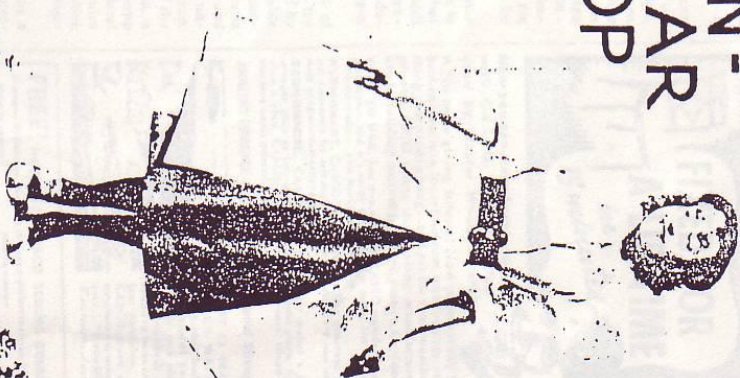


BILLION-DOLLAR CROP

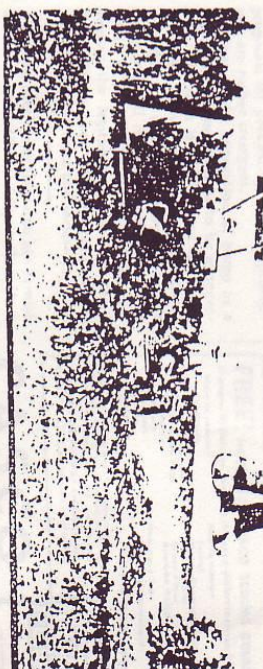


petition with coolie-produced foreign fiber while paying farmers fifteen dollars a ton for hemp as it comes from the field.

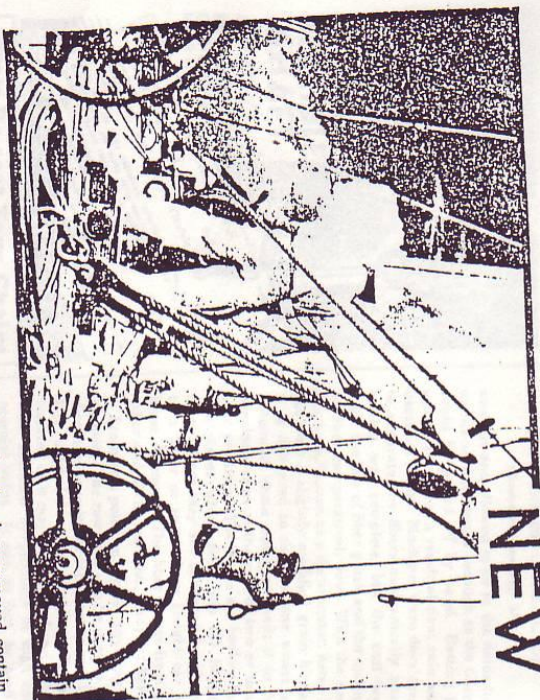
From the farmers' point of view, hemp is an easy crop to grow and will yield from three to six tons per acre on any land that will grow corn, wheat, or oats. It has a short growing season, so that it can be planted after other crops are in. It can be grown in any state of the union. The long roots penetrate and break the soil to leave it in perfect condition for the next year's crop. The dense shock of leaves, eight to twelve feet above the ground, chokes out weeds. Two successive crops are enough to reclaim land that has been abandoned because of Canadian thistles or quack grass.

Under old methods, hemp

(Continued to page 1441)



Top, modern version of linen duster made from hemp. Bottom, harvesting hemp with a grain binder. Hemp grows luxuriously in Texas.

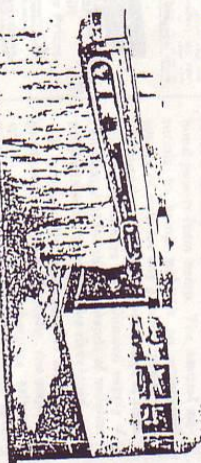


AMERICAN farmers are promised a new cash crop with an annual value of several hundred million dollars, all because a machine has been invented which solves a problem more than 6,000 years old. It is hemp, a crop that will not compete with other American products. Instead, it will displace imports of raw material and manufactured products produced by underpaid coolie and peasant labor and it will provide thousands of jobs for American workers throughout the land.

The machine which makes this possible is designed for removing the fiber-bearing cortex from the rest of the stalk, making hemp fiber available for use without a prohibitive amount of human labor. Hemp is the standard fiber of the world. It has great tensile strength and durability. It is used to produce more than 3,000 textile products, ranging from rope to fine laces, and the woody "hurd" remaining

after the fiber has been removed contains more than seventy-seven per cent cellulose, and can be used to produce more than 25,000 products, ranging from dynamite to Cellulophane.

Machines now in service in Texas, Illinois, Minnesota and other states are producing fiber at a manufacturing cost of half a cent a pound, and are finding a profitable market for the rest of the stalk. Machine operators are making a good profit in com-



Top, saving the seed with soft and sage mold of hemp. Bottom, hemp fiber removed from machine, ready for spinning. Hurd, seedless machine is seventy-seven per cent cellulose.