ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

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

ANDOVER, N. Y., ---------- NOV. 15, 1929

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ACTIVE NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION A DROP OF INK MAKES MILLIONS THINK ESTABLISHED SEPT. 6, 1865 MEMBER

Who Makes Our Community

IT ISN'T any one man or a half dozen men that make any community. It is every person who lives in that community or is in the habit of visiting there frequently—business or social reasons.

We have citizens who are so modest and retiring that they imagine their influence is of no value, or has no weight—that it makes no difference to the town what they do or do not do.

They are mistaken.

We have become so accustomed to the progressive citizen that we expect to hear from him on any subject of any importance. We would be more or less nonplussed if he did not come to the front.

But it is the action of the quiet and retiring element that adds impetus and puts real life into a movement for civic improvement. They may not assume to be leaders, but when they get behind and push, the weight is so great there is no such thing as a premature failure.

Little wavelets lapping on the seashore always precede the great tidal wave that sweeps everything before it.

It is so in community life.

In each community there are a few who are always promptly active in every good movement. They are the little waves that never rest, that are creeping up on the beach, advancing and receding, incessantly on the move until they create the great wave of public sentiment that moves irresistibly on to victory and achievement.

It is the mass of quiet citizens who constitute the bulk of that public sentiment. It is the citizen who possibly thinks that his own individual opinion has but little influence upon community life. It is the one who acts after others have talked.

You, therefore, are one of the number who make this town. You are expected to aid in making it even a better town. You can do it, if you will.

Advocates for a 13 month year might call the new month "nuisance."

An Everyday Cold

OBSERVATIONS and tests made by John Hopkins University medical scientists in a study of the common cold have produced no evidence to support the belief that immunity can be achieved. Nevertheless some valuable facts were brought to light in the investigation in which 181 medical student volunteers were under observation.

Of particular value are the findings that there appears to be no connection between the frequency of colds and defects of the nose and throat and that duration of colds is influenced to a marked degree by the condition of the nose. Where chronic obstructions were absent, then investigators found, colds were conquered within ten days; where breathing space was insufficient the period of infection was longer.

This information, while not conclusive, may be of great value in the medical campaign against the common cold which exacts a terrific physical and economic toll. The observation that defects of the nose and throat are not connected with the frequency of colds will, if verified by later tests, necessitate a revision of theory. It has been commonly believed, and the belief apparently had solid grounds, that defects, especially sinus irregularities, played a large part in regulating frequency.

At any rate the John Hopkins investigations banishes hope that extensive control of the common cold can be anticipated. That time-honored and most effective preventive, right living, with moderation in all things the most important point in the program, apparently will have to serve for some time.

Winter can not be far ahead, because you can buy summer clothes cheaper now.

Placing Responsibility

"WHO is responsible?" When anything goes wrong or is neglected, this is generally the first question asked.

It never occurs to the questioner that it may be he or she who is responsible—that responsibility may be thrust to his or her own doorstep.

It may not be direct responsibility. The causes leading up to the trouble are due to neglect, which is often more dangerous than positive acts.

Those who ask this common question never search their own deeds or misdeeds, or even negligence. They never realize that they may be responsible because they failed to warn in advance against the danger that lay ahead.

A citizen's duty does not end with the election of public officials. Having elected them, it is incumbent upon all who are interested in the welfare of the community and its people to consult, advise and co-operate with them, to the end that they may have all the information possible as a basis for their public acts.

We may expect children to cry over spilled milk, but never people who have reached mature years. If the warning is seen and not acted on, then there is nothing to do except take the medicine in whatever size dose the directions say.

An Extra Dividend

THE directors of the American Tobacco Company have announced an extra cash dividend on each share of common stock, because of the enormous sales growth of Lucky Strike cigarettes.

This dividend is in addition to the regular quarterly dividend also voted. Behind this announcement there is something that registered a high compliment for advertising. The agency that places the advertising for the cigarettes declare "this forward step without question registers emphatic achievement for American newspaper advertising."

The extra dividend was made possible because the sales increased. If advertising of a popular brand of cigarettes can make an extra dividend possible, it shows clearly that merchants and other business enterprizes can do likewise. Behind this announcement there is a great lesson in advertising.

It is needless to say that because the sales increased, the American Tobacco Company will enter even into a larger advertising campaign. Many business concerns are content to go on as usual when business comes their way, but this will not be so with the tobacco company. Dividends in any business are measured by success, and the best known inducement for more business, is advertising.

Once upon a time an automobile tourist asked two persons who agreed on the distance to the next town.

Our Superstitions

ARE you ashamed of your superstitions? Do you blush to confess that you dislike to walk under a ladder or that you shudder and recoil when a black cat crosses your path? You needn't. You are in very distinguished company.

Winston Churchhill, British chancellor of the exchequer, is superstitious, and makes no bones about admitting it. Then, too, we recall that, some years ago, the earl of Balfour was seen to "knock on wood" and as for Premier Baldwin, it is said that in his infancy he was carried to the top of the house and held near the roof to insure his rise in the world.

There are those bold, debunking spirits who assert that it is base folly to indulge superstition in this modern era, but we would point out that superstitions, after all, have their point and value. Thirteen at the table, leaves somebody without a partner, and is one too many for an evening of bridge. The girl who is twice a bridesmaid had better be looking around if she aspires to avoid spinsterhood.

And why start a business adventure on Friday? Saturday is a half-holiday for too many people. A $2 bill is apt to be unlucky. In a crowd in a hurry the cashier is apt to mistake it for one. And why walk under a ladder if you don't absolutely have to? Somebody may drop something on your head or spill paint on your Sunday suit.

College enrollment this year shows an increase of 18 per cent., which ought to make bigger and better basketball teams this winter.

The Time to Travel

IF YOU are going on an automobile trip and want to avoid all possible traffic, you should go on Tuesday or Wednesday. Such is the conclusion reached from a study of a traffic census taken recently by the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, on one of the most traveled roads in the United States. If you want to go at an hour when there will be least traffic, start between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning.

Traffic increases in amount steadily from Wednesday until Saturday, the census shows, and then jumps into big volume on Sunday. The volume on Sunday is about twice that on Tuesday or Wednesday. On Monday there is a decided drop from the Sunday figures and on Tuesday the lowest ebb is reached.

Ninety per cent. of the day's traffic, the census shows, rolls over the road between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., and 52 per cent. between 1 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Even in our modernistic age you occasionally see at the curb an old flivver that seems to be trying to do some of our old fashioned dances.

Old Fashioned Mugs

IT HAS not been many moons since one corner of any barber shop was taken up with a case of mugs, owned by customers of the shop, who preferred to have the barber use it instead of the public shaving mug.

These mugs, once the pride of many a man, with glorious gilt scrolls and lettered names, have disappeared. Few barber shops today maintain such a department, and those that do seldom use the mugs that were once so popular.

The safety razor, which has done so much to change the face of civilization, may have something to do with it. But the barber bluntly explains: "It used to be that every customer had to have his own mug, or he thought he'd get the barber's itch. Now they don't have mugs, and there isn't any more itch than there ever was. Sanitary conditions now are improved tho."

Indeed they are! Especially since women invaded the barber shops. Our civilization is built mainly on sanitation.

The government has solved for a time at least, the question of clean money with the issuance of the new paper currency, but what we want most of all is more of it.

A certain man has figured that a fine Thanksgiving dinner this year for a family of five will cost $7.30, but he neglects to tell us where we can get the $7.30.

Two hundred firemen were called out in Chicago to catch a canary. No one ever heard of a canary kicking over a lantern.

The great trouble with golden opportunities is the fact that they seldom tarry long enough for us to catch them.

If Commander Byrd does discover land in the extreme Polar regions, what are we going to do with it?

There is always something to take the joy out of life. If it isn't hunger, then it is indigestion.

ROOSEVELT ASKS LEGAL REFORMS AT LAW DINNER

Sought Commission to Revise Procedure to Make Justice Simple and Cheap.

REPUBLICANS REFUSED

Would Not Permit Laymen on Investigating Body—Treatment Should Be Same for Rich and Poor—Says Goddess Is Shod With Leaden Sandals.

NEW YORK.—Speaking before the alumni of Columbia Law School at a dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel here, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt once more insisted on reorganization of judicial procedure to make justice simple and inexpensive to obtain and his stand met immediate support from judges, district attorneys and members of the bar.

Last winter Governor Roosevelt asked the Legislature to create a commission to study New York State judicial procedure with the object of making justice more simple and inexpensive, particularly for the litigant who has a small claim. He asked the Legislature to create a commission which would be composed of laymen as well as lawyers. Instead, the Republican leaders of the Legislature instituted upon a Legislative commission composed entirely of lawyer members of the Legislature and Governor Roosevelt felt compelled to veto the bill.

The dinner was given in honor of Governor Roosevelt who, although a Harvard man, studied law and was graduated from Columbia Law School.

Real Task Ahead

"I am very glad for another reason besides that of gratified pride in being your guest of honor," said Governor Roosevelt, "for there is a real task ahead of us in this country which it is my hope will go forward under the leadership of this State and in which those who are listening tonight can be helpful and useful. I refer to the crying need of making justice simple and inexpensive to obtain. We might as well face the truth frankly and admit that there is a general and growing impression, not only that justice can be far more easily secured by the rich than by the poor, but that the defeat of justice can be achieved by malefactors of great wealth.

"We have so complicated our legal machinery, have so confused our patchwork additions to our code and statutes, as to make every legal process a matter requiring many hours of study and research and the highest technical skill before it can be successfully undertaken. Worse than that, in the effort to fully protect the innocent we have incidentally provided so many methods of delay, of evasion, of procrastination, of purely technical winning of escapes from the real question of guilt and innocence, as to make it easy for those of large means, if not to absolutely obtain justice, at least to close her feet with leaden sandals, so that it is possible to avoid just punishment for years, if not never.

On Law for Rich

"This is bad enough in itself, but still is far worse evil goes hand in hand. The feeling that justice is not the respecter of persons and is not at the service of the poor as well as the rich has created no cause for a growth of contempt of law itself. We know instinctively that we have in this country one law for the rich and another for the poor, will inevitably reach the conclusion that law itself is something to be by no means personally disregarded when he can do so with reasonable security from punishment.

"We have had, I am glad to say, in the last few weeks several heartening examples of the fidelity of this popular conception. But the universal acclamation and approval in the press and on the street of the conviction of those who either hold high office or who possess large means, is in itself a proof that what should be a matter of course is received by the great majority of the people as an extraordinary triumph of right over might.

"The time has come to apply the pruning knife of legislation to our complicated and conflicting laws and procedure. It must be done fearlessly, ruthlessly and with no respect to a theory tradition merely because of its age.

Deep Study Needed

"I do not for a moment believe either that the situation can be greatly improved by minor amendments to the existing system, nor do I believe that a drastic reform can be accomplished in one or two years. It is time, however, that a deeper study of the whole subject should be made by a body of citizens representing the bench, the bar and laymen.

"It is the laymen and not the legal profession who are bitterly complaining of the costliness and slowness of justice.

"I do not believe that we have tied the red tape around the hands of justice into such a Gordian knot that her wrong arm may not be released. I ask our help, your personal assistance, not in seeing that this thing is unwoven, but, secondly, in advising freely as to how it may be best achieved."

Life History of Pope Pious XI

Beginning Sunday, November 17, the New York Sunday American will print a life history of Pope Pius XI., written by His Eminence Bona Ventura Carmical Cerretti, member of the Sacred College and for many years a close associate and intimate friend of the Pope. The New York American is on sale at all newsstands. If you are unable to obtain it from your local dealer, send ten cents and we will mail a copy.

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 239, 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.

Notice to Creditors

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate's Court of Allegany County, State of New York, made by Hon. Guy O. Hinman, Surrogate of said Allegany County:

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of James Joyce, late of the Town of Andover, County of Allegany, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley, in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of February, 1930.

Dated at Andover, N. Y., June 25th, 1929.

CAMILLA JOYCE HARRIS,
51 Administratrix.

6 6 6

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Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria.
It is the most speedy remedy known.

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have helped thousands in the past. Cases of twenty years standing have yielded to them.

Cripples on crutches have been restored to health by them.

Desperate, hopeless sufferers have found glorious relief in them.

Here is our remarkable offer: Take three packages of Bradigan's Tablets faithfully according to directions. (You may buy one at a time if you wish.)

If they fail to give you more than three dollars' worth of real benefit return the empty cans to the manufacturer, say where you bought them and demand your money back. We don't want your money if we can not help you.

Bradigan's Tablets are sold by—

Brundage Drug Co.

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Meets Every Tuesday Evening. Visitors are always cordially welcomed.
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. 558 F. & A. M.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday Evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors always welcome.
B. E. HANN, Secy.
CLARENCE MEAD, W. M.

Andover Grange No. 1096
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.

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OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

LIME IN FALL FOR ING FEEDING

Takes Time for Stone to Act on Sour Soil—Fall Weather and Roads Best for Hauling.

Prepare for next spring's seeding by liming the ground this fall. Because of the slow action of limestone, if it is spread in the fall the soil will have some acidity corrected before spring and the seeding will grow satisfactorily. On the sour soils spring liming does not give good stands of alfalfa and may not give the best stands of clover.

Soil conditions in New York usually favor fall liming. Spring may be wet and late, so that liming is delayed and left for another year and the spring seeding of clover fails on the more sour soils.

Apply lime only when the soil is in good condition for plowing or other tillage. If too wet the tramping of the horses and the wheels of the spreader will puddle the soil unless it is sandy. Now, when the fields are in good condition the roads are better for hauling than they will be in the spring and easy hauling makes for a cheaper job.

Limestone does not act rapidly in the soil. Burned or hydrated lime will give quicker action but costs more in proportion to limestone because it must be shipped farther. Most of the limestone used in New York is ground in the state and little hydrate is found here.

Around Our House

PUTTING AWAY SUMMER CLOTHES

Garments which are worth keeping for another season, should be protected against rotting or other deterioration during storage. Dust, perspiration and stains weaken the fibres and moths and other insects are drawn first to soiled garments, so for safe keeping it is as important that the garments be clean as that they be stored in a clean, well-protected place. Cottons and linens should be washed, but not starched, and packed away rough dry. Silks should be washed and cleaned. Because sharp creases may cause the silk to rot, it is best to roll silk garments in tissue paper instead of folding them. White or light colored summer garments of wool should be thoroughly cleaned and packed in moth-proof containers, which range from tight newspaper wrappings and sheets of tar paper to tar-paper bags and cedar chests or closets. In wrapping clothing it is essential to overlap the wrapper to avoid cracks.

Summer shoes should also be put away clean. After cleaning, apply a dressing to prevent hardening or parching. They should be stored where there is a circulation of air and not too much heat, which dries the leather. Shoe trees or tissue-paper stuffing will keep shoes in shape, but care must be taken not to use trees which are too stiff and may stretch the shoe.

Where is Home
BY E.W. HOWE
THE SAGE OF POTATO HILL

Good Behavior. Strange Habits. Shakespeare.

Old Silerius, the Roman who wrote his memoirs so candidly, said: "In early youth I was ordered to behave and this command was enforced in manhood. I was resentful until I discovered there was almost no command, and that I could, in considerable measure, obey to my profit. As common soldier and officer I early discovered that the best behaved armies were most efficient; most frequently victorious. This was the rule, likewise, in households, neighborhoods, commonwealths, states, individuals. So thereafter I did not resent the command, as many do; my observation has been that the ill-behaved are usually so because of rebellion; they do not understand that good behavior is for their interest as well as for the interest of the commonwealth. . . . I as sincerely believe in good behavior as I believe in any other human policy that has turned out to be better than a bad one.

The delays, quibbles, expense and corruption in our courts is disgraceful, compared with the courts of other countries; yet the people have taken no steps to reform the courts and the lawyers. . . . On the other hand, our railroads are better in every way than the railroads abroad. Our service is better, and charges lower, our privately owned railroads are better than the government-managed railways elsewhere. Yet our attempts to reform the railroads amount to persecution; we are even willing to damage ourselves that we may cripple the railroads. Of course we are the greatest and noblest people ever known, but I am coming to believe that even we have a lot of strange habits and need doctoring.

If Shakespeare's writings could be simplified, probably it would be found he originated more wit, more

HIGHLIGHTS ON STATE PRODUCE

From New York State Dept Agriculture and Markets, November 12, 1929.

Fancy Apples Firmer

The undertone of the market for attractive quality, well-packed McIntosh and Rhode Island Greening apples was a trifle firmer and about steady on most other varieties, according to the New York office of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The finest New York State McIntosh, U. S. grade No. 1 and 2½ inch sold as high as $11 per barrel. Rhode Island Greening of the same grade 2¾ inch $9.50; and Baldwins 2½ inch, $6.50.

Potato Market Steady

Price changes on white potatoes were few and small in a fairly steady market. Early morning buying was rather slow. Apples on hand were quite heavy. Most sales on Maine, Green Mountain potatoes in bulk were reported at $5-5.25 per 180 pounds.

Butter—Cheese—Eggs

The market opened this morning in a weaker condition. Under pressure to sell prices slumped one cent per pound. Higher score was 41½c per pound, extras 41c.

New York fancy fresh flats are quoted at 26c per pound.

The egg market is without change. Nearby fancy whites were from 68-72c per dozen; average extras 65-67c; nearby fancy browns 66-70c.

Live Poultry

The wholesale live poultry market was well supplied with chickens and moderately supplied with fowls. There was no activity in the morning. Good fowls are scarce and wanted, most of the receipts are poor.

Dressed turkeys arriving from the West in barrels are selling slowly at present at slightly lower prices than last week. Fowls, leghorn 21-23c per pound, colored 28-30c; chickens Rocks, 28c, Reds 25-26c; leghorn 21c.

Country Dressed Calves

Receipts of country dressed calves were light but carryovers still liberal, demand very slow and draggy, market weak. Choice were 19-22c per pound; fair to good 16-18c; common 13-15c; small to medium 14-16c; lightweights 13c.

Country Dressed Pigs

Receipts of country dressed pigs were light, demand limited. Roasting size 10-12 pounds 25c per lb.; 13-16 pounds 23c; 18-23 pounds 20c.

Livestock

There was no trading on bulls and cows and the market was nominal.

original and agreeable forms of expression than any other hundred men of ancient or modern times. This man deserves his literary reputation; many others do not. But his writing is cast aside in such an ancient and difficult form that comparatively few are able to read him. With all his greatness, Shakespeare has been of little use to me; reading him gives me a headache. We all say Shakespeare's collected works is a great book. It is useful to only a few. A really great book should appeal to practically everybody. No such book has been written.

Shall I Ship Live or Dressed Turkeys?

The difference in return between live and dressed turkeys has long been one of speculation because of lack of sufficient data, says the New York City office of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. By "dressed" is meant the weight after bleeding and plucking of all feathers. The College of Agriculture at Fargo, N. D., conducted a series of experiments extending over a period of four years. From the results of those experiments, it is clearly evident that it pays to dress birds for the market. Without going into all the details, a gain of over $1.00 per bird will be realized by dressing.

From tables given it is also shown that birds weighing approximately from:

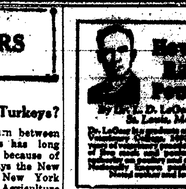
Nine to ten pounds lose approximately one pound in dressing.

Twelve to 15 pounds lost approximately one and one-fourth pounds in dressing.

Sixteen to 18 pounds lose approximately one and one-half pounds in dressing.

Eighteen to 20 pounds lose approximately two pounds in dressing.

Therefore, being given the quoted price of dressed turkeys it is easy to determine the price at which live turkeys must sell to realize the same. A live bird weighing 15 pounds should dress 14¾ pounds and at 50c per pound should realize $6.87. The live bird to realize the same would have to sell at .458 per pound. This shows a spread between the two of only .0420. The actual spread is usually about ten cents.



NEED TAPEWORMS TAKE THE MEASURE OF YOUR FLOCK?

The Evil Reputation of These Elongated Pests Will be Well Demonstrated If They Are Allowed to Get a Good Start in the Poultry Flock.

Tapeworms are probably among the worst offenders of the 36 or more species or variety of worms that find parking space in a fowl's intestines. They may cause serious loss in any flock once they get started, so it is well to know what are the signs of their presence and what are the best measures for getting rid of them.

Tapeworms are very common in poultry and some varieties do not seem to cause any particular trouble. There are at least two kinds, however, that will cause plenty of trouble if allowed to gain headway. These worms are small, seldom being over five inches long. They bury their heads in the walls of the fowl's intestines, but, apparently, only to anchor themselves. The greatest damage they do is deprive the bird of its natural nourishment by absorbing all or most of it themselves. The chickens eat as much as they ever did, or more, but it does little good. A careful observer will see that his fowls are gradually losing weight and get pale from no apparent cause.

The only sure way to detect tapeworm is to kill one or more of the fowls most seriously affected and conduct a most-mortem examination, or "post" any that die. Cut open the ones selected for examination and slit the intestines from end to end. If the intestines are held under water, it will be easier to detect the worms if they are present. Tapeworms are easily recognized, being flat, made up of jointed segments. They are white or gray in color. There may also be round worms present. Round worms are a serious enough problem to be featured in an independent article which I have written for separate publication.

Tapeworms must have an intermediate host, or they cannot spread to other fowls. Tapeworm eggs will not hatch in the intestines of chickens. The eggs of tapeworms are passed with the droppings of infected chickens and may be eaten by flies or earth worms. They hatch inside the fly or earth worm, and then chickens eat them and the worms will develop and grow in the chicken. Flies are the most common hosts. If, therefore, fowls are confined to yards which are kept free of droppings and decayed matter, there will be less trouble from tapeworms. If all such materials are removed some distance from the poultry runs, flies will be attracted elsewhere.

Kamala is known to be the most effective remedy against tapeworms in poultry, and is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is best given in the form of individual dose pills—one gram being a dose for an adult chicken. This medicine is very convenient as no fasting is necessary before giving it. Castor oil should be used, however, as some cases of poisoning have resulted from giving Kamala. The usual practice is to try it on a few of the less valuable birds about 48 hours before the rest of the flock. If the test fowls show favorable results, the rest may be treated with reasonable assurance of safety.

In the case of tapeworm infection, as with most other poultry diseases, sanitary measures are of prime importance. Clean up runs and houses, and keep them clean and well disinfected with a good dip and disinfectant. Remove all droppings or other fly-attracting material every morning and remove it to a safe distance. Cover all runs with a heavy coating of hydrated lime, which should be plowed or spaded under often, and a quick growing grain planted.

inal. The receipts of vealers were light, barely enough to make a market, only a few good offered. Sheep and lamb receipts were light, the demand slow and the market irregular. Monday's prices are as follows: Bulls, market irregular; medium $7.25-8.50; common lightweights $5.50-6.50. Cows: Market irregular, demand slow. Good, $7.50; common and medium $6.25-7; cutters $2.50-5.50. Vealers: Market steady; good to choice $15.50-18; medium $12-15; culls and common $9.50-11.50; calves: (whole milk-fed excluded) market steady. Medium to choice $9.25-11; culls and common $6-7. Lambs: Market irregular. Good to choice $13-13.50; medium $11-12.50; culls and common $8.50-10.50. Sheep: Market irregular. Ewes: medium to choice $4.25-5; culls and common $2-4. Hogs: Market irregular (85-130 pounds) $9.70-9.80; (130-160 lbs.) $10; (165-220 lbs.) $9.90; (rough) $7-7.50.

THE L & C INC.
"The Women's Shop of Hornell"

ANNIVERSARY SALE

A sale that sets a new standard of value-giving

Fur Trim'd COATS

Special Anniversary Feature

Only at Coat Headquarters would you be offered such beautiful high-type garments at RIGHT AT THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE SEASON—at such a LOW PRICE! Featured are:

$22.00

Fur-trimmed Broadcloth
Fur-trimmed Suedes
Fur-trimmed Sport Coats

Regardless of what you had planned to spend for a new winter coat we urge you to see these smart garments priced at only $22.00 tomorrow as a special feature of our important Special Anniversary Sale. Women used to spending a great deal more will be delighted with them. All the newest fall and winter styles. All the newest colors. Every coat well made and crepe lined.

Sizes for Women, 36 to 44
Sizes for Misses, 14 to 20
MAIN FLOOR

ANNIVERSARY SALE

Remarkable Valuee in Sale Fur-Trimmed Winter

COATS

ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL

The unseasonable weather forced manufacturers to sell us their coats at practically our own prices! The result was we purchased several hundred coats at sensational concessions!

$14.75

Every Coat is expertly tailored and handsomely lined. Scores of the newest and most becoming fur-trimmed models in the leading colors. The materials include Suedines, Broadcloths and Fur Fabrics in regular and extra sizes, 16 to 52.

Special Anniversary Offering

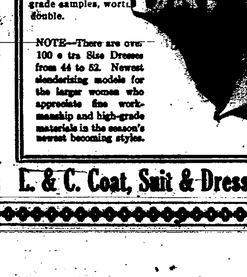
Fur-Trimmed COATS $9.95

ALL SIZES

Basement

Tomo rro—Another Sensational Anniversary Offering!

1000 New Silk DRESSES



$10.00

This Tremendous Dress Sale Comprises An Entire New Stock —Never on Sale Before. Featuring the Newest Fall - Style Ideas.

200 Sample Dresses included in this sale tomorrow at 2 for $11. Imagine the manufacturers' high grade samples, worth double.

NOTE—There are over 100 extra Size Dresses from 44 to 52. Newest slenderizing models for the larger women who appreciate fine workmanship and high-grade materials in the season's newest becoming styles.

Hundreds of styles—but there is a splendid assortment of many other styles just as smart in fashion's most up-to-date models included in this extraordinary sale tomorrow at 2 for $11.00.

L. & C. Coat, Suit & Dress Co. Inc. Hornell, N. Y.