ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:
"If There is Not a Way, Cut a Way."

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ACTIVE NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION A DROP OF INK MAKES MILLIONS THINK ORGANIZED SEPT. 8 1853 MEMBER

Education For All

YEARS ago, education was conceived as something which could only be had by the wealthy people, or by persons of intense desire for learning.

The United States has led in the idea of creating public schools for the benefit of all children. But even in this country this plan did not become firmly established until about 100 years ago. In Europe up to a comparatively recent date, the schools, except those conducted by the churches, were commonly run as private enterprises and the parents paid for education of their children. If a child's parents could not pay his chances of education were very poor.

Our generous country says that every child is entitled to an education, and we propose to give him what he is able to assimilate without direct cost to the family. The way is wide open for the child of the humblest family. If a child has ambition he should not fail to obtain an education. In these times he can find light work after school and on Saturdays and vacations by which he can earn money to pay for such expenses as his parents are not able to meet. No obstacle usually exists to the education of any child except his own lack of ambition.

Our system is, of course, not perfect. Children who cannot learn easily from books need some different kind of treatment, which is not always given them. Many children who have good minds suffer from physical defects and more should be done for them. But our public schools have done wonders to increase American intelligence and give our country a foremost place in the world.

The Need of Thinking

TALKING without thinking does a tremendous amount of harm in this world. How much finer it would be if everybody took time to think before saying anything.

Very few people are judged by what we actually know of them, for, as a rule, we know little of anyone except our most intimate friends—only what we see on the surface.

But the natural thing to do is to judge others by what we hear of them, and we hear that which people have to say, regardless of whether they stopped first to weigh their words.

Unkind words are like weeds. You may curb them temporarily, but they spring up again, because the seed has been sown and has taken root.

A misstatement may be corrected, but the suspicion still remains with many people. They conclude that "where there is smoke, there is always fire."

So the wisest course is to be cautious in discussing other people and their affairs. A little thinking before any talking is done, will save many heartaches and make the world a happier place.

"Home Making" Hours

MORE than 63 hours a week is the average "working time" for 700 farm women who kept records and reported to the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

They reported an average of 52 hours and 17 minutes spent on strictly home-making activities alone. This is more than the 44-hour working week which is the standard in industry, the bureau points out. In addition, these women spent an average of 11 hours and 13 minutes a week on dairy work, care of poultry, gardening, and other outside tasks.

Some of these 700 home makers lived in the Middle West, some in New York State, and some in three far Western states. The group, as a whole, represents rather superior home makers—those likely to cut down working time by intelligent methods. For the country as a whole the average working time would probably be higher.

From the Lazy Man

PERHAPS the world has not given the lazy man the credit he deserves for the progress that has been made toward the ideal life. When the lazy man is considered dispassionately, it is seen that some important inventions are the result of his disinclination to work.

For example, there is the riding cultivator, which is said to be the product of the ingenuity of a man who was sure that his legs were never intended to drag along after a hand implement. Not only does the farmer ride in cultivating now, but he gets much more cultivating done. There is not much to be said for the man who refuses to do any work at all, but the man who is just lazy enough to do his work in the easiest way has been able to hit upon many ideas that have added to the sum total of human efficiency.

Many devices that have contributed largely to production may be traced to the desire of some individual to save himself from unnecessary physical effort. Many an inventor who has a reputation for industry may have had only a commendable kind of laziness.

Statistics show that married men are worth more and live longer than single men, but in all probability an old bachelor proved to be the statistician.

Air Progress Satisfactory

UNUSUALLY satisfactory progress is being made in developing a system of air mail and airplane passenger and freight service, which eventually will link together the 22 countries of the American hemisphere.

As carried out to date the program has been actively sponsored by the United States government, and this official patronage has admittedly given United States aviation interests a clear lead in the race to build up a network of air lines over the two continents. German companies are nevertheless still offering serious competition in this respect, according to reports from South America.

Government sponsorship has been directed not only thru the state, postoffice and commerce departments, acting independently in their various fields, but also thru a governmental committee.

The State Department has sought to enforce the "open door" principles throuout South America, having intervened on behalf of the United States companies upon every occasion when it has appeared that a Latin government was about to give an exclusive mail or passenger freight contract to a foreign concern.

The postoffice has been active in developing air mail routes connecting the United States with Canada and with countries to the south, while the commerce department has sent experts and trade commissioners into the lower continent to study the situation and to report on South America as a market for American made airplanes and equipment.

Its principal task being to keep vigilance over the Caribbean and Panama Canal regions in connection with the national defenses, the committee of assistant secretaries has concerned itself primarily with policy matters. While on guard against the establishment of commercial or other air bases that might threaten the Panama Canal or some other part of the defensive system of the United States, the committee has sought to work out policies which at the same time would stimulate the development of aviation of a nature commercially beneficial to the United States.

Two of the more recent moves in the development of the air expansion program have been the opening of air mail services connecting Canada, the United States and Mexico, and the formation of The Aviation Corporation of the Americans for the announced purpose of connecting "North Central and South America with passenger and mail lines."

It is within the realm of possibility that the girl who continually admires herself has a poor appreciation of beauty.

An All Important Factor

WHEN the poet said that every institution is but the lengthening shadow of a man, he uttered a truth that is one of the essential facts of life.

Personality is the all important factor in every great enterprise, whether it be business, education or community progress.

During the era of great materialistic development, there has been great emphasis on the need for finer equipment in community enterprises. But any policy that stresses the material side of the neglect of the human factor is not a substantial one.

It would be far better to have a million dollar school teacher in a thousand dollar school than a thousand dollar teacher in a million dollar school. The first essential for human betterment is to have inspiring personalities in positions of leadership.

It is a splendid thing to provide wonderful school buildings, library buildings, churches and similar structures, because they have advertising value. People will go into a fine public building and derive good from its use, who would not use one that looks old and behind the times. New school buildings give school work an impression of importance and dignity, and they inspire pupils to better work.

But good work is often done with poor facilities. The little red school house on the whole got good results in training the older people. Its equipment would be called obsolete now, its textbooks and courses of study were not adapted to the practical age in which we now live. But it usually had a brainy and inspiring personality as a teacher. Such a person got results, even if the tools used were poor.

The most important thing in social progress is to have bright and able men and women working in such positions as teachers, ministers and legislators, as their thoughts is shaping the purposes and ideals of the coming generation.

Noah was the world's greatest success as a speculator. He cornered all the stock in the world.

Pampered Brains

WE ALL admire a smart young man, but we do not admire him when he becomes "too smart."

That is the trouble with many young men.

They are endowed by nature with more than the average allotment of brains, but they lack the poise and judgment necessary to keep them under control.

This deficiency, however, is not so much their fault as it is the fault of their parents.

When a baby shows indications of being quick witted, too many parents immediately begin to humor it and spoil it.

Instead of maintaining a gentle but firm control over the child they give in to its whims and encourage it in its selfishness.

It grows up with the idea firmly implanted in his mind that it must have its own way in everything.

If it makes a pert remark and is not corrected that remark calls for others in kind, and this leads naturally to the spirit of "smartness," which we so greatly deplore in many young fellows just entering man's estate.

Brains in the cradle require nursing.

Pampering only converts them into the egotism of maturity.

An orator declares that people in this age are too easily frightened. We just wonder if he ever tried to cross the street on a busy Saturday night.

A person who desires to give advice at every opportunity should become a doctor or a lawyer and sell it.

The person who is not wanted any place must envy the man who is "wanted" in several places at one time.

Scientists have found that fossil skulls are well preserved, showing that all fossils are hard headed.

A Store Full of FALL AND WINTER FOOTWEAR

Only a short distance from your vicinity you will find one of the most complete Shoe Stocks that can be found; and if you are looking for Rubber Footwear we feel we can ably take care of your needs.

Footwear for Dress or Work—For Every Purse and Purpose.

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We stock Women's High Comfort and Dress Shoes. Kid leathers on many styles—
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In all the newest patterns.

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in the new shades.

Men's new black or tan Welt Oxfords, here—
$3.98

Boys' High Cuts for any size boy. All kinds and heights
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Wellsville, New York
"WHERE FEET FIND HAPPINESS"

An Important Election

Great as was the election of last year, that of November 5, next, is even more important to the people of Allegany County, for they will then choose the officials who are to serve them in their own home affairs which concern them most intimately.

The Republican party is proud of the ticket which it offers at this time. It was chosen by the Republican voters themselves at the Primary Election in an open field and a fair contest, and certainly it should receive the support of every loyal member of the party.

The Republican County Committee, in session at Belmont following the Primary, unanimously indorsed this ticket and thus pledged the support of a united party to it. Here are the candidates we offer:

For Assembly, Harry E. Goodrich of Richburg.
For County Judge and Surrogate, Walter N. Renwick of Cuba.
For District Attorney, Ward M. Hopkins of Cuba.
For Treasurer, Sherman Burdick of Alfred.
For Sheriff, Daniel W. Witter of Wellsville.

Every One of Them Clean. Every One of Them Able. Every One of Them a Good Republican. Every One an Upholder of President Hoover in His Work for Law Enforcement. They Deserve Your Support.

Republican County Committee
Political Advertisement

Partition Action

County Court, County of Allegany.

MARY LAVERTY Plaintiff,
against
Margaret Heath, Catherine Hallerson, Lizzie Esamy, Elizabeth Laverty, Mary Laverty, Frances Laverty, Marion Laverty, James Laverty, Richard Laverty, Bernard Laverty, Helen Laverty, John Laverty and Bernice Laverty, Defendants.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action; and to serve a copy of your answer, or if the complaint is not served with this summons, to serve a notice of Appearance on the Plaintiff's Attorney within 20 days after the service of this Summons exclusive of the day of service. In case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Allegany.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1929.

CRAYTON L. EARLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
Andover, New York
To Catherine Hallerson, Margaret Heath and Elizabeth Laverty:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Guy O. Hinman, Allegany County Judge, granted on the 22nd day of October, 1929 and filed with the complaint in the Office of the County Clerk at Belmont, Allegany County, New York.

This action is brought to partition among the parties hereto as owners in common three village lots situate on the southerly side of Maple street in the Village of Andover, N. Y., and the same real property described in Deeds recorded in Allegany County Clerk's Office as follows: Deed from James Ford and one to James Laverty, and another Deed recorded in Liber 129 of Deeds at page 233, and Deed recorded in Liber 113 of Deeds at page 215, and in the complaint in this action filed in said Clerk's office, or for the sale of said Real Property or portions thereof and distribution of the proceeds among such owners.

CRAYTON L. EARLEY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
48 Andover, N. Y.

Women Suffering Bladder Irritation

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AMES L. ROGERS, Secy.
C. FRANK DAVIS, Noble Grand

Union Encampment
NO. 171, I. O. O. F.
Meets Second and Fourth Monday Evenings of Each Month.
C. S. JONES, C. P.
A. L. ROGERS, Scribe.
Visitors Are Always Welcome.

ANDOVER LODGE NO. 555 F. & A. M.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday Evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors always welcome.
B. B. HANN, Secy.
CLARENCE MEAD, W. M.

Andover Grange No. 1098
Meets Every Second and Fourth Wednesday Evenings, I.O.O.F. Hall.
LESTER GREEN, Master,
EMMETT ROBINSON, Lecturer
AMES L. ROGERS, Secretary
Visitors Always Welcome

Andover Dairymen's League
Co-Operative Association, Inc.
Meets First Saturday Each Month.
JAMES McANDREW, President
HENRY JOYCE, Vice President
HARRY SMITH, Secretary.

Mira Diffin
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office over J. D. Cheesman & Co. Store.
Andover, N. Y.

Crayton L. Earley
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
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Thursdays and Sundays by Appointment Only.
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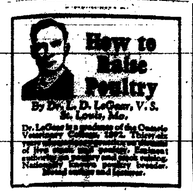

Dr. LeGear is a graduate of the Canada Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-five years practical experience in poultry and pet stock diseases. Author of "How to Raise Poultry" and "How to Raise Rabbits." Member of poultry breeder, fancier and pet stock breeder.

DON'T LAUNDER YOUR EGGS

There is a Better and an Easier Way to Have Clean Eggs for Market.

Old Mother Jones was a character of the type once common enough but now almost extinct—a genuine "befo' the wah" reactionary whom all new fangled ideas were works of the devil designed solely to corrupt God's children on earth. She eked out a slender existence with all sorts of odd jobs but derived her principal income from a flock of nondescript fowls that certainly did lay eggs whatever else might be said of them.

So long as the old order persisted in Northville, she got along famously. Then the antiquated general store gave way to a shiny, spic and span chain store, the old barter and trade system became a thing of the past, and a "creamery" of the new era became her outlet for the chief product of her little establishment.

Imagine, if you can, her dismay when the white-aproned young man behind the counter appraised her first offering of eggs at several cents below the current market price. The impertinent young pup actually had the temerity to suggest that if her eggs were not soiled they would command as good prices as anyone else's.

After much vain argument and no little show of resentment, she finally accepted the proffered sum and departed sincerely convinced that there was some sort of vile plot in operation against her. A few days later she returned with another batch of eggs. This time all were as immaculately clean as a school boys face the first time he goes out with a girl—and quite as obviously scrubbed. She gave the basket a vindictive shove across the counter. "There, young man," she challenged belligerently, "I reckon them eggs is clean enough to suit you."

"Yes, Mrs. Jones," he replied soothingly. "They certainly are nice and clean, but I'm sorry to say I can't give you the full market price for them."

Her suspicions were confirmed. It was a plot—nothing less. She determined to get to the bottom of it.

"Why not," she demanded explosively, literally trembling with indignation.

"Well, you see," patiently explained her involuntary tormentor, "they have been washed."

"Washed? Yes, of course they have. I spent hours tidyin' 'em up because you didn't want 'em dirty and now you don't want 'em clean. What in tarnation do you want?"

It would take too long to continue the dialogue any further. So let it suffice to say that only after a long and impassioned debate was Mother Jones finally made to understand that washing eggs reduces their keeping qualities to an almost unbelievable extent. It is an actual fact that washed eggs come out of even a brief stay in cold storage as much as 50 per cent. inferior to unwashed eggs. That puts the owner of soiled eggs between "the devil and the deep blue sea" to be sure, but there is really no excuse for not having dirty eggs in any great numbers.

The solution is a simple one and really much easier of accomplishment than the washing of eggs. First of all, nests should be placed in a dark place so that hens will only go to them when they wish to lay, and they should be protected from above so that they cannot be befouled by droppings. Two-inch mesh wire netting should be tacked onto the lower side of the roosts to keep the hens off the droppings board which will prevent soiling of the eggs with their dirty feet. Eggs should be gathered once or twice each day and all dirty or soiled eggs should be used at home.

Furthermore, the nests should be thoroly cleaned out frequently and all soiled straw or whatever is used replaced with new material that is fresh and clean. If these simple precautions are observed and hens are kept confined during muddy weather, there will be little necessity either for washing eggs or for accepting a lower price for dirty ones.

Washing destroys the gelatinous coating which nature puts around an egg to protect the contents. When it is washed off or otherwise removed the spores of mold and the bacteria of decay enter easily thru the porous shell and evaporation is appreciably accelerated. Storing for any length of time becomes impossible thereafter, so it is no wonder that the up-to-date dealer is willing to accept washed eggs at a discount which will protect him against loss if he cannot turn his stock quickly.

It is the old, old story—"an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"—only in this case washing can hardly be accurately called a cure. Cleanliness is still next to godliness, but to far as eggs are concerned, a lot depends on how the cleanliness is brought about.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

NEW YORK JUNIORS WIN AT DAIRY SHOW

4-H Club Members Take $680 in Prizes and Place High in Herd Exhibits at St. Louis

New York 4-H calf club members won three grand championships, $680 in premiums, and first, third, fourth and tenth places for groups of five animals of a breed, at the national dairy show in St. Louis this week, according to H. A. Willman, of Cornell University who is in charge of the New York group and exhibits.

In the Ayrshires, Wendell Wicks of Jefferson county won two firsts and grand champion. Adelaide Barber of Madison county had second, Herbert Putnam and George Clark of St. Lawrence county had third and fourth. This group of Ayrshires was the champion group of five in the junior show.

Of a show of 67 head of Guernseys the New York five individuals won third competing with all breeds. Reginald Drake of St. Lawrence county had a second in this class; Alfred Ingalls of Otsego a third; Albert Huff of Cayuga a sixth, and Dorothy Onderdonk of Ontario, with William Greene of Onondaga both had seventh place animals.

More Grand Champions

Russell Hill of Monroe county had a first and grand champion in the Holstein show of 51 head. The five head in this class won fourth, showing against all breeds. Charles Bump of Washington county also had a first. These two boys showing at Syracuse this fall both won first in their classes and the Bump heifer was declared grand champion at the New York show. George Utter of Schuyler won ninth, and Lynn Hubbard of Chenango eleventh.

The third grand championship went to Peter Lucksinger of Onondaga county in a show of 86 Jerseys. Edgar Jennings of Greene county won ninth and the group placed tenth in that class.

The two head of Brown Swiss placed second and fourth and were shown by Clyde Kirk of Jefferson and Glade Baldwin of Madison county.

The judging team, Sidney Spring of Wyoming, Kenneth Cross of Cayuga, and Howard Hillis of Delaware with Lisle Clark of Onondaga, placed ninth with 27 teams competing.

The showing this year is better than that made last year at Memphis to club officials at the college. Twenty-nine club members and 20 adults attended the show from New York.

TELLS HOW TO USE ELECTRIC DEVICES

Instruction Given in Winter Courses at Cornell on the Installation and Care of Modern Appliances.

The winter short term at Cornell adds a new course on the installation, adjustment and repair of farm and household electric appliances, given for the first time in connection with the 12-weeks' instruction at the New York state college of agriculture. The winter courses begin November 5, and end February 15. They are open to any one who is at least 18 years of age.

The new instruction in electrical appliances is taught in connection with the farm shop course in the department of rural engineering. Instruction is given by Dr. F. B. Wright of that department. The work with electrical appliances is open to any student in the winter course, the instruction to include some information on house wiring, the installation of outlets, the purchasing, care and repair of appliances of the farm and home, and something on installation, operation, care and repair of home lighting plants and storage batteries.

These winter courses have been showing an increased attendance from year to year. Other courses this winter are in marketing, animal husbandry, crops and soils, general agriculture, poultry, vegetable gardening, fruit growing, and in the operation of milk plants.

Homespun Yarn

Every child needs a place of his own for play and playthings.

Weatherstrips put on now will soon pay for themselves by coal saved and added comfort provided.

A small cabinet directly above the sink or drainboard is convenient for holding brushes, scouring soaps and other accessories used at the sink.

• • •

Drainboards on both sides of the sink make dishwashing easier and save the breakage likely to follow when there is nowhere but the sink to put the soiled dishes.

Sweet potatoes keep best if they are carefully handled to prevent bruising or breaking the skin, and if they are kept at a medium rather than a cold temperature.

SPUDS NEED AIR IN STORAGE BINS

Ventilation Necessary to Keep Potatoes in Good Condition Thru Winter—Most Damage, From High Temperatures.

Freezing has always been feared most by potato growers when considering storages. As a result more losses probably come from high temperatures than low.

The difference between good and bad storage is only a few degrees above 40 degrees, Fahrenheit; 34 to 40 degrees would be ideal, below 34 means freezing, and above 40 degrees conditions are favorable for sprouting. Shrinkage increases rapidly as sprouts appear.

If the air is too dry, water losses from potatoes will cause shrinkage, and if it is too moist, moisture will collect on the walls and ceiling, and on the tubers. The presence of drops of moisture on the ceiling or on the pile is a danger signal, for rot will begin unless ventilators are provided that may be opened on a relatively cold day.

As potatoes are alive, there is need for oxygen, and it must be obtained from fresh air. It is essential to seed that it be well stored so that its vitality can be retained. Firm, bright tubers in spring are better to sell than the shriveled dull-looking ones. Darkened areas on the tubers and a low vitality can be charged to lack of oxygen in the storage.

Home-made devices will serve to remove stale and moist air. False floors and walls allow air to circulate around the pile, or empty crates turned upside down can be put on the floor and the potatoes piled over them. Empty barrels can also be used either on the floor or up thru the pile.

Around Our House

Sandwiches for Funabouts

The sandwich has attained a place of importance today, not only in the business man's lunch, but also on the menu of the small child. Once it figured mostly at picnics or parties; now it appears regularly at noon on small dinner tables. Between slices of lightly buttered whole-wheat bread the modern child eats his raw carrots, cabbage or lettuce, his cottage cheese, or even chopped dried fruits, and thus obtains minerals which white bread lacks. Since the child needs fresh or green vegetables each day in his diet, sandwich fillings may be made from finely chopped celery, lettuce, cabbage, or raw carrots grated fine. Cottage cheese combined with chopped raisins or dates is another popular and wholesome filling.

Agrigraphs

Fall pasturing of alfalfa is good for the cows but hard on the alfalfa.

• • •

Uncle Ab says that loose thinking would not be so bad if it were not for the loose talking that goes with it.

• • •

Cabbage and potatoes need cool storage with some moisture but not enough to collect on the product.

• • •

Garden sanitation means burning all the trash which may carry insects or diseases over to the next growing season.

• • •

The September crop report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates a production of 113,000,000 bushels fewer potatoes in 1929 than in 1928.

• • •

A grain mixture of 300 pounds of hominy or corn meal, 300 pounds of wheat bran, 300 pounds ground oats, and 100 pounds of linseed oil meal, fed four to eight pounds will meet the needs of dry cows.

• • •

The use of electric lights in the poultry house is no longer an experiment. It is more a question of getting at the job and getting the lights installed. What size light, the number, how to place them, and what equipment to use and how, with other questions are answered in a practical way in extension bulletin 90, Artificial Illumination of Poultry Houses for Winter Egg Production. A copy may be obtained from the office of publication, state college of agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Tomato and corn casserole makes a delicious luncheon main dish. Butter a casserole and fill it with alternate layers of cooked corn and sliced raw or cooked tomatoes, season the vegetables with salt, pepper, butter and a little chopped green pepper, cover the top with buttered bread crumbs and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Another Unexplained Phenomenon — *By Albert T. Reid*

HIGHLIGHTS ON STATE PRODUCE

From New York State Dept Agriculture and Markets, October 22, 1929.

Apple Market Weak

Apples were in fairly liberal supply, according to the New York office of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The demand was slow and the market weak. Wealthys, U. S. No. 1, 2¾ inch, were $6.50 per barrel and 2½ inch $5-6 per barrel. New York McIntosh, brought for the 2½ inch, $2-2.75 per bushel. Greenings were $2.50-3.50 per bushel.

Potatoes Lower

Potatoes were in heavy supply. The demand was slow and the market about steady. No. 1, Maine, in bulk of 180 pounds, Green Mountain, brought $5.15 to $5.25, Long Island $6.25 to $6.35; 150 pound sacks $5.25-5.35.

Live Poultry

The live poultry market was being well supplied with stock this morning and buying was expected to start today for the Jewish two-day holiday, "Feast of Law," at the end of the week, October 26 and 27th. The Long Island duck growers started their shipments with close to 3,000, and receivers expect to work all thru the coming night unloading ducks. Fowls, colored were 27-32c per pound, leghorn 22-24c; chickens rocks, 28-30c, reds 25-27c; leghorn 20-25c; broilers, rocks 30-32c; reds 25-28; leghorn 20-25c.

Country Dressed Calves

Receipts were light of dressed calves, but carryovers were heavy and the market was weak and irregular. Choice were 21-23c per lb., good 18-20c; common 15-16c; medium 15-17c, light 13-14c.

Butter—Cheese—Eggs

The butter market opened weak on Monday and in an effort to move the heavy accumulating stocks prices were cut 1c per pound. Higher score was 45½-46c per pound, extra 45c.

There is not much doing on the cheese market in New York flats. Fancy to specials range from 24-26½c per pound.

The egg market remains firm. Scarcity of fancy quality has resulted in higher prices. Nearby fancy white eggs were 66-71c per dozen, average extras 61-65c; nearby fancy browns 54-61c.

Livestock

There was no trading on cattle this morning. Vealers were scarce. The demand was active and the market was steady. No trading on hogs.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were light. The demand was good and the market steady to firm. Prices were 25c higher.

Hay Steady

Receipts of hay were more liberal and the demand less active. The market was steady with prices generally sustained. No. 1 timothy brought from $26-27; No. 2, $24-25; No. 3, $22-23.

Dinner pails with thermos bottles for a hot drink or a hot cup are in style for school children as well as for laboring men...

Early fall plowing is one of the most important steps in the war on weeds.

2 cents for good LIGHT
would improve their report cards

EVENING study is difficult for children at its best. And when they must strain their eyes to see in light that is dim or glaring, they become tired and drowsy. In general, children who suffer from eyestrain are retarded in school.

If possible, give your child his own study lamp. Use 60 or 100 watt inside-frosted Mazda lamp bulbs. They are non-glare . . . particularly friendly to the eyes.

Phone your nearest electrical store now for a carton of these bulbs. When good eyes mean so much, it's needless to risk injuring them. Only a few cents an evening will give you all the light you need. While the price of most necessities has almost doubled, Niagara Power Service costs less today than when women wore high laced shoes.

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