Music for Harvest Hands Is Planned by Kansas County

2,000 "Crop Savers" Needed for Work Scheduled to Start June 26 Near Larned.

Larned, Kan., June 18.—Pawnee county will begin harvesting 250,000 acres of wheat June 26 and needs 2,000 harvest hands. The county will raise more wheat than last year, when the yield was 3,000,000 bushels. This year the yield will be from 10 to 25 bushels per acre, an average of 15 bushels, and the county expects to harvest 3,750,000 bushels of wheat. The wheat in Pawnee county is much better than the wheat in surrounding counties.

Farmers are expecting to pay 40 cents an hour for pitchers and header barge men and higher wages for stackers.

Farmers Are Americans.

A feature which many harvest hands will appreciate is the fact that the farmers of Pawnee county are 98 per cent American born.

Another feature which they will appreciate is the harvest welfare work which is established here. The county last year built a harvest welfare building, constructed of cement and equipped with sleeping quarters for harvest hands, who may be temporarily out of employment. This is believed to be the first building devoted to this purpose ever erected in the United States. It is an adjunct of the harvest welfare work, originated here by P. L. Mawdsley, a Methodist circuit preacher, and which he is now organizing throughout the wheat belt under the joint direction of the Kansas State Agricultural college and the Methodist Board of Home Missions.

Programs at Night.

Evening programs in the county agent's room at the court house are provided for harvesters when not actually engaged in the fields, as a feature of the harvest welfare work. There is a piano, phonograph, reading and writing tables, and each evening a musical program provided by the men and girls of the town. Larned invites harvest hands to come to Pawnee county this year, and see for themselves that this is "a good community," and that the people of the community are "friendly folk," as the slogan on the stationery of the harvest welfare room declares.

With Farm Bureaus

To Show Poultry Pictures.

Weeping Water, Neb.—Three reels on poultry farms will be shown in moving pictures this week in various schoolhouses in the county. The pictures will be shown under the auspices of the Cass county farm bureau.

Pig Crop Sub-Normal.

At a conference of county agents in southeastern Nebraska it was learned that the pig crop of Nebraska is below normal.

Many Clubs Formed.

Crete, Neb.—A report issued for May by the Saline county extension agent shows a remarkable amount of work done by his department. Ten clubs were formed in the county in this period. These consisted of four sewing clubs, three pig clubs, one cost accounting club, one canning club and one garden club. There were many meetings attended, demonstrations had, serum depots organized and much other work done. One of the features of the month's work was the establishment of four seed corn plats in the four corners of the county for the purpose of comparing varieties, and to check the different yields per acre. D. L. Gross, agronomy specialist of the extension department of the college of agriculture, aided in inspecting all of the four corn plats and in the selection of the seed for each plat.

To Keep Cost Accounts.

Twenty-four men have been obtained in Saline county who will keep cost account records on corn, wheat and oats. E. L. Taylor, rural economics specialist of the extension service, college of agriculture, spent two days in the county inspecting and aiding the crop raisers in starting their records. All of these records will be kept in the office of the county extension agent.

Union Picnic Held.

Stockville, Neb.—The Frontier County Farmers union picnic was held at Orafino with a fine program. Music was furnished by the Stockville band of 40 pieces and by the Orafino orchestra. An athletic program, including a baseball game and a horseshoe pitching contest featured the program. There were a number of speeches made also.

Teachers' Minimum Wage.

At a recent meeting of farmers interested in school matters here, $85 was set as the maximum wage to be paid to the rural school teacher having at least four years of experience in teaching. This is somewhat of a reduction from former wages paid, but the sense of the meeting was to economize.

Beetles Attack Cucumbers.

Schuyler—Constant complaint is coming into the office of the county extension agent by farmers of Colfax county concerning the ravages of the striped cucumber beetle, the most common insect enemy of cucumbers, melon, squash, pumpkin and related crops. The beetle lays its eggs in the spring, says Clement Kuska, county extension agent. The eggs hatch into larva about the first of July. The larva finally becomes the over-wintering beetle. Lead arsenate is, according to Mr. Kuska, the best and most effective insecticide for this beetle. A spray of one and a half pounds of powdered arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water, applied at two or three times, will ordinarily suffice, Mr. Kuska says. The first spray should be applied as soon as the plants come up, and the other applications should be made at intervals of about a week and just as the beetle of the first new brood appears. Hydrated lime mixed with powdered arsenate of lead may be applied to the plants as a dust, according to Mr. Kuska.

Field Trip Planned.

Syracuse—A. H. DeLong, county agricultural agent, has been advised that a field trip is being arranged to take place in the next few weeks for the purpose of inspecting some of the orchards of the eastern parts of Cass and Otoe counties, and for the purpose of assembling a general get-together meeting of farmers interested in the pursuit of horticulture. On the trip stops will be made at Pollard's and Banning's orchards in Cass county, the state orchard at Union, Val Keyser's farm. The tour will terminate at Arbor Lodge in Nebraska City, where a picnic is planned.

Terracing Controls Erosin.

Mr. Banning's orchard near Union consists of vigorous Johnathan, Grimes Golden, winsaps, staman, black twig and delicious varieties of apples. Here, it is said, visitors will be able to witness how effectively terracing controls soil erosion in this particular orchard. Mr. Banning has declared that the cost of his trees was approximately 13 cents each, with the exception of a few choice ones for which he paid 16 cents each. County Agent DeLong advises all persons in this vicinity who plan putting in an orchard to first visit the orchard of Mr. Banning, where sightseers are always welcome.

Labor Situation Acute.

The farm labor situation is becoming rather acute here, according to Mr. DeLong. He states that quite a few farmers are now in need of help, but the supply is rather limited. He reports that considerable building is going on at this time in the cities, thus curtailing the supply of labor that might otherwise be turned to agriculture. It is reported that the labor bureaus in Omaha and Kansas City have large standing orders for farm labor, but are unable to supply the demand. In the county, the farm bureau office already is booking requests for farm help, as prospects for a wheat crop are reported to favorable.

Potato Growers Busy.

Kearney, Neb.—The Central Nebraska Potato Growers' association, affiliated with the Buffalo County Farm bureau, has taken the necessary steps to incorporate, and is now attempting to obtain a representative membership among the producers of potatoes, cabbage and other produce in the Platte River valley. Additional moving pictures of the potato industry of Buffalo county and the Platte valley have been taken this week.

Poultry Culling.

Poultry culling work is being done in Buffalo county, one demonstration being given the past week. There still is an opportunity for a few additional meetings during the month of June, J. E. Ludden, county agricultural agent, declares.

Purebreds Increase.

Red Cloud—The purebred breeders of Red Willow county have increased 150 per cent during the past five years. The livestock improvement survey is based on the number of purebred sires at the heads of herds. Much credit is given to the calf and pig clubs for this showing.

Farm Tour Successful.

Kearney—One of the most successful farm tours ever taken in this county took place on June 8, when a caravan of farm bureau members visited a large number of purebred stock farms and poultry farms in the Miller community.

Farm Labor Scarce.

Wahoo—The Saunders county farm bureau is having a hard time supplying steady farm hands as most of such labor has left for the harvest fields. Saunders county farmers expect to pay $3 per day for harvest help.

Community Meetings Planned.

Lexington—A series of community meetings will be held in Dawson county June 20, 21 and 22. N. W. Gaines of the extension department of the state agriculture college will lecture at all these meetings and general farm topics will be discussed by local speakers.

Hold Judging Contest.

Red Cloud—M. B. Posson of the state agricultural college conducted a stock-judging contest among 20 members of the boys' and girls' clubs in Red Willow county. Eugene White scored high with 727 points out of a possible 800. Other scores were: Cecil Means, 690; Oscar Lea, 706; Albert Vance, 663; Logan Ohmsteds, 661; Spencer Vance, 639; Lorimer Edson, 633; Robert Overing, 620; Harold Koertner, 616; Amelia Steward, 612; Howard Means, 605; Earl Woodward, 576; Gilbert McMahon, 567; Charles McMahon, 564; Edgar Amack, 563; Harry Fishel, 538; Oscar Ramey, 536; Gilbert Lundstede, 515; Allen Vaughan, 513; James Simpson, 283.

Culls

Her clothes hung all wrong,
Her form was too long,
When she came to a dress demonstration.
She heard what was said,
Then went home and read;
Now her clothes are the town's admiration.

Says Alfalfa Ali: "A hen that's carrying her weight in lice won't lay many eggs."

When all the garden seeds are in,
And you settle back and wait,
If cutworm damage should begin
Mix up some poisoned bait.

At least $10,000 was saved the landowners of the state in the past five years through the efforts of the State college extension service on the one item of laying tile for drainage projects.

State Declares War on Grain Rust

University to Send Out 28 Skilled Men to Spot Barberry Bushes.

Lincoln.—Twenty-eight men from the University of Nebraska, who have been trained in botany, will make a farm-to-farm canvass in Nebraska July 1, as a part of a campaignto be waged in behalf of barberry eradication. Nebraska has an allotment of $30,000 with which to combat this damaging bush.

"We have found more than 85,000 bushes in cities, towns and on farms in Nebraska, 10,000 of which number were found on 156 different farm properties," says a statement from the college. "Seventeen other farm properties showed 3,185 escaped bushes. All of the cities and towns in the state have been surveyed, and the survey to begin July 1 will complete the farm inspection. Thirty-four counties in the eastern part of the state already have been surveyed."

Barberries usually begin to grow rust during the latter days of April in Nebraska, according to the college, which frequently spread rust to nearby grain fields as early as May 20. Once the rust gets a start in a field it spreads directly, plant to plant, and field to field.

"With thousands of barberries distributed throughout the country districts to give the rust an early start in the spring, it is not difficult to account for the great losses to cereals each year," the statement continues.

"Every barberry bush is a source of stem rust infection and should be eradicated. The state may have some stem rust after the barberry is entirely eradicated and there may be some epidemics, but by allowing the barberry to become thoroughly established in every woody section of the state, epidemics will be more common and rust losser greater.

"Results obtained from the barberry campaign show that more than 5,000,000 bushes already have been found in 13 years, the majority being found in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Rust over-winters in the black spoe stage on grain stubble and grasses and must spread first to the common barberry to get its start in the spring.

With the County Agents

Madison Plans Picnic.

Battle Creek, Neb.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Madison county farm bureau held here recently, it was decided to hold the annual farm bureau picnic on July 27. Plans were discussed for making this picnic bigger and better than last year when the attendance record was broken. It is the intention of the committee in charge of the arrangements to bring to the picnic a speaker of national importance. In the event that no speaker of such caliber can be obtained for the date set, it is then in the province of the committee to change the date. Final plans for the picnic program will be made at another special meeting of the board on June 16.

258 Flock Owners Enrolled.

Last received reports of records kept by the state university covering the accredited farm flocks projects show Madison county flock owners ranking well up in the first 20 per cent. In the county there are 258 flock owners enrolled in the project. Mrs. Fred Anderson of Newman Grove, with White Leghorns ranks 16th in the state, closely followed by Walter Freudenburg with White Rocks with an average of 1.1 egg per hen less. Roy Hunt with White Wyandottes is the third place man in the county list with 1.6 eggs per hen less, while I. J. Scott with White Leghorns stands .3 below the Wyandottes. All records for the year will be complete on November 1.

Finish Second Spraying.

The second round of spraying in Madison county has been completed in districts where operations of sprayings took place. Two sprays, termed the petal fall and the three week's spray were completed. Orchard men consider that the petal fall and the three weeks' spray should eliminate 80 or more per cent of worms. Careful observations will be made in sprayed orchards this summer to determine the advisability of increasing the number of sprays in another season. In the case of the commercial orchards there is no question but that there should be more than two sprays.

Canker Affects Trees.

A number of farmers have made inquiries concerning Illinois canker. The Madison county Farm bureau advises that this is an infection in trees that affects the heart wood and causes it to turn brown. The infection enters through the wounds and never shows up until the trees are badly affected. The limbs turn black and peel off and there is no chance of curing the disease, as the infection penetrates to heart wood and even to the roots. According to Mr. Hoppert of the state university, an apple specialist, the varieties of apples most susceptible are Ben Davis, Gano and Delicious.

Will Attend State "U."

A small number of farmers from Madison county have signified their intention of attending Agrimony day at the state university on June 21. The county agent, R. A. Stewart, is making plans to increase the number of the Madison county delegation.

Jefferson Club Meets.

The Jefferson township club held a meeting at the river picnic grounds June 12. The meeting was well attended.

Holds Bee Demonstration.

C. E. Garhart of Wayne, conducted a bee-demonstration at the Bredehoft farm near Battle Creek.

To Fight Melon Insects.

Watermelon growers of Madison county expect to be prepared for the melon insects and the cucumber beetle by laying in a supply of nicotine sulphate dust. The county agent advises that the best time to apply the dust is when the first signs of the pests appear. The dust must be applied five to seven times according to the number of the insects. The warmer the day, the better the results, according to the best authorities on dusting the vines. The action of the dust is similar to nicotine sulphate spray, but much more rapid.

Complain of Rats.

Hebron—Many farmers in Thayer county are complaining about the large number of rats around their premises. The large amount of corn kept upon the many farms this year has to some extent furnished an abundant supply of food and thus increased the number of rodents, says L. C. Christie, county agricultural agent. He recommends that farmers use barium carbonate, a strong rat poison. In poisoning the rats, he says, various baits should be used, in order to deceive the animals. The barium carbonate can be sifted over meats, vegetables and fruits. It may be mixed with soft baits in proportion to one part barium carbonate to four parts of bait. These poisons, says Mr. Christie, should be kept carefully away from poultry or livestock.

Tour Set for June 20.

Wahoo—The Saunders county farm tour has been set for June 20. The first stop will be at the home of Homer Wilson, six miles south of Morse Bluff, where a Nebraska type poultry house and a herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle will be inspected. An excellent modern home will be seen at the farm of Dave Rockford near Colon. At the Sutton place, near Wahoo, and the establishment of George Olson, will be seen livestock houses and equipment. In the afternoon the farms of Clate Cook, Ernest Hurst, Bernard Eliasson, Dave Nelson, Herman Hanke, William McReynolds, Kenneth Marcy and Charles Tanner will be visited.

Labor to Be Plentiful.

Geneva—Reports from the federal labor bureau seem to indicate that while it is very doubtful if there will be any over supply of harvest labor, there should be plenty of available labor to supply the demand. The situation, of course, says County Extension Agent Lee W. Thompson, might be changed if unfavorable weather conditions set in during the harvest season in Kansas and Nebraska.

The matter of the amount of wages to be paid, Mr. Thompson says, is difficult to determine at this time. At a recent conference in Kansas City, representatives of farmers' organizations, labor bureaus and others interested from different states, it appeared that a wage of from $2.50 or $3 to $3.50 a day would be a fair wage, according to Mr. Thompson.

At the county agents' conference held recently, nearly all of the agents were of the opinion that farmers in the state would likely pay about $3 or $3.50 per day. Many of the farmers of the state are reported to be in favor of paying by the hour instead of by the day, a system that would enable the worker to labor so long as he desired. It is recognized that if a low scale is fixed, that the problem of obtaining the most efficient labor will be minimized. On the other hand, the farmer dares not set the wage limit too high, if he hopes to make anything on his crops.

In nearly all parts of the state farmers are beginning to report their labor needs to the county agents.

Little Hog Cholera.

At a conference of county agents in the southeastern part of the state recently, very little hog cholera was reported existing. Farmers are taking no chances, however, Mr. Thompson reports, but are continuing to vaccinate their hogs and pigs. Vaccination demonstrations are proving of vast aid to the farmer in this vicinity, according to Mr. Thompson.

A field meeting will be held at the farm of A. W. Larson, four miles north of Geneva on the Meridan highway on June 23. The object of this field meeting will be to visit the six demonstrations of variety wheat test that Mr. Larson is conducting on his farm. He hopes to arrive at a fair comparison of the different varieties of wheat grown in this community. The visit will give farmers a chance to study the differences for themselves. A representative from the Crops department of the Agricultural college of the State university will be present to discuss the subject. The difference in time of ripening, the difference, if any, in the effect of rust, general appearance of the varieties and apparent yield will be noted. After the plats are harvested and threshed, announcement will be made by Mr. Larson of the exact yield per acre. The varieties in the test are Kanred, Turkey Red, Black Hill, Nebraska No. 6, Nebraska No. 60, and Nebraska No. 28.

Culling Dates Arranged.

Battle Creek, Neb.—Culling dates are now being arranged to start the latter part of July in a number of the townships. The proper season for culling is after the first real hot weather in the early summer up in the first cold weather in the fall. Loss of many valuable hens is caused by culling out of season, according to to County Agent R. O. Stewart. The point is to be emphasized, says Mr. Stewart, in culling demonstration work, is that the best method for cleaning up short producers is to go through the flocks during te early part of the moulting season, which is after the first hot weather.

Dairying Profitable.

Walthill, Neb.—H. E. Huston, county extension agent here, declares that the present financial depression is not affecting seriously the regions where the milking of a number of cows is the leading practice. "It has frequently been said," says Mr. Huston, "that the man who is producing and selling dairy products is practically selling air, sunshine and rain. If Thurston county farmers had more milk cows and would get together on a system of satisfactorily marketing their products, perhaps not so many would be in the same mood as one man who was often heard to say that there is no use trying to farm in this country." It is not only the immediate monetary return from the milk cows that is of benefit, but the improved conditions of the farm land in general for the later years that is one of the big factors recommending a practice of dairy and livestock farming, Mr. Huston asserts.

Soil Is Depleted.

Many of the farms in Thurston county are beginning to show the effects of continuous grain production, according to Mr. Huston. Continual grain farming, he says, has left behind a trail of depleted soil, when carried on for too long a time. This, according to Mr. Huston, has resulted in ruined farms and abandoned homes. A system of livestock farming would change this condition.

Culling Season Here.

The season for culling poultry is near. Already Thurston county flock owners are complaining that hens are letting up in egg production. The better season for culling, asserts H. E. Huston, county extension agent, is in the early fall.

Co-Operative Holstein Bull Association Organized

Kearney, Neb., June 18.—(Special.)—A co-operative Holstein bull association was organized through the Buffalo county farm bureau this week, owners of over 300 registered Holsteins supporting the movement. As far as is known this is the second co-operative bull association attempted in Nebraska. There are only 179 in the country.

During the past week the farm bureau also reorganized all of the boy and girl clubs which functioned last year, with the exception of the pig club at Elm Creek. Several new club movements also were launched.

Raisers of cabbage near Gibbon have invented a new means of fighting the harlequin bug, using a dry spray composed of much lime and some arsenate of lead. The application is proving very successful.

The Farmer's Wife

To freshen up old summer hats so that they will do for another season's wear, the following methods are recommended: To bleach leghorns, milans or any white straw hats, mix the juice of 2 lemons with 4 t. sulphur. Cover the hat thoroughly with this paste, let it dry in the sun, and after it is thoroughly dried, brush the dry powder off with a stiff brush and the hat will be as good as new.

Straw hats of all kinds may be freshened up and reshaped. Leghorns may be cleaned by rubbing with a cloth dampened in wood alcohol, or may be cleaned by rubbing in white cornmeal, which has been soaked in benzine. Allow this to dry and then brush it off. A leghorn hat that is very sunburnt or soiled can be changed to a soft yellow by immersing it in a strong solution of soda water for a few minutes. Remove from water and wipe, then press under a clean white cloth until dry.

Spanish Rice—1 c. rice, white or brown, 3 c. water, 2 c. tomato, 2 t. butter, 3 1-2 t. salt, 2 onions (medium) grated or ground, 2 pimentos cut fine. Put the mixture on the stove and let come to a boil. When it boils, cover and set in the oven. Cook from 1 1-2 to 2 hours in the fireless cooker. If cooked in open dish use 4 c. water.

Financial

The New York Times.

By ALEXANDER DANA NOYES.

Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

New York, June 18.—On the face of things, the past week's break in the stock market has no particular significance, except as proving that the determined speculation for the rise, first by the general public and then by professional experts and purely speculative outsiders has been brought to a halt.

The mere fact of sharp general reaction in prices following a prolonged advance is not in the least unfamiliar, even when the financial and business situation continued to move favorably. Wall street has not forgotten how the r sie of 10 points or more in the stock market during the early spring of 1919 and 1915, for instance, was followed in the summer by vigorous reaction, but how the advance resulted in an even more emphatic way in autumn.

Such precedent naturally does not prove a similar result to be in store for the stock exchange this year. Outside events will play their part in determining the sequel, as they did in those other years. It illustrates, however, the well-known fact that a stock market which advances in anticipation of either political improvement or business revival, is always apt to go too far in the "discounting" process, thereby necessitating wholesome reaction in the market. No doubt such reaction has on occasion turned out to have itself anticipated an unfavorable change in the general situation. But it is also a well-known fact in Wall street's history that some of the stock market's most sudden and violent setbacks have occurred in years when the speed of financial and industrial revival went on without interruption.

Rates Follow Market.

Last week's damper upon the market's speculative impulses may simplify the situation in another way. Thursday's reduction of the Bank of England rediscount rate to 3½ per cent when our own federal reserve bank was retaining the 4½ per cent rate of last November, showed a somewhat anomalous situation. Bank rates are not supposed to follow the open market on an extreme decline. The London bank, it is true, has at times in the past kept its rate as low as 2 per cent consecutively during a period of 2½ years (that was between 1894 and 1896), but even then the prolonged financial depression which was prevalent, Lombard street's rate for three-months bills stood for long intervals at less than 1 per cent.

While, however, the bank rates does not traditionally have to match the open market, it is not customary to keep too wide a margin between the two. That will not only block the rediscounting process when it might properly be resorted to, but it may easily turn the normal profits of a central bank into an actual loss and, what in the economic may is more important, it may prevent that bank from exerting a useful influence on the general market by advancing its rate when the open market has gone so low as to stimulate unwholesome speculation.

Argument Removed.

In the existing case the past week's reaction in nearly all speculative markets has removed one argument for maintenance of a reserve bank rate so high as to be out of touch with the general money situation. This argument was the fear that further reduction might serve only to provoke extravagent speculation. But if the spirit of speculation has itself subsided for the season, opportunity for readjusting the reaction of rediscount rates to the general position of affairs would seem to have arrived.

Whether if reserve bank rates were to be lowered to 4 or 3½ per cent this summer it might not possibly be found necessary to mark them up again in the supposable case of an active autumn trade and excited autumn speculation, is a problem which stands by itself. At London such procedure was in normal prewar years the common place of bank finance. A reduction of the bank rate in a dull midsummer followed by renewal advance when demand for money had become active in the autumn, occurred in every one of the five years preceding the great war.

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Week of June 19 to 25 Inclusive!
OLD FASHIONED (CHURNED) BUTTERMILK
ALL YOU CAN DRINK FREE WITH ANY ORDER
ALL SIX RESTAURANTS

Skin Troubles Soothed With Cuticura
Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Malden, Mass.

University Will Hold Soils Day on June 21

Lincoln.—At the first annual crops and soils field day to be held at the University of Nebraska agricultural college on June 21, an opportunity will be given to look over and hear explained the experimental work that is being carried on there. Among other things, there will be a chance to see and compare many varieties and strains of winter wheat and oats. Some of these show striking differences, it is said. More than 50 plats, showing various times and methods of seed bed preparation for winter wheat, oats and corn promise to offer an interesting study. The effect of the different commercial fertilizers and manures on various crops will be shown, those in charge of the field day say.

Many varieties of alfalfa, clover and gresses are to be on exhibit. A tour of the field will begin at 10 and will be over in time for visitors to reach home the same day.

Chicago Grain

By CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

Chicago, June 18.—The grain trade generally is looking for wheat values to move irregularly lower. There will be plenty of bulges and breaks of 2 or 3 cents, numerous shittings of positions by operators from time to time and an increasing disposition to go slow on the buying side until they see the effect of the new movement about to commence.

There is a general lack of confidence among holders, although there are more people in the trade and throughout the country who believe that prices are about low enough, but they are not sufficiently confident of their opinions to back them with substantial buying orders.

There has been heavy liquidation by longs, and a large short interest created. The covering of the latter materially assisted in rallying prices after all breaks. New low levels on the present downturns were witnessed on several days last week, followed by sharp rallies, all of which met increased selling pressure, while on the breaks the market had good support.

Hot Weather Damage.

Hot weather over a large part of the winter wheat sections, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska—in the latter state the temperature ranging from 99 to 104—has undoubtedly blighted wheat to some extent. In parts of Kansas there has also been injury by extreme heat, particularly in western sections, where the plant did not germinate until February. Kansas estimates are, as usual, varied and range from 117,000,000 to 146,000,000 bushels, against 128,000,000 bushels last year.

Indications are that the July government report will not show more than the 607,000,000 bushels of winter wheat suggested in the June returns, while in the northwest the spring wheat promise has improved, having received good scattered rains within the last few days.

In Europe the promise is for about 10 per cent less than last year, while in the southern hemisphere latest information secured by the Department of Agriculture suggests a crop of 713,000,000 bushels, or 101,000,000 bushels more than last year, compared with the pre-war average of 633,000,000 bushels. Most of the excess over last year is in India, which has a good crop.

Excess of Old Wheat.

A leading factor that has exerted a depressing influence on grain values is the excess of supplies of old wheat beyond all trade expectations, and it is evident, in view of recent developments, that both the carry over and the crop last year was greatly underestimated, as old wheat continues to come to market in the southwest in liberal volume.

Harvesting of new wheat is under way and a movement is at hand which is expected to increase hedging pressure in all markets, necessitating a greatly increased buying power to maintain values around the present level. Unless the latter is greatly enlarged and confidence revived, it will take a great deal of support to hold wheat at $1 to the farmer and he may have to take less.

Export buying of wheat last week absorbed more than 5,000,000 bushels at the lowest premium of the season for hard winters. Large previous sales of new wheat for export are expected to take a good percentage of the receipts during July and August. Most of the cash wheat taken in last month has been sold by the leading holders and a good decrease in stocks is predicted for the next few weeks.

Hatchery Burned

St. Paul, Neb., June 18.— The Loup Valley hatchery, one of the largest in the state, was completely destroyed by fire. This hatchery was located near Cushing and consisted of four incubators, two of them being of 10,000 capacity and the other two bringing the total capacity up to 26,000,000.

New Through Week-End Sleeping Car Service to
CLEAR LAKE, IOWA
via
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD
and Mason City
Leaving Every Friday Evening, Commencing June 23
Returning Every Sunday Evening, Commencing June 25

	Read Down		Read Up	
Friday	7:40 P. M.	Lv..Omaha.....Ar.	7:44 A. M.	Monday
Saturday	2:10 A. M.	Ar...Mason City..Lv.	12:15 A. M.	Monday
Saturday	6:25 A. M.	Lv...Mason City..Ar.	10:55 P. M.	Sunday
Saturday	7:00 A. M.	Ar. CLEAR LAKE Lv.	10:20 P. M.	Sunday

Car May Be Occupied at Clear Lake Until 8:00 A. M.
"Then a Dip in the Surf"
Returning Sleeper Open for Occupancy 9:30 P. M.
This Service Is Also Very Convenient for Mason City Passengers.
Week-End Tickets on Sale Every Friday, Saturday and Sunday
Rate $8.90--Return Limit Monday Following
$10.75--Twenty-Day Limit
For sleeping car reservations, ticket deliveries, and all other information, call, 'phone or write:
MARSHALL B. CRAIG, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.
H. T. Minkler, Dist. Pass. Agt.
1419 First National Bank Building. Telephone: Jackson 0260.
CONSOLIDATED TICKET OFFICE, 1418 Dodge Street.
Phone: Douglas 1684.

NEW YORK

Wabash Train No. 6

LV. CHICAGO	10:30 A. M.
AR. DETROIT	5:55 P. M.
AR. BUFFALO	2:50 A. M.
Via Lackawanna	
AR. ELMIRA	6:52 A. M.
AR. BINGHAMPTON	8:25 A. M.
AR. SCRANTON	10:10 A. M.
AR. WILKESBARRE	10:51 A. M.
AR. NEWARK	2:59 P. M.
AR. HOBOKEN	3:13
AR. NEW YORK	3:30 P. M.

Wabash Train No. 12

LV. CHICAGO	11:25 P. M.
AR. DETROIT	7:25 A. M.
AR. BUFFALO	5:10 P. M.
Via Lackawanna	
AR. NEW YORK	7:15 A. M.

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