seed corn is less in eastern Nebraska than in the western part, there is in all sections of the state a great deal of corn that will not be satisfactory for seed, according to observations made by University of Nebraska Agricultural college extension workers. Testing of seed to see whether or not it will grow is a simple matter, and no one need to plant seed that does not give a satisfactory germination. The testing may be done at home and need not incur any expense other than a little work. All that is necessary is to provide conditions that will keep the seed sufficiently moist not continually soaked and warm. The air should not be entirely excluded.

Farm College Folder Deals With Bovine Tuberculosis

Lincoln, March 9.—"Bovine Tuberculosis" is the title of Circular 23, written by L. Van Es and just published by the University of Nebraska Agricultural college. This 80-page booklet is a complete manual dealing with all phases of the disease. It tells something about the origin and spread of the disease, its prevalence today, and describes modern-day methods for its detection and eradication. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge from any county extension agent or from the agricultural college at Lincoln.

Three Reasons for Liberal Feeding of Dairy Bossies

Lincoln, March 9.—The dairy cow uses the feed given her for three important purposes: To maintain her body; to produce milk, and to produce a calf. First of all she will use the feed for body maintenance. She will then require feed to develop and produce a calf being bred. Then, if there are any feed nutrients left she will use them for the production of milk. From this it can be easily understood why it is important to feed the dairy cow liberally if she is to produce a maximum amount of milk.

Gage County Peaches Said to Have Been Killed

Beatrice, Neb., March 9.—William J. Lamb, farmer and fruit grower living west of Beatrice, states that the severe cold weather of January killed out many of the peaches and apricots in this section of the state. He looks for little or no fruit of this kind in Gage county the coming season.

$5,000 for 36 Steers.

Wayne, Neb., March 9.—After carefully feeding 36 head of Hereford steers during the winter, Carl Victor shipped them to market, receiving $5,000 lacking one cent for the lot. They averaged 1,386 pounds.

Today Say Ben-Gay When in PAIN

Aches and pains disappear like magic when you rub the sore spot with Ben-Gay. It brings quick and blessed relief. There is nothing like it.

For: Rheumatism, Colds, Sore muscles, Tired feet, Neuralgia, Backaches

At all Drug Stores

Thos. Leeming & Co. Amer. Agents, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Scientist Prescribes Gland Treatment

Dr. Arnold Lorand, physician in charge at Carlsbad, Austria, an internationally recognized authority on medical progress, recommends gland treatment as a safe and sure method of preventing ill health and warding off premature old age. The famous scientist in his book, "Old Age Deferred," says: "Considering the great importance of the glands in preventing premature old age, we must insist on the reinforcement of their functions, if changed by age or disease, by means of extracts obtained from similar organs of young, healthy animals."

Such a compound is now offered to the public in the form of Glandogen, a highly concentrated and efficient tonic, prepared in convenient tablet form from the glands of young, healthy animals and compounded with other valuable ingredients. This tonic has already achieved some remarkable results.

Glandogen is obtainable at Sherman & McConnell, Sixteenth and Dodge, Sixteenth and Harney, Nineteenth and Farnam, and Twenty-fourth and Farnam.

Guinea Chicken to Be Nebraska Farm Watchdog

Far-Carrying Voice Partly Responsible for Reappearance of Bird Once Common in State.

Columbus, Neb., March 9.—Farmers in the central Platte and Loup river valleys are going in heavy for guinea chickens. Two uses of the fowl, and probably a third, are seen for the reason of the reappearance of this bird on the farms. The one apparently predominant is the fact that the guinea fowl is equipped, in spite of its small head and throat, with a wierd, cackling squeak that has radio-carrying capacity during the night hours.

In other words, the guinea fowl is to be a watchdog. Along the automobile highways and bigger towns farmer's henroops are almost considered public property—at least their contents are when the chickens have gone to roost. Modern travel and the continual appearance of strangers have made watchdogs unwary. In fact, the dog is no longer considered a "guard" among the farmers and there are farms without a single dog.

The rapid decrease in game birds and a lesser desire to hunt wild fowl is given by a number of the farmers as another reason. The guinea hen, like the turkey, is nearest to the wild state of all farm animals. In city cafes of the east it commands a good table price where it sells as pheasant, quail on toast, and prairie chicken.

Local produce men today are paying only 25 cents a head for guinea fowl. The reason for this, they claim, is the small number placed on the market here. Oklahoma is the guinea chicken state and where market prices are paid by the pound. But guinea chickens by the trio and by the dozen are being sent into central Nebraska every day, numbering from 50 to 60 shipments.

The guinea fowl, although a native of Africa was found on every farm 25 years ago. It needs a free range, hiding its eggs and later appearing with its brood.

20,000 Cattle Are Tested for T. B.

Lincoln, March 9.—During the month of February 20,000 breeding and dairy cattle were examined for bovine tuberculosis by the 17 state and federal veterinarians working in Polk, Burt and other counties under the new state law which provides for the establishing of county areas for the testing work. Testing averaged 1,500 animals each during the month.

Omaha packers are said to have promised to pay 10 cents per 100 pounds more for hog from Polk county as soon as it become an accredited area. That would bring $25,000 to $30,000 more to the farmers of that county.

Eight Hundred Attend Grand Island Night School

Grand Island, Neb., March 9.—Grand Island's effort in the night school idea has been completely successful. There is an enrollment of over 800 at the present time, indicating a much larger demand than was even supposed by the public school authorities.

Dairy Message Given Holdrege

G. W. Smith of Chicago Gives Pointers on Milk Production—Calf Club Formed.

Holdrege, Neb., March 9.—G. W. Smith of Chicago, secretary of the National Livestock association, addressed the Commercial club at its first quarterly meeting on the subject of dairying in Nebraska.

Mr. Smith emphasized the fact that Nebraska could not go into dairying, but must grow into it, as our farmers had always been growing grain, and that we were not prepared to take care of large herds of dairy cattle in the way that they should be taken care of to produce the best results. This was both because animal husbandry and dairying and were entirely different from grain farming and because our farms were too large at the present time to take care of them properly and still take the proper care of a herd of dairy cattle.

He also stressed the point of careful buying and importing of dairy stock, both as to getting a good large milk producing strain and one that was tested and free of tuberculosis.

Immediately following his talk Mr. Gillmore, county agent, gave a talk on calf clubs and the club voted $500 to foster a calf club in this county under the direction of the county agent. The club will be formulated on the Hamilton county plan.

Trade Review

By R. G. DUN & CO.

With conservatism still the predominant sentiment, a rapid growth of business is not to be expected. March opened with a number of favorable indications, but conditions remain uneven and there has been no change from the policy of buying only as the need arises. The disinclination to extend commitments very far into the future is general, yet progress this year, if irregular, has been on a solid basis. There is an absence of speculative operations even in lines where the largest gains are seen, as in the steel industry, and the stability of most commodity prices is an encouraging phase. Easing in some manufactured goods has come because of a lagging demand, or because of declines in raw materials, but that there has been less than the usual price unsettlement is shown by the slight variations in Dun's Index Number. With a close balance between production and consumption most markets are holding steady, and buyers are not influenced now, as they were at this time last year, by fears of a shortage of supplies. That purchasing, though mainly in moderate-sized lots and for early requirements, has been very large in the aggregate is evidenced by the record freight car loadings, while bank clearings also show that there is a big turnover of merchandise. Current business lacks the feverish activity that prevailed a year ago, but it also lacks the unwholesome tendencies that marked the earlier movement and which led to a setback in many quarters.

Seasonal Decrease in Failures.

With the shorter month, and with annual settlements over, a decrease in failures during February is natural. The decline in number of defaults last month from the January total was 18 per cent and the liabilities were smaller by about 30 per cent. In point of indebtedness, this is a better showing than was made in February of 1923, when the amount fell off by 17 per cent, but the reduction in number of insolvencies at that time was 29 per cent. Yet there was one more business day in February of this year, which partly accounts for the smaller ratio of decline in number of failures. The total last month was 1,730, or 222 more than that of February, 1923, while the liabilities of about $25,900,000 were nearly $4,700,000 less than those of the earlier year. It is obvious, therefore, that the average indebtedness of each default was lower last month, the difference being more than $6,000.

Price Changes About Balance.

The first week of March brought more declines than advances in Dun's list of wholesale quotations, thus reversing last week's trend. Yet the margin was slight, with an excess of only five reductions. Further evidence of the comparative stability of prices is seen in Dun's Index Number for March 1, which shows practically no variation. Only fractional changes have occurred in that compilation in recent months, and the present index number figure is but two-tenths of 1 per cent below that of a year ago. Since that time, most prices have moved within a narrow range, though in cotton there has been a very wide fluctuation. That staple is lower by 6c a pound than it was at the beginning of this year.

Farm Values Go Up 26 Millions Here Since 1922

Report of Nebraska Agricultural Conditions Optimistic; Livestock on Farms Increases.

Farm crops have increased in value $26,000,000 since January 1, 1922, according to a report issued by the Nebraska Farm Journal. Crops are valued at $285,823,000 in their report, an increase of 10 per cent, which compares favorably with the increase over the United States as a whole.

During the same period of time the number of livestock on Nebraska farms increased from 9,328,000 to 10,194,000, an increase of 9 per cent. Livestock values increased $33,375,000, or 17 per cent, which is eight times the increase of the United States. Livestock on Nebraska farms is now valued at $229,375,000.

"This phenomenal increase in livestock activities is continuing as is evidenced by the records of stocker and feeder shipments from the terminal markets back to the farms of Nebraska," the report continues. The percentage of increase during January, 1924, as opposed to the same month in 1920, 1921 and 1922, is listed at 26.

Business More Active.

"Business activity in Nebraska is apparently running higher than it is in other states of the Tenth federal reserve district, as is indicated by bank debits reported by the bank, which show the increase in Nebraska to be 6 per cent, whereas there was a decrease of 2 per cent over the entire district.

"Nebraska's highly diversified agriculture has advanced the farmer's economic position very rapidly. All gains in total value of agricultural production and income from sales of agricultural products made during the last two years have been clear profit gains since production costs, interest and taxes have not advanced, but rather have tended to decrease during this period.

"The greater part of the Agricultural War Finance corporation's farmer obligations in Nebraska have been liquidated as reported by the War Finance corporation. Vast improvement is indicated in every way.

Building Depreciation Normal.

"Building depreciation has proceeded at a normal course, probably 5 per cent, during the last five years. Replacement during the war years and postwar years probably has not kept up with depreciation. At the same time an increased volume of agricultural activity has created an increased necessity for building.

"Probably the 10 per cent increase in total numbers of livestock on Nebraska farms was made by not more than 50 per cent of the farmers of the state.

"If this generalization is true, it is indicated that the number of livestock on 50 per cent of the farms has increased a total of 20 per cent.

"Undoubtedly, this in turn creates an increased building or housing requirement on the majority of all these farms.

"It also indicates a renewed confidence on the part of all farmers in Nebraska in their business, since the majority of them very evidently are making increased investments in their business."

Farmers' Union Notes.

Clay Center—A. W. Hall of Edgar, representative from this county in the state legislature, was chosen county organizer by the Clay County Farmers' union at its quarterly convention held here March 1. He will work with the locals of the county to maintain and increase their membership. A picnic committee was appointed to make arrangements for the county Farmers Union picnic next August, which is an annual event in the county. One of the features of this convention was that almost as many women as men were in attendance.

Omaha—Large increases in volume of business are being shown by Farmers union co-operative enterprises in Omaha, according to officials in that organization. An increase of 14 per cent in sales was made by the Farmers' Union State exchange in the months of January and February, compared with those months last year. In the month of February the National Grain Commission company, the Farmers Union selling agency on the Omaha Grain exchange, handled 124 cars of grain, compared with 98 cars in December, 1923, the previous high month. The Omaha house of the Farmers Union livestock commission in February overtopped its record for any previous month by more than 200 cars, handling 1,301 cars, compared with 1,093 cars in January this year, which was the highest point reached in any month before. In February, 1923, the Omaha house handled 875 cars.

Pine Bluff, Wyo.—The annual dinner of the Pine Bluff local of the Farmers' union was held at the farm home of W. B. Macy. In addition to the members of the local and their families, other farmers in the neighborhood, and officers of surrounding locals, were invited to participate. The local furnished meat, buns and coffee to supplement the viands brought by the ladies, and the dinner was served cafeteria style. A program was given following the dinner. Farmers' Union locals in Wyoming the in the jurisdiction of the Nebraska Farmers' union.

Omaha—Operation of the Farmers' Livestock commission at Sioux City, Ia., was transferred on March 5 from the exclusive control of the Nebraska Farmers' union to the control of a joint board representing the Nebraska Farmers' union, the South Dakota Farmers' union and the Iowa Farmers' union. President Osborn of the Nebraska union has announced. The joint board consists of Albert Fickler, Stanton, Neb., and F. B. Potter, Pender, Neb., representing the Nebraska Farmers' union; Martin Ellington, Quinn, S. D., and F. A. Uttecht, Platte, S. D., representing the South Dakota Farmers' union, and George D. Baker, Des Moines, Ia., representing the Iowa Farmers' union. Mr. Fickler was elected chairman of this board, and Mr. Baker secretary. No change in the policy of the house is contemplated by the new board. The Farm bureau was invited to participate in the joint operation of the Sioux City house, Mr. Osborn says, and will be given representation on the joint board whenever it signifies its intention to do so.

Ceresco—The Farmers Union Co-operative association of this place shipped 122 cars of grain and 11 cars of livestock in the fiscal year recently closed, which, with coal and warehouse commodities handled, made a total volume of $139,021.45. This business was handled on a gross margin of only 3.4 per cent, showing, as the auditor pointed out, that the patrons got "dividends at the scales." Operating expenses were only 3.2 per cent, leaving a net profit for the year of a little over $400. This is one of the pioneer Farmers union associations in Nebraska, having begun business in 1915. J. A. Brodt is president; Harry Hughes, secretary, and A. B. Blomstrom, manager.

Union—The farmers' co-operative elevator here made a net profit of over $1,800 on a total business volume of $93,691.72 in the latest fiscal year, according to the annual statement prepared by the Farmers union audit department, Omaha. This net profit was sufficient to pay interest on the paid up capital of $8,950, and wipe out a large part of the deficit carried over from the previous year. This company was organized in 1915. In the three years, 1918, 1919 and 1920, it paid cash dividends totaling $9,652.39, or $702.33 more than the paid up capital. Within the last year the company has built new office and installed a new scale, the old scale being too small for trucks.

Local Lafs are worth money. They appear each week on the screen in Omaha motion picture theaters. Send your jokes to the Local Laf Editor, The Omaha Bee.

With the County Agents

Geneva—The rope tying club, composed of boys and girls of Fillmore county, gave a demonstration, attended by a number of the farmers of the county, of various knots, hitches, splicing and weaving rope, useful on the farm.

One Fillmore county farmer has signified his intentions of entering the Nebraska Crop Growers' association 10-acre corn yield contest. The county agent has invited other farmers to participate.

Winners in this county of prizes and trips given by railroad companies were announced by the county agent. The boys and girls, numbering almost a score, participated in agricultural and home economics club work to gain the awards.

Demonstration of meat canning was given in several sections of Fillmore county during the week, for the benefit of farmers and their wives. The demonstrations were given under auspices of the county agent and the farm bureau.

Hat selection and construction were the two subjects taken up at the home economics extension school held here for wives of Fillmore county farmers.

Seward—Through the co-operation of the county agent and the state agricultural college at Lincoln, a carload exhibit on poultry will be held here March 10. The car, containing model poultry brooders, incubators, tray nests and other equipment, will be unloaded and the exhibit set up in the local Y. M. C. A., where a program for farmers of the county will be staged in connection with the exhibition. A dairy exhibit is also included in the car.

Syracuse—Officers and members of the Otoe County Lively Corn club met here and accepted several new members and reorganized for 1924 work in growing prize corn. Picture slides of boys' and girls' club work were shown at the meeting.

Delegates from various women's clubs in the county attended the second of a series of meetings being conducted by Miss Florence Atwood of the state college of agriculture on "Food and Its Relation to Health."

Tecumseh—The first of a series of demonstrations upon home care of the sick, for the benefit of wives of the farmers of the county, was held here. A nurse from the home extension service led the demonstration and women participating in the work took part in the study of ways of handling patients in the home.

Weeping Water—The county agent advised the farmers of the county that it "is getting rather late to dull the poultry flock." Unless the flock is too large, he said, it is best now to wait until late in the summer. If the flock is too large sell the extra fat hens, he advised.

Douglas county will begin to test cattle for tuberculosis on the area plan, the county agent announced. Burt county has just finished this work; Saunders county petitions are in and petitions are now being circulated in Cass county, he declared.

Figures on yields show that Cass county alfalfa may be expected to yield about three tons per acre, the county agent said. "While there has been considerable fluctuation in the price of hay, it is estimated that $10 per ton is not far off for an average of all cuttings of alfalfa in the stack," he said. "This would mean an income of $30 per acre in this county."

West Point—A meeting of the Elkhorn Livestock club, for reorganization of that body for 1924, is to be held in the farm bureau office here Monday, it was announced. All boys and girls who live in the vicinity of West Point, or are not near another pig club, have been asked to join the Elkhorn club.

E. H. Hoppert, horticulturist of the state agricultural college, is to conduct pruning demonstration in the orchards of this county on March 25 and 26, the county agent said.

On March 25 to 28 Miss Lulu Boyes of the state agricultural extension service will conduct dress construction schools for the women of Cuming county. She will give the demonstrations in several communities of the county.

Two gasoline engine schools were conducted in Cuming county, for instructing farmers in the care, repair and running of their tractors, automobiles and stationary gasoline engines.

Blair—With hens producing at the rate of 155.9 eggs each per year, Mrs. Emma Toft of this county placed first in the list of owners of White Rock chickens in the state accredited farm flock project, the county agent announced. The average of 23 of these flocks was but 114.2 eggs per hen.

Meetings and lectures illustrating the profit of hog lot sanitation were held here last week. Farmers of the county attended the meetings. Films and addresses brought out the fact that 90 per cent of all swine diseases in this region were caused by round worm and diseases and infestations growing out of this, and that sanitation in the barnyard where the hogs are kept would eliminate a large per cent of the infestation.

Omaha—Turberculosis testing of cattle will begin in the west end of Douglas county soon, with eight state and federal veterinarians doing the testing, the county agent announced. It is expected that the work will be completed within six weeks.

Interest in boys' and girls' club work in Douglas county indicates that a large number of clubs will be organized this year, the county agent declared today. Several sewing clubs, dairy calf clubs and others have been or will soon be organized.

Thirty farmers in Douglas county have agreed to carry out the round worm control project of the state agricultural extension service.

Lincoln—"Bovine Tuberculosis" is the title of circular No. 23, written by L. Vanness of the state agricultural college, and just published by the college. The eight-page booklet tells of the origin and spread of the disease, its prevalence today and describes modern day methods for its detection and eradication.

Fremont—A reorganization meeting of the Garden City Pig club was held on a farm near here Wednesday. This was the first meeting of the season for the club, which was organized last year for promotion of better hog raising in this county.

A joint meeting of the county farm bureau, County Livestock Breeders' association and the Chamber of Commerce here was staged. The submission of petitions for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis was discussed. It was decided that an educational program will be put forward before the petitions are circulated.

Wahoo—The Saunders county community development committee met at the office of the county agent and discussed, with Newton Gaines, head of the community development section of the state agricultural extension service, the possible and probable programs of several community meetings to be held here this week.

It was expected that active work on testing of cattle of the county for tuberculosis would begin sometime this week. The petitions asking for the state and federal work have been circulated and taken to the office of the secretary of agriculture at Lincoln. The county agent said that it was hoped that enough veterinarians would be sent in the county for the work so that all cattle could be tested before being taken out to pasture.

County Agent Walter F. Roberts has issued to farmers of the county a list of "Reminders for March," which includes the following. "Test a sample of your seed corn. Prune fruit trees and grape vines. Clean and scald farrowing pens. Brush sow's body with stiff brush, and wash her—round worms won't sell—cut down their production. Provide green feed and direct sunlight for chicks. Organize boys' and girls' clubs in your vicinity. Keep on culling chickens."

Dakota City—At a meting of the county farm bureau board, it was decided to open a corn testing station, so that farmers might ascertain the value of their seed corn, as to germination. "We feel that the situation is not as bad as in 1918, but there is enough bad seed corn in the county that it will be worth while for the farmers to find out whether their seed is good or bad.

The county agent, urged farmers of Dakota county to enter the Nebraska Crop Growers' association 10-acre corn yield contest.

Lexington—Eleven meetings are to be held in the county in the interest of accepting the area testing plan proffered by the state and federal governments, for ridding the county of bovine tuberculosis. Motion pictures showing the effects of the disease and the modern methods of combating the disease will follow addresses by veterinarians and animal experts, at these meetings.

Boys and Girls in Poultry Clubs

Prizes Are Offered Again—Members Show Good Profit for the Work.

Lincoln, March 9.—The Old Trusty Incubator company of Clay Center, Neb., is offering the same special premiums for the four best Boys' and Girls' Poultry clubs in the state in 1924 as it gave to the Beulah Junior Poultry club of Osceola, the Little Raisers club at Yutan, the Poultry for Profit club at Cozad, and the Superior Poultry club of Carroll in 1923, it is announced from the agricultural extension offices here today. The first club received for its good work a 248-egg metal-covered Old Trusty incubator and a 200-chick brooder. The Little Raisers won a 248-egg incubator as second prize. A 100-egg incubator went to the Poultry for Profit club, and a 70-egg machine went to the Carroll club.

All five of the members of the Beulah Junior club finished all their club work under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Tockey. They held nine meetings and three judging contests and gave three team demonstrations, winning first at the state fair in poultry club demonstrations. They made a financial profit of $83.17, which makes a net profit of 30 cents an hour on the 275 hours that they spent in all their club project work. Their profit represents an income of 237 per cent on their investment.

The Little Raisers club was made up of eight members, five of whom have now completed their second year of poultry club work. They made a net profit of $539.60 on an investment of $462.31, or an income of 117 per cent on the money they had in the project. They held seven meetings, one judging contest and six team demonstrations, one of which won second for them at the state fair. The club exhibited its poultry at the county, Fremont and state fairs and were the winners in each show. Mrs. H. A. Hamilton was the local leader.

The six members of the Poultry for Profit club were in their fourth year of poultry club work last year. They hatched their chicks and raised them in 1922 and then enrolled in both the club and the accredited farm flock projects in 1923. They made a net profit of $1,348 on their investment of $1,622.05, or an income of 83 per cent on their farm flock investment. Their 842 hens averaged 131 eggs, which is 19 above the state average in this project. Two of the members of this club have earned enough in their four years of club work to buy a Ford, in which they drive to high school now. Mrs. Albert Simmons is their local leader.

The six girls and two boys in the Superior Poultry club made a net profit of $105.36 on an investment of $93.24. This is an income of 113 per cent on their money and an income of 41 cents for every hour's time they spent on the project. They held six meetings, one judging contest, three team demonstrations, and each of the members gave two individual demonstrations. Mrs. Merle Roe is their local leader.

The other poultry clubs in the state that furnished the competition for these four made equally as good a profit as any of these. The state summary of this project shows that the average member made a profit of 140 per cent on their investment. Very little capital is required for the start of this work, since the entrance requirements are that a member hatch at least two settings of eggs or buy an equal number of baby chicks. The club work in this project should start in March, according to the agricultural extension service plan.

Home Is Ransacked.

The home of W. C. Rapke, 306 South Fifty-fourth street, was ransacked while the family was at a theater Saturday night. A watch, a string of pearls and $4 were taken.

Local-Lafs THE OMAHA BEE

Here Is My Laf for the Screen: (Do not use more than 30 words)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Name .....

Address .....

Motion Picture Theater I attend.....

.....

Use this coupon or paper of similar size and write only on one side. FOR THE SCREEN. Fifteen cash awards will be paid each week for the best local lafs. These prize winning local lafs will appear on the screen of a number of motion picture theaters. Send your local lafs to the Local Laf Editor, The Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.

When you think of GRAIN, CONSIGNMENTS, SERVICE You think of UPDIKE at OMAHA—KANSAS CITY—CHICAGO—MILWAUKEE

Ample finances assure country shippers of immediate payments of their drafts and balance due always remitted with returns.

Telephone AT lantic 6312

Updike Grain Corporation

"A Reliable Consignment House"

Omaha Produce

Omaha, March 8.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Local jobbing price to retailers: Extras 49c; extras in 60-lo tubs 48c; standards, 48c; firsts, 47c.

Dairy—Buyers are paying 34c for best table butter in rolls or tubs; 26@28c for common packing stock. For best sweet unsalted butter 36c.

BUTTERFAT.

For No. 1 cream Omaha buyers are paying 40c per lb. at country stations, 46c delivered Omaha.

FRESH MILK.

$2.25 per cwt. for fresh milk testing 3.5 delivered on dairy platform Omaha.

EGGS.

Delivered Omaha in new cases: Fresh eggs, on case count basis by express, $6.40; freight shipment, $6.20 per case. Some buyers are paying 23c for nearby, new-laid, clean and uniformly large eggs, grading U. S. specials or better.

Jobbing prices to retailers: U. S. specials, 27c; U. S. extras, 25c; country run, 24c; No. 1, small, 23c; checks, 22c.

POULTRY.

Buyers are paying the following prices: Alive—Heavy hens, 5 lbs. and over, 21c; 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; light hens, 16c; springs, smooth legs, 29@31c; stags, 16c; Leghorn springs, 16c; roosters, 12c; ducks, fat and full feathered, 12@14c; geese, fat, full feathered, 12@14c; No. 1 turkeys, 9 lbs. and over, 16c; old Toms and No. 2, not culls, 14c; pigeons, $1.00 per dozen; capons, 7 lbs. and over, 26c per lb., under 7 lbs., 22c per lb.; no culls, sick or crippled poultry wanted.

Dressed—Buyers are paying for dressed chickens, ducks and geese, 2@3c above alive prices, and for dressed turkeys, 5@6c above live prices. Some dealers are accepting shipments of dressed poultry and selling same on 10 per cent commission basis.

Jobbing prices of dressed poultry to retailers: Springs, soft, 30@35c; broilers, No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 32c; hens, 28c; roosters, 17@18c; ducks, 25c; geese, 20@25c; turkeys, 30c, No. 2 turkeys, considerable less.

FRESH FISH.

Omaha jobbers are selling at about the following prices f. o. b. Omaha: Fancy white fish, 30c; lake trout, mkt.; halibut, mkt.; northern bullheads, jumbo, 21c; catfish, regular run, 26@32c; fillet of buffalo, 25c; black cod sable fish, steak, 20c; smelts, 28c; flounders, 20c; crappies, 20@25c; black bass, 35c; Spanish mackerel, 1½ to 2 lbs., 25c. Frozen fish, 2@4c less than prices above. Fresh oysters, per gallon, $2.65@4.00. Shell oysters and clams, per 100, $2.00.

CHEESE

Local jobbers are selling American cheese, fancy grade, as follows: Single daisies, 24½c; double daisies, 24c; Young Americas, 25c; longhorns, 24½c; square prints, 25½c; brick, 25c; limburger, 1-lb style, $4.25 per doz.; Swiss, domestic, 48c; block, 38c; imported, 60c; imported Roquefort, 65c; New York white, 24c.

BEEF CUTS

Wholesale prices of beef cuts effective today are as follows:

No. 1 ribs, 26c; No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 16c; No. 1 rounds, 18c; No. 2, 17c; No. 3, 15c; No. 1 loins, 34c; No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 17c; No. 1 chucks, 12½c; No. 2, 12c; No. 3, 9c; No. 1 plates, 8½c; No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 7c.

FRUITS.

Jobbing prices:

Strawberries—Florida, quarts, 50@60c.

Grapefruit—Per box, extra fancy, $3.50@4.50; fancy, $3.25@4.00.

Cranberries—Jersey, 50-lb. boxes, extra fancy, $5.00; fancy, $4.25.

Oranges—California, naval, fancy according to size, $2.25@5.50; choice, 25c less.

Bananas—Per pound, 9@10c.

Apples—In boxes; Washington Delicious, extra fancy, $3.75@4.00; fancy, $3.25@3.50; choice, $2.25@2.50; Washington Gravenstein, extra fancy, $2.50; fancy, $2.50; Rome Beauty, extra fancy, $2.50; fancy, $2.25; white winter Pearmain, extra fancy, $2.00@2.25.

Lemons—California, fancy, per box, $6.00; choice, per box, $5.50.

Avocados—(Alligator pears), per doz., $6.00.

Apples—In barrels of 145 lbs.; Iowa Wolfe, fancy, $6.00; Missouri Black twig, fancy, $5.50; Jonathans, fancy, $5.00; Ben Davis, fancy, $4.75; Jonathans, Iowa, extra fancy, $6.50; Ganos, fancy, $5.00; Virginia Beauty, $5.50.

VEGETABLES.

Jobbing prices.

Tomatoes—Crate, six baskets, $7.50; per basket, $1.25; Florida, crate, $5.00.

Eggplant—Per doz., $2.00; 20c per lb.

Onions—Yellow, in sacks, per lb., 2½c; red, sacks, 4½c; white, sacks, 5c per lb.; Spanish, per crate, $2.50@2.75.

Shallots—Southern, $1.00 per doz.

Celery—California, per doz., according to size, $1.25@2.00; Florida, rough, ¾-doz. crate, $2.25.

Lettuce—Head, per crate, $3.50; per doz., $2.25; hothouse leaf, 45c per doz.

New Roots—Texas beets and carrots, per dozen bunches, 90c; carrots, bushel, $2.00.

Roots—Turnips, parsnips, beets and carrots, in sacks, 2½@3c per lb.; rutabagas, in sacks, 2½c; less than sacks, 3c.

Peppers—Green Mango, per lb., 25c.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, $2.50 per dozen.

Parsley—Southern, per dozen bunches, $1.00@1.25.

Brussels Sprouts—Per lb., 20c.

Sweet Potatoes—Southern, crate, according to brand, $3.00@3.25.

Potatoes—Nebraska Chios, per hundred pounds, $1.50; Minnesota Ohios, $2.00; Idaho Bakers, 3c per lb. Western Russet, $7.75 per cwt.

Beans—Wax or green, per hamper, $4.50@5.00.

Cauliflower—California, per crate, $4.00.

Lettuce—California, Head, per crate, $4.00 per doz., $1.25; hothouse leaf, 45c per doz.

Cabbage—Wisconsin, sack lots, per lb., 4c; in crates, 3½c; red, 5c; celery, cabbage, 10c per lb.; new Texas cabbage, 4½c per lb.

FLOUR.

Prices at which Omaha mills and jobbers are selling in round lots (less than carlots), f. o. b. Omaha, follow: First patent, in 98-lb. bags, $6.30@6.40 per bbl.; fancy, clear, in 49-lb. bags, $5.10@5.25 per bbl.; white or yellow cornmeal, per cwt., $1.85.

FEED.

Omaha mills and jobbers are selling their products in carload lots at the following prices, f. o. b. Omaha:

Wheat feeds, immediate delivery:

Bran, $24.00; brown shorts, $26.00; gray shorts, $27.00@27.50; red-dog, $31.00.

Hominy Feed — White or yellow, $28.00; buttermilk, condensed, 10-bbl. lots, $2.45c per lb.; flake buttermilk, Alfalfa meal, choice spot, $20.00; No. 1 spot, $23.00; April, May and late March delivery $25.00; No. 2 spot, prompt, $20.00.

Linseed meal—34 per cent, $47.60.

Cottonseed Meal—43 per cent, $46.50; 500 to 1,500 lbs., 9c per lb.; eggshell, dried and ground, 100-lb. bags, $25.00 per ton; digester feeding tankage, 60 per cent, $50.00 per ton.

FIELD SEED.

Omaha and Council Bluffs jobbing houses are paying the following prices for field seed, thresher run, per 100 pounds, delivered: Alfalfa, $15.00@16.00; red clover, $13.00@14.00; sweet clover, $7.50@8.00; timothy, $5.00@6.00; Sudan grass, $3.50@4.50; cane seed, $1.00@1.10. Prices subject to change without notice.

HAY.

Prairie hay receipts are somewhat lighter this week, causing a steadier tone to prairie prices. The better grades continue in fair demand, but lower grades are moving slowly. Prices are steady and unchanged. Alfalfa receipts continue liberal, with the bulk of the arrivals of lower grades, which are hard to sell. The better grades continue in fair demand, prices are steady and unchanged. Prices below are for carload lots:

Upland Prairie—No. 1, $12.50@13.50; No. 2, $10.00@12.00; No. 3, $7.00@9.00.

Midland Prairie—No. 1, $11.50@12.50; No. 2, $10.00@ 11.00; No. 3, $6.00 @ 8.00.

Lowland Prairie—No. 1, $9.00@10.00; No. 2, $6.00@8.00.

Packing Hay—$5.50@7.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $21.00@22.00; No. 1, $19.00@20.00; standard, $15.00@18.00; No. 2