"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

Stokes Anthony Bennett. Shame to the man who kills for sport, And takes what he cannot give; Who, gun in hand, would e'er disport. With only himself to live.

Shame to the man who's quite content With a bird or beast at bay; And who, it seems, is always bent On taking their life away.

Shame to the man who has no heart For the creatures that he meets; Who lets destruction play chief part In the things called hunting feats.

Shame to the man who cannot go On a stroll through wood or plain, Except he wield a fatal blow, And boast of the creatures slain

Shame to the man who kills for sport, And takes what he cannot give: Whose very thoughts and acts impart That only himself shall live. -Our Dumb Animals.

# OF THEIR TRIP TO JAPAN.

Saturday a. m., Sept. 22, 1923. On board the boat somewhere on

Have just finished breakfast of two fried eggs, French fried potatoes and toast. I will start my letter from the Thursday before we left San Francisco. We were told about 10 a. m. that we would sail Saturday noon, so you can imagine our excitement.

Upon being relieved from duty at noon Sara and I flew down town to the bank to look after some business there, then to the photographers to see if they could rush our pictures through; as we had them taken only the Tuesday before; then to several stores, and home to pack.

Friday there were a million things to do, and that evening the girls gave us a farewell dinner. Although they took our trunks Saturday, we were told that we would not sail before Monday, so after dinner Miss Ballard and I went to the hair dressers, where we made an engagement for three o'clock, going on from there to a show. Upon our return to the hairdressers she met us at the door saying, "call the hospital; the boat sails at 4 p. m." Well, we were so excited we could not think of anything to say over the phone so rushed out and called a taxi to drive us to the docks.

In the meantime, before I went down town I put some ointment on Sara's hair intending to wash it when I got back; consequently, when she was told at 2 o'clock that she would sail at four her hair was to wash and both our bags to pack; but a lot of the girls came in and helped her. One washed her hair, others packed the bags, while others addressed some of the pictures. So she arrived at the boat a half hour before we did.

We did not sail until about 8:30 p. m., and one girl was left as she was this way: visiting in Berkley and no one knew her phone number. She, however, will sail today on the "Thomas," for the Philippines. We are on the "Somme," pronounced Psalm; with us are six nurses, eleven medical officers, three or four other officers, forty-one corps men and about one hundred and fifty of a crew. We should have arrived tomorrow, Thursday, September in the bakeries. 27th. I will try to finish this in the morning to send to a ship that is going to Seattle in a few days, that bin for at least 135,000 tons for their you may get it earlier than if we concoctions and another 100,000 tons mailed it in Japan.

We saw land about 10 a.m. and landed last evening about 5:30 o'clock, and I'll say we were happy or 15,000 tons that goes into the nagirls, as I know I vomited everything tion's "eatin'" tobacco. This not inin me every day but about four; then cluding about 6,000 tons that goes to had to almost put a trap door on my smoking tobaccos. throat to keep it down.

We passed two islands with fortifications, that were all wrecked and mostly under water, and all of the city that we can see from the boat, is wrecked; as we are lying right off Yokahoma. We will work from the gar supply to the tune of hundreds of ship, expecting to go to Tokio in a few days to help establish a hospital, but as soon as it is finished will turn it over to Jap doctors and nurses.

The night before we landed a typhoon struck us and at 4 a. m. we were told to get dressed and get our life belts ready. We were not scared but could scarcely hold up our heads. The ship bobbed like a cork and you could hear the dishes, chairs and everything that happened to be loose falling all over the place.

I think we will land in Manila about October 15th, and will be glad to put our feet on land. We have been watching the Japs unload the ships; some have lumber and others boxes of supplies. Numbers of women are working just like the men. How I wish you might have seen the lights from all the ships in the harbor last night, with the moon shining over all.

Well, I guess I will close and try to get a little sewing done. Write to Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I. Will write as soon as we land there. With love,

"Somme," Sept. 24th, 1923. On board the U.S. A. T. (U.S. Army Transport.) Dear Ones at Home:

Betty in her letter tells you the beginning and I am right here to tell you, I'm can her find to my apron then you can take care of your own kid, I've had my share. I looked like a Christmas tree when I boarded the the world. all her things and mine too, the that long want to see if she

would get there-when I saw them step out of a taxi, I was about ready to collapse.

Miss Ballard, Betty and I have been sick pearly all the way. The first morning I crawled out, sat on the floor and held to the side rail, and I said to Betty, "I believe if I can get to the port-hole for fresh air I'll be all right." Well, I got to the porthole, but never saw so many things moving in my life. I then decided it wasn't fresh air we needed. I called across to Ballard "are you going to breakfast?" and she answered, "no Honey, ah just don't feel right." By that time we all three were hard at it. In a few days we were pretty well straightened up when we struck a rain gale and went for three hundred miles through that; consequently we went back to the bowl. Then when we thought all was well a typhoon played with us for about twelve hours. At 4 a. m. we were told to get dressed at once and get our life preservers out, but we were so sick already that it made little difference to us whether the ship went up or down. However, today the sea is fine and so are we. Have seen a few ships in the distance and a faint shadow which they say is THE MISSES STEVENSON WRITE Japan; we are due at Yokahoma about 6 p. m.

Our ship is loaded with enough supplies for our base hospital and twelve field hospitals, but as yet we have no orders as to what we are to do there; think possibly it may be a refugee camp of some sort.

The steering wheel and the boilers went bad during the storm, consequently we are behind time, but guess we are lucky to be getting in as well as we are.

We have with us a newspaper man from the Associated Press, Mr. Peeke; also, Mr. Stone, from some of the New York papers, who puts out a daily paper called "Somme News, copies of which are enclosed. There is with us also, a Pathe News man, Mr. Pucker, who has taken some pictures of the relief squad, so if they run the films in Bellefonte you may see us.

We had been hoping this would be a long rest, but when we were so sick, I told Betty there would be nothing left but "a rag, a bone and a hank of hair" by the time we reached Japan. We would swallow a teaspoon of soup and up would come a whole bowl full. Miss Ballard says she is going to buy a hut in Manila and spend the rest of her life there; for the life on the bounding waves isn't just what we had pictured it.

I think if I get a chance to "hide away beside a babbling brook" I'll take it; for I've had enough excitement to last for a while.

Japan at last!

THE GIRLS.

-Vote for Dale for District At-

## WHAT HAPPENS TO SUGAR.

Not more than half the sugar we Americans consume is used in our homes. The rest goes into manufactured products. The estimates of the quantities used in manufacture run

Our candy makers alone use more than 350,000 tons, and 130,000 tons more go to sweeten chocolates and ice creams.

Every year the bakers dip into the national sugar bowl for well over 45,-000 tons for bread, 55,000 tons for crackers and 90,000 tons for pies and cakes. A mere 10,000 tons goes every year into frostings and odds and ends

Fourteen thousand or more soft drink makers hit the nation's sugar goes into condensed milk.

Twenty thousand tons of sugar is chewed up each year in gum; and less aesthetic jaws worked on anoth-

The country's pill and potion bill disposes of about 6,000 tons of sugar each year, and the druggist uses an unknown quantity in filling what the doctor ordered.

Even sticky fly paper and roach, ant and rat killers draw from the su-And nobody knows how much has

gone in bootleg and home-brew.--

The Nation's Business.

## The Origin of Postage Stamps.

The manner in which the first postage stamps came into being has a

tinge of romance to it. It was about the year 1840, that Rowland Hill, while crossing a district in the north of England, arrived at the door of an inn where a postman had stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it; she turned it over in her hand and asked the price of the postage. The postman demanded a shilling, which to the girl was a large sum, as she was poor. She sighed sadly, and said that the letter was from her brother and that she had no money, so she re-turned the letter reluctantly to the

postman. Touched with pity, Mr. Hill paid the postage and gave the letter to the girl, who seemed very much em-barrassed. The postman had scarcely gone, when the young innkeeper's daughter confessed that it was a trick between her brother and her. Some signs on the envelope told her all that she wanted to know, but the letter

contained no writing. "We are both so poor," she said, "that we invented this method of corresponding without paying for the

letters." Rowland, continuing on his journey, asked himself if a system giving rise to such frauds was not a vicious one? string until I get back to the States; Before sunset he had planned to organize the postal service on a new basis-with what success is known to

---Vote for Hoy for Recorder.

#### LIVED LIFE OF LONELINESS PLAN TO HARNESS VESUVIUS

Naturalist Isolated Himself That He Might Have Opportunity to Study Habits of Birds.

On a lonely island off the coast of seventy. The crew of the steamer Innisfail, passing the island, saw a woman waving on the beach. A boat was landed and Mrs. Banfield was found a scheme does not sound impossible to be the only inhabitant of the island, and plans are being seriously consid-Her husband was dead. The crew ered to tunnel mountains known to be made a coffin out of ship's timber and dangerous in such a manner that a the chief officer read the burial service. sudden volcanic activity will only re-Mrs. Banfield refused to leave the is- sult in the gas and lava being carried land, and the captain called for vol- away from settled sections and valunteers to stay with her. Every man uable property. offered, and the captain selected one to remain. Some twenty-five years worked out for Etna and Vesuvius, ago Mr. Banfield acquired under the the two most destructive volcanoes. land laws of the Queensland government Dunk island, off the coast of viding for harnessing the heat for in-Queensland. This was an islet rather dustrial purposes. more than three square miles in area, inhabited till then only by the rapidly dwindling remnant of a once considerable native population, which has since, it would seem, entirely disappeared. dulge in his cherished pastime of observing the ways of birds, beasts and fishes, and, while they remained, his black fellow men.-Montreal Family volcano, being on an island, can do

## KNOWN AS 'ELECTRIC GHOSTS'

Fastest Moving of All Terrestrial Objects.

In an address to electrical engineers in London a distinguished scientist thus defined an electron. An atom is ordinarily associated with a charge, and force is required to separate the charge from the atom. The atomic charge when separated is called an electron. In an electrolyte-i. e, a substance decomposed by an electric current—there is a bodily transfer of atoms with their charges; in a metallic conductor the charges are handed on as electrons from atom to atom. In the discharge through highly rarefied gases the electric current is in its most simple form, for here there electric ghosts. Electrons, it should be added, are the fastest moving of all being one-tenth that of light, which ton Star.

#### Is Separation Right?

would not have wished it. He chose Emmett Holt in the Delineator, his grave himself-in Pere-Lachaise beside his son's. Let him sleep there in peace." But there may be no one teday to interpose a veto on the sen mercial travelers called "The Gideons" ate's resolution, if it also passes the organized a movement for placing Carrer of deputies.

## Biggest and Best.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Men's Social club had not proved sults. successful. The committee in charge of the arrangements, however, were more hopeful of a better conclusion as the guest of honor was introduced by the chairman.

"Gentlemen," he said in a genial voice, "we have with us tonight one whom you all know very well. Profes sor Piffle, who has promised to tell us some of his biggest and best after dinner stories.

Amid tremendous applause from the guests, the professor rose from his

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen." he said, when he could make his voice heard. "To begin with my bigges story, let me tell you how thoroughly I have enjoyed your banquet."

## Black Rain.

One of the services of science is in destroying superstition, and a notable example of this was afforded not long ago in Ireland. On an October night a fall of black rain, leaving inky pools in the roads, occurred in many parts of the island. It was noted at the famous observatory at Birr castle, and an investigation of the meteorological conditions prevailing at the time followed. The result was to show that there had been a movement of the air all over the central part of the British isles such as carry soot from the manufacturing districts of Eng land over the Irish channel. Examination of the black rain showed that its color was due to the presence of an extraordinary amount of soot.

Soya Bean Bread in Austria. Austria's experiments with soya bear flour in bread-making have proved suc cessful, and this bread has become se popular that, according to the Depart ment of Commerce, the output has in creased to 10,000 loaves daily.

Three months ago the first experi ment was made by a Viennese baker who put out a loaf of wheat breat with a 20 per cent mixture of soys bean flour. Soya flour is said to by rich in proteins and fats, and it carbohydrates possess a sweetening quality which makes it distinctly agreeable. The flour is produced un der a secret process.

Italy Would Direct Flow of Lava and Utilize Heat of the Big Volcano.

In the future great volcanoes can Queensland for twenty-five years, Mr. throw out molten fire and lava and at-E. J. Banfield, naturalist and author of | tract no more attention than the pass-"Confessions of a Beachcomber" and ing of a motor car, if plans now being other books, has died at the age of considered by scientists of Italy are carried out.

After the gigantic accomplishments of the engineers in the World war such

Especially are such plans being And with the plan goes another pro-

Premier Mussolini has been investigating the plan and now, it is said, no obstacle remains except the expense. It is hoped that some way may be found whereby Italy will be relieved There, with his wife, he settled down from dependence upon the outside to live the simplest of lives and in- world for fuel and the power that fuel produces.

If experimental boring is tried it will probably be on Etna, because that less damage than Versuvius if stirred

to unusual activity by man's efforts. Cutting tunnels through the mountainside would be simple in its earlier stages, and would become complicated Scientist Explains Action of Electrons only when the heat, on approach to the eternal fires, became unendurable to the workers. Explosives might do

#### SWEETS FOR THE CHILDREN

Moderate Allowances of Sugar, Candy and Ice Cream That Keeps Them Healthy.

The following may be regarded as a moderate allowance of sugar or candy for a healthy child of nine or ten years: Of sugar on cereals, one even teaspoonful at breakfast or supper and not more than this amount on fresh or stewed fruit; of candy, one piece with the midday meal; of ice cream or fruit ices, one good tablespoonful once a is a flow of electrons, traveling by week, possibly twice a week in sumthemselves, of disembodied charges of mer; of ice cream sodas, not more than

one a week Besides these things a child will get known terrestrial objects, their speed in his other food, such as gingerbread cookies and plain cake, and in his cusis 186,300 miles per second.—Washing tard and puddings an additional amount of sugar, so that his total daily allowance will probably be equal to two tablespoonfuls of sugar. So long The French senate has voted to as this is not exceeded it is not likely transfer to the pantheon, France's hall than any bad effect will follow. But of fame, the remains of Renan, Edgar when a child is allowed to help himself Quimet and Michelet. This is a high the constant tendency is that the honor from the state. But in 1898 amount is gradually increased to two Michelet's wife opposed the transfer of or three times the quantities specified, her husband's body. She had been the and even then the child is no better historian's intimate literary helper— satisfied—often less so. He has acalmost a collaborator-and knew all quired the sweet habit and food does his thoughts. When the proposition not taste sweet unless these larger was made to her she said: "No! He amounts are constantly added.-Dr. L.

# Chapels in Hotels.

Many years ago, a group of comcopies of the Scriptures in the guest rooms of hetels. It was from the start a very real missionary enterprise, and has been productive of excellent re-

One of New York's leading hotel men, the owner of a number of big establishments, announced a few days ago his purpose of going even a step further. Observation during many years of experience has impressed him with the fact that strangers who put up at hotels in our big cities are at a disadvantage as far as church-going is concerned. He has, therefore, decided to erect, in each of his large establishments, a chapel as a place where his guests may worship. "If the patron will not go to church," he urges, "we shall bring the church to him."

## All Is Vanity.

"Now, just as I was beginning to think that I could become a raving beauty by spreading clay on my face once or twice a week, here comes a writer in a magazine who says the claims for it are absurd, and it does no good at all to the skin," said a Columbus beauty who likes to keep up with all the fads for improvement. "Oh, well," said her companion, "there is one comfort: You can save the money you have been spending on clay and buy face creams."-Columbus Dispatch.

A Trusting Nature.

She was a countrywoman, and traveling by train was something new to her. She sat down on a seat in the station, and after waiting for two hours was approached by the stationmaster, who inquired where she was going.

"But the train's just gone," he said when she told him. "Dear, dear! I thought the whole consarn moved," replied the old

Handy Man.

An inmate of a certain penal institution recently received a call from the warden, who said:

"I understand you got in jail on ac-

count of a glowing mining prospecadmitted the gentlemanly "Yes," prisoner. "I was quite optimistic."

"Well," continued the warden, "the governor wants a report on conditions in this jail. Write it."-Harper's.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

There are no really good manners without Christian souls.—Spanish Proverb.

The new way to do the hair is to eliminate the permanent wave. Shin-gled is the term for short locks. Sort the an Through the spreading influence of this revived fashion we may be spared the pain of gazing at the uncombed mass of short hair that would be fit for an Abyssinian bride; we may not have to struggle to see the actors on the other side of the footlights through something that looks like a mattress without ticking; we may be free from having that same mass combed into our faces at public plac-

To be smart, says Paris, the hair must be sleek and as short as a boy's at the back, even though it fluff over the temples. It may be parted on the side or in the middle. It must look wet, an effect obtained by brushing it

with brilliantine.

The school-girl can wear her hair in this manner better than most of our sex. She will find it far more gracious than the frizzed, outstanding mop of burned locks. If she wants to be very French, she will search for clean, does not break up as badly as a round comb such as her grandmother wore to push back the front of the nure.

carefully plastered into an interrogation above the cheek bones, should be left to older women. It is fashiona-ble to copy this coiffure of a man in a more romantic generation when straps were put on his trousers to keep them snugly fitting over the instep. If American women like the fashion it will be found difficult to adjust it to their faces, but the school-girl should let it alone.

Possibly there is only one costume on which the finger can be put when one searches for girls' clothes which few, if any, adults can wear. This is the Spanish bolero, the frilled blouse, the pleated skirt in bright plaids. Such as assembling makes one of the smart costumes that leaped into the limelight when school days came over

the horizon. The designers of clothes are turning to Spain for inspiration. Once for a few days after freshening and that country led the world in fashions gradually increase the amount as the for women and men. France took the lead away from her in the sixteenth century, but she is returning to the Spanish fashions of the era when Seville and Madrid had the first and final say in wherewithal we should be clothed. She returns to Chinese fashions, also, after the manner of her

seventeenth century allegiance. The school-girl can adapt many of these ideas to her juvenile costumery. The brilliant shawl is not for her, even in the evening, but the bolero, the hat with a pointed crown, the broad sash about the diaphragm, the sleeveless jacket, the frilled white blouse, the wide skirt, the flounces of old Spain, suit girlishness and youth. Therefore, she has a wide are from which

to pick what she likes.

The new middy blouse smacks China. It is somewhat of a tunic, minus the gay embroidery or fanciwul brocade. There's one of red serge that reaches the knees; it is straight and unbelted; the sleeves are long and tight at wrists, the neck opening is boat-shaped. Its glory or adornment lies in the cravat. And such a cravat! It is of green ribbon, mind you, and runs through a large decoration in green embroidery. The skirt below the middy is pleated at the sides.

The Chinese tunic is suitable for a girl. It has become an established garment, but it swings around so large a circle in its various forms that it can be anything from a street jacket to an evening wrap. It is of bro-cade or cloth, of crepe satin or Chi-nese embroidery of the kind one buys for a table cover. It can be shaped like a sandwich, in two panels that cover the back and front to show brightly colored chiffon or georgette sleeves after the manner of the Mah Jongg gowns invented in Pekin. It can be as sober as a glass of lemonade for contrast, with serge or kasha as the material and red or green buttons down the front for the Chinese touch.

Unless a girl is unduly matured, it is wiser to choose any of these costumes rather than the severely tailored skirt and jacket. The O'Rossen style is the best, if she adopts this kind of costume. It has a short narrow skirt and a partly fitted jacket fastened with one button a trifle highwaisted. It flares a bit from the waist and ends at turn of the hips. The edges are bound with black or

Step-in corsets that are little more than girdles are made of brocade and elastic entirely without boning. Strapless brassieres and corset and brassiere combinations are among the new developments presented to give the figure the necessary support and trimness that new fashion demands.

It is predicted that the summer vogue of red hats will extend into the fall and winter season, and this is evidenced by the number of hats of this color seen developed in velvet and of

Blouses of two colors of georgette, the darker color veiling the lighter color, and richly embroidered beads, are very lovely to complete a three-piece costume effect. Frequently metal lace on a bright-colored georgette is the foundation for a veiling of black or darker colored georgette, and this combination is exceptionally handsome and dignified.

The trend of fashion toward things Chinese is emphasized in costume jewelry, there being any number of articles of adornment: bracelets, necklaces, earrings, buckles, hair and hat ornaments-made of imitation jade the popular Chinese game that seemingly has largely replaced social traced in gold or silver, and the wearing of sets of this jewelry is very effective with a large number of the eason's modes in apparel.

----Vote for Taylor for Sheriff.

#### FARM NOTES.

—Salty grease and bacon rinds do more harm than good when used on saw blades.

—At the present price of feed, skim milk is worth about fifty cents a hundred to feed pigs as a supplement for

—Sort the apples as soon as they are picked. Cider apples and canning factory stock should be disposed of at once and not be put in the cellar to fill the storage space and contaminate the good fruit.

-Peach Borer-Don't forget to remove the P. D. B. chemical from around the trees about a month or six weeks after the trees have been treated. It may cause root injury if allowed to remain in the soil. —A large number of pullets are suffering from an attack of mites.

This causes them to become thin and extremely white in the legs and beak. Be sure that your roosts have none of these insects on them before moving the pullets into winter quarters.

-Shredded corn fodder makes excellent litter for the poultry house. On many farms, this material is wasted when it might be used in place of straw in the poultry house. It is straw, and makes just as good ma-

-Don't wait until freezing weath-Short curls are good at the temples.

They should not be ragged and jagged, but smoothly curled, in the Victorian manner. The two flat locks, good ears and hang them in a dry, well ventilated place. Corn, well dried, will stand a lot of freezing before the germ will be injured.

-Get the fall litter eating as soon as possible. Help to satisfy the curiosity of the little pigs to know what the mother is eating by supplying a low trough for the old sow. Then provide a creep for them with shelled or coarse cracked corn available. Add some middlings and tankage a little later.

-It is reported that red ants are doing considerable damage in wood lots and forests. Fill up the openings in the ant hills with mud and then pour carbon bisulphide into the hill and seal the opening with mud. A single treatment will not destroy all of the ants but will kill many of

-Feed grain sparingly to the cow milk flow increases. When she seems to have reached a full flow of milk and does not respond to increased feed, reduce the amount slightly. This will avoid over-feeding and getting

the cow off feed. -Now is the time the grain weevils and small beetles start working in stored wheat. They can be destroyed by the same treatment that is used to control the grain moth.
Treatment should be made before the temperature gets below 60 degrees F. About three pounds of carbon bisulphide will fumigate 100 bushels of

-Where potatoes are blighted, it is advisable to dig them at a time when the soil is dry. When potatoes blight, spores are formed on the leaves which the spuds are dug in wet weather, the spores are taken into the cellar on the potatoes and are likely to cause rot. A cool, well ventilated cellar will help to prevent rot.

-Growers are warned not to pile apples under the trees after picking. The earth is warm, the pile of apples holds the heat and moisture, and decay often results. Apples piled un-der trees for a week will not keep nearly as well as those which have been picked on to a sorting table, sorted and removed the next morn-

ing to a cool storage place. -About 45 pounds of honey is required to carry a colony over the win-ter and spring. Colonies having less than this amount after the fall honey flow is over should be fed with either sugar syrup or honey from a healthy colony. A mixture of 22 parts of white granulated sugar with one part water, heated until all the sugar is dissolved, makes a satisfactory syr-

-The raspberry industry of Pennsylvania is seriously threatened by diseases. Planting disease-free plants and controlling the raspberry aphid are possible remedies. The aphid may be controlled by spraying with one pint of nicotine sulphate in 100 gallons of water. Five pounds of lump lime should be slaked and added to the above spray before making the application.

-Forcing the pullets to lay too early is like driving a car with the choke pulled out. In cold weather, we pull the choke out to start the motor; however, if driven too long this way, the motor soon stops. If we feed the pullets mash with lots of meat scrap or milk in it, they will start laying at between four or five months old but soon stop, molt and take a long rest during the winter months.

—A group of women of Augustaville, in Northumberland county, have organized a women's pig club and are caring for "porkers" according to 1923 methods. Incidentally, the pigs will be sold at a round-up and show and one-half of the proceeds will go to the emergency building fund of the Pennsylvania State College.

The club has eight members and each woman was furnished a purebred porker by breeders in the county. If friend "hubby" gets jealous and refuses to allow his wife's pie to be rurchased by another man, bidding is likely to be lively.

-Coclusive evidence that the cost of producing wheat is considerably higher than the present selling price found in a survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and in figures secured by the State College agricultural extension farm accountant in Lancaster county. ornaments—made of imitation jade and ivory that depict the character of parts of the country show that on the nopular Chinese game that seem average in 1922 it cost \$1.23 per bushel to produce wheat. Figures obtained in Lancaster county showed an average cost of \$1.28 per bushel. These cost records come from 35 farms on which over 800 acres of wheat were raised. The cost per bushel varied on the individual farms from 95 cents to