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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, 1885 MEMBER

Millions for "Fake" Cures

FROM $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 each year is wasted by victims of consumption in the United States on worthless fake "cures," for tuberculosis, according to an estimate by the National Tuberculosis Association.

The number of so-called "cures" that have been tried out and exploited for gain or otherwise during the last ten years in the United States is well over a thousand. In co-operation with the Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and the American Medical Association, the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated organizations are waging a war upon these frauds.

Drug cures for tuberculosis have become a rarity in the interstate commerce of medicinal preparations, according to officials of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the Federal food and drug act.

Records of the administration show that 161 so-called "cures," "remedies," and "treatments" for tuberculosis have been proceeded against in court since the food and drugs act was made effective in 1907. Notices of judgment, numbering 358, have been issued against the 161 "cures."

So effective has been the work of the administration in removing this class of drug products from the market that today there are but few medicinal preparations for which their makers make claims of curing tuberculosis, or even mention tuberculosis in the labelling.

Automobile owners are now buying new license plates as a Christmas gift for their machines.

Stamping Out Yellow Fever

YELLOW fever no longer occurs in the United States and its occurrence here again is most unlikely, yet the so-called yellow fever mosquito, which carries this dread disease, is perhaps the commonest household mosquito in the Gulf States. This same mosquito has been shown to be responsible for the carriage of dengue or so-called breakbone fever.

This insect is geographically distributed over two distinct regions, one of which it is capable of breathing continuously, and another over which it spreads during warm weather, to be annually exterminated by cold after breeding for an indefinite number of generations.

The first may be termed the permanent region and the second the temporary summer region. The permanent distribution is limited in a general way by the frost line. Where frost does not occur the species generally may breed continuously. Because of its relatively long life in the adult stage and its custom of hiding itself in clothing or baggage in ingenious ways, this mosquito is frequently carried long distances in trains or on board vessels. It may thus become a carrier of disease if it has previously fed upon a patient suffering from either yellow or dengnue fever.

Remedial measures suggested, both for districts where the mosquito is permanently established and for regions which it has reached in the summer time, include the prevention of breeding places and the protection of the person against bites. The first is accomplished chiefly by the abolishment of standing water or by screening the opening to necessary containers, or by treating such water with kerosene or fuel oil, or by introducing fish which eat the mosquito larvae.

All men at heart are much the same, but fortunately the heart is a mighty small portion of the human anatomy.

Cleanliness Aids

AT THIS season of the year, when illness abounds, the woman who must care for some sick member of her family does well to bring at least one element of hospital treatment into her home. That is the fundamental and inexpensive one of cleanliness.

The modern hospital depends almost as much upon cleanliness as it does upon medicine or surgery for its excellent results. Its starched white nurses and interines, its spotless floors and fixtures, are not merely to inspire the patient and awe visitors. They are a matter of routine for the protection of all concerned. Cleanliness is part of the cure. And this applies to the patient, the sick-room, and the home nurse herself, whose contact with the other members of the household must be rendered safe. Odorous disinfectants are rarely called for, since soap and water and sunshine are recognized as adequate, if not superior, in most cases.

"If you remove cleanliness and the mechanics of cleanliness from the modern hospital you will go back a hundred years," says Doctor C. C. Burlingame, executive officer of New York's gigantic new Medical Center. "There is a definite relation between cleanliness and health, just as there is between mental and physical health. Altho dirt and bacteria are not necessarily synonymous, cleanliness goes hand in hand with a sterile technique, or a method of preventing bacteria from coming into contact with the individual."

Open Air Exercise

DON'T limit your winter activities to those popular indoor sports of fuming over a balky furnace or a smoking stove and complaining about cold weather, but get a bit of open air exercise every day.

This is the advice of an authority on Health, given with the idea that it will be timely because the weather forecasters are predicting that old King Winter will have in his royal train more than the usual assortment of ice, snow and wind.

According to the health experts, the white-whiskered, temperamental old codger will prove to be a harsh, disease-bearing tyrant or a big-hearted health-giving, benevolent monarch, according to the way each person prepares to deal with his wares.

Exercise has long been recognized as a fundamental health requirement, because to keep up the tone of the muscles and organs of the body with exercise is essential. Exercise, however, that involves the use of some mechanical device will not serve as a substitute for fresh air, proper diet, sufficient sleep and outdoor exercise.

There is no real substitute for muscular activity. Every person knows this to be a fact, but a comparatively small number follow a living code they know to be best for their health. Pills, drugs, stimulants and like treatments are not substitutes.

People who do not use their muscles more or less every day lose power and decrease their general efficiency.

The best form of exercise is recreation in the open air. The most important thing is for people to realize this is the very foundation of health and it must be practiced.

Disarmament conferences are fine things, but why not include America's crop of thieves, thugs and bandits?

The Eyes Have It

TO TAKE the lead in every undertaking in life, one must have good eyesight, so a specialist has decreed, and has stressed the importance of good eyes to boys and girls, while they are young.

Children in their school work should at all times prevent eye abuse. Many times a splendid example of an athletic youth is ruined because of weak eyes. Olympic stars, tennis champions, boxers, baseball stars and athletes, both men and women in all branches of sport, must have active eyesight to win honor.

All the sports require the most perfect co-ordination of sight and nervous action. The human eyesight cannot be fooled by the split of a fraction of a second. Clear vision is necessary to safe automobiling. Every police official will tell you that 99 times out of 100 that the first remark that the defendant makes in court is that "he didn't see it."

The champion knows that if he has to wear glasses that they must give him just as little trouble as humanly possible and this accounts for the fact that all "sport glasses" include shell frames. They keep the lenses from breaking and are secure in holding their adjustment.

A magazine devoted to the optical trade says that bifocal glasses will not do for golfers, for automobile drivers and for champions.

Boys and girls, in shaping their lives in their youth, should remember that all of the muscular power, all of the knowledge of books and training, will be of little use to them unless their eyesight keeps pace with the rest of their body.

Reluctantly we are coming to the conclusion that the old fashioned housewife has about ceased to exist. She objects to being termed old fashioned.

Labelled Goods

THE old saying that what one doesn't know, won't hurt him, might have been a truth in the years gone by, but today with the food and drug department of the government active all of the time, one is almost assured of getting things exactly as labelled.

At this time of year when holiday candy occupies a prominent part in every home, the ordinary individual does not know how active the government has been in safeguarding his interests.

Hard candy manufacturers were warned by the department against the use of false statements on their labels as to content of fruit, fruit juices, or fruit flavor in their product. Revision of faulty labels were ordered at once.

The provisions of the law regarding labels, say the food and drug officials, are plain; they should bear no representations that are false, misleading, or deceptive in any particular; names of pictorial designs of fruit should be used only when that fruit, or its juice, is present in sufficient quantities to characterize the article. Otherwise, they say, if the candy contains merely fruit flavor, even tho derived exclusively from the fruit named, the name of the fruit should be used only if qualified by the word "flavor" and without pictorial designs of fruit.

An exception is made as to flavors derived from the oils of citrous fruits. No objection is made to the name "Lemon Drops," or similar names, provided the labels bear no pictorial designs and no representations are made indicating an actual content of fruit or fruit juices.

The exchange of Christmas gifts really begins the day after Christmas.

Backyard Friendship

FOR more years than man can remember "clothesline scraps" have been the source of endless jokes.

But what of clothesline friendships? They are not jokes—they are healthy realities instead.

Millions of women have made life long friends thru talking over the clothesline or across the back fence.

There is a feeling of neighborly intimacy in the act which is seldom found in the formal call.

Gossip? Of course, but no more than you find on the streets, in the home, at parties, or even on the way home, at pictures or even on the way from church.

Keep up the clothesline friendship. Make them an endless chain that circles the home community and binds us one to another.

There are none better or more lasting to be had.

Some people say that half a loaf is better than no loaf at all, but it depends upon who does the baking.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS AT THE L. & C. STORE

Hornell, N. Y., Dec. 24.—On Friday, December 27th, at 9 a. m., the L. & C. Coat, Suit & Dress Co., will launch one of the biggest sales ever attempted by the well known ladies' ready-to-wear store.

Every piece of merchandise in their big, speciality store will be placed on sale at tremendous price reductions.

It is their annual January sale, and they are sparing no effort to move their big stock of fur coats, cloth coats, dresses, millinery, children's apparel, underwear, etc. And this merchandise is all being marked down at prices that will tempt many buyers.

For an example, to give you an idea how low merchandise is being marked, you will find fur coats on sale that were sold up to $100 at the ridiculously low price of $25. You will find a wonderful assortment of fur-trimmed coats as low as $10, and in many instances the $10 will not even cover the cost price of the cloth alone.

They are also placing on sale a large assortment of better coats, of genuine broadcloth materials with wolf sets and fox fur sets, silk lined as low as $29.75.

You will find coats in every desirable wanted color including black, brown, navy and green, with light fur trimmings and with dark fur trimmings.

The entire second floor is devoted to millinery and dresses and what surprises you will find on that floor! They are showing the most complete assortment of dresses that any store could show, in every size from 14 to 54 inclusive, and also in every desirable shade and color.

As a special attraction in the dress department they are placing on sale 300 of the most marvelous dresses that anyone would want, dresses that sold up to $22.50. These dresses will be placed on sale Friday morning at $5.95. Numbers of other dresses will also be marked down at ridiculously low prices.

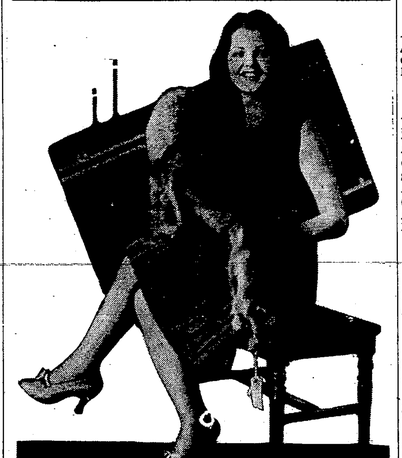
The millinery department are also co-operating and they are placing on sale 415 beautiful hats that sold as high as $5.95 at the low price of $1.00. In this lot of hats you will find felts, velvets and metal combinations and other pretty hats.

The bargain basement has a good many pleasant surprises. They are offering to the first 50 buyers a wonderful rumble-seat coat, $5.95. These coats sold up to $12.95. They also have a wonderful lot of silk dresses that are being placed on sale for $1.95.

In the annex you will find dozens of happy surprises. There are a good many odd lots in hosiery, underwear, kimonos, pocket-books, coolie coats, princess slips, children's silk underwear, children's cotton dresses, children's wool dresses, children's velvet dresses, children's hats and children's coats.

Owing to the lack of space it is impossible to give comparative prices on all items, but we simply advise you to be there good and early and get your share of those wonderful bargains. You seldom find such opportunities as you will have at this special January sale.

CONSERVATION AND THE FUR SUPPLY



Miss Lillian Bond shown holding the first pelt, a beautiful fox, to be entered in the First National Fur Show.

"An active conservation policy," says th Sears, Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, "is the one sure way to check the decrease of fur bearing animals in the United States."

When the white man first came to this country it abounded with astonishing numbers of wild animals and birds. Nowhere, except in Africa, could be found such a variety and profusion of wild life. Although our ancestors took heavy toll of both game animals and fur bearers little difference could be noted up to within less than a hundred years ago. But the rapid advance of civilization and increase in population accomplished what trappers and hunters could not. It drove the fur bearers from their breeding grounds and the buffalo from the plains. Tall cities sprang up where at one time the wolf had stalked unmolested. Great bridges spanned the streams once tenanted by otter, beaver and mink. Whole forests fell under the settler's axe and the draining of swamps for farming deprived countless fur bearers of their homes. Naturally hundreds of thousands of animals perished, but this was not noticed immediately. The heedless waste went on and on. Demand for furs increased by leaps and bounds. Prices shot up. Not only did trappers ply their trade long before and after the prime season, thereby taking much fur which was practically valueless; but also hunters and sportsmen killed thousands of animals for the sheer joy of killing, not even bothering to carry home the carcasses.

Finally thinking people began to realize that if unrestricted trapping and hunting continued there would soon be no fur bearers to take. Conservation commissions were formed in many states. The fur industry gave advice, and even the government took an active part. One by one nearly all the states have passed laws limiting the season during which fur animals may be trapped to the cold winter months when furs are most valuable, and thus insuring the future fur supply. Trappers themselves have been quick to appreciate the advantages of intelligent conservation; and the higher prices they secure for prime furs is more than making up for the fact that they can no longer trap during the unprime season.

Conservation means more, however, than the legislative control of trapping seasons. Trappers are also learning how by more careful skinning, stretching, and drying they can make the furs they do catch yield them a maximum of returns. For instance the First National Fur show offering $5,000 in cash awards for well handled furs is now being sponsored by the Sears, Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The purpose of the show is two fold. It encourages better preparation of pelts for market and discourages the taking of furs out of season. Movements such as this are constantly bringing, the benefits of conservation before the eyes of trappers, and it is hoped that some day the slogan "Every trapper his own game warden" will be a reality.

Dried fruits are some of the best confections for children because they contain valuable minerals and sugar in not too concentrated a form.

To remove stains on mattresses cover them with a thick paste of laundry starch and soap jelly, allow it to remain until dry and then brush it off with a whisk broom.

Agrigraphs

Buy certified seed early. The county agent has a list of sources.

One ton of manure plus 50 pounds of superphosphate makes a well-balanced complete fertilizer.

Forty per cent of the new men students entering the New York state college of agriculture at Cornell University are farm-reared.

Prune young peach trees up to three years old enough to insure a fairly open center, good distribution of main limbs, and a light heading back to outside limbs of leaders making heavy growth.

Anyone who buys, sells or manufactures milk or cream, or who need to figure percentages will find Bulletin E 129, Practicle Examples in Dairy Arithmetic, helpful. There are 33 pages of examples that ordinarily puzzle folks. You may have a copy free by addressing the publications department at Cornell University at Ithaca.

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How to Raise Poultry

By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. LeGear is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-six years of practice and research work. Author of "The Horse and Poultry." Eminent authority on poultry and stock raising. Nationally known poultry breeder. Noted author and lecturer.

BANDITS OF THE CHICKEN YARD

Here Are Two Gangsters of the Poultry Yard Whose Activities May Cause Wholesale Losses Unless Prompt and Vigorous Measures Are Adopted Against Them.

As everybody knows who reads the newspapers, the criminals of our large cities run like they involves their savage natures resemble, in packs or gangs. Singly they would do comparatively little damage and would soon be put out of business. Working together, however, they cause untold loss of life and property with a freedom from danger to themselves that is truly amazing. A rather striking parallel to this disease of society, the modern criminal "gang" is to be found in all too many poultry yards.

I refer to the alarming prevalence of worms in every section of the country, of which there are some 36 varieties known to veterinary science. Only three need be mentioned in this article. Of these, tapeworms will be treated in a separate article. The other two are the large Round Worms which are found in the small intentines and the Small Round Worms or Pin Worms which inhabit the Caeca or Blind Pouches. The former is from one to four and one-half inches long when full grown; the latter measure only one-half to three-fourths of an inch in length.

Both young and old birds are commonly affected. When very young chicks are wormy, growth is usually stopped. This is the most common cause of runtiness. Laying hens are sometimes affected to such a degree that laying falls off materially. There may be an unthrifty condition, dullness, drooping of wings, loss of weight—paleness of face, wattles and comb—and very often lameness. There are also many cases which show no external symptoms.

The only positive way to detect worms is by a post mortem examination. When fowls are killed for tabel use or marketing, the bowels may be examined by slitting them open from end to end. Any fowls that die should be examined in the same way. Then if worms are present proper treatment should be started at once.

The necessity for prompt effective treatment of wormy fowls cannot be emphasized too strongly. Infection spreads from one bird to another quite rapidly and the longer the infected ones go without treatment the harder it is to restore them to normal condition.

Worms cause a twofold damage. First of all, they grow and thrive on food that should go to the birds' growth and make eggs. In addition to that, they throw off a poisonous substance which pollutes the digested food matter and is absorbed with it into the blood. This causes digestive disorders, loss of flesh, lowered vitality and loss of ability to resist disease. I am convinced that directly or indirectly, at least 75 per cent of all diseases and losses among chickens are caused by worms.

The most practical, cheapest and most effective remedy I have been able to find is nicotine. It is most accurately and beneficially given to mature and nearly mature birds in the form of pills. Feeding powdered tobacco in the mash is no longer favored by most competent authorities as many of the fowls which need treatment worst refuse to eat it and the others may suffer from nicotine poisoning.

In the case of serious worm infection, as with most other poultry troubles, sanitation is a most effective weapon. The eggs of round worms are laid in great numbers and passed out with the droppings. Other fowls eat them with food and water, then they hatch and grow in the intestines. These eggs retain their ability to hatch for many months. Strictly sanitary conditions should be maintained in house and yard.

Lime should be spread over the yard, turned down, and a quick-growing grain planted each month. Houses should be thoroly sprayed with a strong dip and disinfectant solution. Droppings should be removed every morning, or dropping boards should be protected with wire mesh. Feeding troughs and drinking vessels and the like should be arranged or protected in some way so fowls cannot roost above them or get into them with their feet. Dampness and wet spots in the yard should be eliminated.

If possible, baby chicks should be raised on new ground or on ground where no chickens have run for two or three years. One of the chief benefits from raising chicks on floors of one-half inch wire mesh is the prevention of round worm infection. If they must be raised on old ground, they should be given some poultry worm powder containing nicotine in the form of powdered tobacco after they are from four to six weeks old.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

ALLEG'Y WOODLOTS PROVE VALUABLE

As Much Money in Woodlot as in Other Land When It Is Properly Handled.

If the 100 odd thousand acres of Allegany farm woodlots were managed with the same intelligent care as the plowland, then night such woodland areas take rank among the most valuable acres on the farms of the county.

Under the auspices of the Allegany County Farm Bureau, long time demonstrations in woodlot management were initiated this fall on the farms of Glen Wilcox in the town of Almond and of Albert Schrader in the town of Wellsville.

These demonstrations were established under the direct supervision of Prof. J. A. Cope, extension forester of the New York State College of Agriculture.

On Wednesday, Dec. 11th, woods meetings were held on the two farms to check up on the first cuttings made under the forester's directions. In both instances the results obtained were highly satisfactory to the owners and of interest to those attending the meetings.

Returns From Fuel Wood

On woodlands which have not been under proper management first cuttings are necessarily in the nature of improvement cuttings which take out crooked and defective trees and weed-tree species such as ironwood, beech and maple. Fortunately fuel wood offers an excellent use of this inferior material, and on both farms, the felled material was put into such a product.

On the Wilcox farm, the material removed, when stacked up and measured, represented approximately 43.14 inch cords of fuel wood to the acre. Mr. Wilcox kept a careful record of time spent in cutting, hauling and buzzing, and found that his manufacturing costs for fuel wood laid down at the house was $1.23 per 14 inch cord. This wood had a value of $3.00 per cord—or a return of $1.67. On an acre basis this represents a return of $80. The material removed figured out to be about 35 per cent. by volume of the entire stand, the other 65 per cent. consisting of thrifty basswood, white ash and maple, will now have a better chance to develop.

On the Schrader woodlot, the material cut for fuel wood was also at the rate of 48 cords to the acre at a cost of approximately $1.00 per cord. The wood, however, was only worth $2.50 per cord when manufactured, and the profit per acre then figured out $72 per acre.

Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Schrader plan to continue improvement cutting in subsequent years until the entire woodlot is placed in as good a condition for future growth.

Those desiring further information in regard to woodlot improvement should get in touch with County Agent Foster, Belmont, N. Y.

HORSE SHORTAGE FINDS FEW COLTS

Cornell Professor Comments on Present Trends and on Development Since Prehistoric Times.

When the New York farmer steps out to look for a young team to replace his old one he will have to pay a good round price, says Professor V. B. Hart of Cornell University in commenting on the history of the horse and present and future of the industry.

Students of anthropology, the study of man and his development, tell us that a million or two years before Columbus anchored his boat down in the West Indies that there was a little four-toed animal about the size of a small shepherd dog roaming over North America and that this rather insignificant creature was the ancestor of our present day horse. Whether we accept literally the biblical account of the world being created in six days, and that the Creator turned out a fine pair of Arabian horses all in one day, or that a biblical day meant a period of time and it took a million or two years for this little Eohippus, as he is now called, to get rid of his extra toes and increase his size four or five times does not matter. There have been a lot of changes in horses as well as men since the first one.

The first men to use horses for domestic purposes probably were not much different from the present day owners. The law of supply and demand was known in those days. When they needed more horses the price went up and people were encouraged to go out and round up a few. Probably the law of personal property was also known in those days. At least, according to inscriptions left by early Babylonians a horse thief rated about the same as at present. Only then if there was any question as to which of two men stole a horse, they hung both of them to be sure to get the right one.

Changes Going On

Under present conditions with one man growing horses in one part of the country and another buying them and selling again to farmers in another section, and with the substitution of gasoline for horse power we see almost as startling things happen as the change from the little four-toed Eohippus to our modern Percheron draft horse. Just as in the early days when horses became scarce and men were willing to trade ten beaver skins or ten stone axes for one horse when the going price had been only five axes or skins, then everyone started catching horses until there were too many. In the present time when horses are scarce and the price goes up we start increasing numbers by raising more colts.

Only back in prehistoric times it did not take long to bring on an over-production to lower the price. All a man had to do when he wanted a horse was to go out and catch and break one or steal one already broken from a neighboring tribe. Now the lack of wild horses and the efficient work of the state troopers means that we have to raise our own horses when some extra ones are needed instead of catching or stealing them.

When horses are cheap few people raise colts and when they get high everyone starts to raise colts. Then, since it takes about five years after a mare has been bred before we get a good four-year-old horse, it means we go along for several years before it is realized that there are too many young horses coming on. Similarly during a period of too many horses we do not realize that we are short of colts until we begin to miss mature horses.

Horse Cycles

The net result is what we call the horse cycle, or the tendency for the price of horses to go up for about a dozen years and then go down for about the same length of time. When horses are cheap few colts are raised and when enough old horses have died off to bring on a little shortage the price picks up and the men begin to raise colts. The higher the price goes the more colts are raised until the first crop of colts comes on to the market as mature horses. Then the price starts down but there are a lot of other crops of colts coming along and as these mature the price goes still lower until the bottom of the cycle is reached and the performance starts all over again.

Right now we are emerging from the low point in the horse cycle. Horse prices have shown some rise during the past five years. There is still no great shortage of horses in the country but there is a decided shortage of colts. Thus far the rise in horse prices has been slow, but, judging from the age of horses on hand, and on past experience, a rapid rise is likely to come in a year or two.

In 1927 six thousand New York farmers reported a total of ten thousand horses on their farms. There were 42 colts under a year, 46 yearlings, 85 two-year olds and 94 three-year olds. The average age of horses in the state is between 12 and 13 years.

Low in 1924

Probably the lowest point in horse prices was in 1924. At a well-attended public auction 21 horses at the New York state college of agriculture in March, 1924, four grade Percheron mares, three years old, averaging 1076 pounds weight, well broken, shod and sound, brought an average of $72.50 apiece. At an auction last spring at the college, similar animals brought nearly twice that amount.

We have all heard the statement that a horse will eat its head off. If this statement was true some years ago it is more than ever true at the present time. In 1928, cost accounts from New York farms show the total cost of keeping a horse was $194. Of this amount $99 was for feed and bedding. With the average value of these horses at $113 a horse came within $14 of using up his value in feed and bedding.

The horses on these farms worked but 350 hours each, on an average. This means less than three hours a day, based on 300 working days a year. The cost of an hour of horse labor on these farms was 21 cents.

Never wait to see if a headache will "wear off." Why suffer when there's Bayer Aspirin? The many millions of men and women who use it in increasing quantities every year prove that it does relieve such pain. And as surely relieves that of neuralgia; neuritis; even rheumatism. Doctors declare genuine Aspirin (*with the Bayer Cross on every box and tablet*) does not affect the heart. Any drugstore.

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HIGHLIGHTS ON STATE CROPS

From New York State Dept. Agriculture and Markets December 23, 1929.

Potatoes Steady

There was no decided change on the market situation of old-crop, white potatoes, according to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, New York State. Supplies were liberal and the early morning demand was slow. Imported potatoes from Bermuda Islands jobbed out at from $10 to $11.50 per double-headed barrell, for No. 1 stock.

Butter—Cheese and Eggs

Receipts of both butter and eggs were light due to the general tie-up of traffic on all lines delivering to the city.

The butter market opened in a very firm condition and prices advanced sharply 2½ cents per pound. Higher score was 44 cents per pound and extra 43 cents.

The egg market sharply advanced on all grades. White and brown eggs of fancy quality advanced 70c per dozen. Storage eggs of best quality advanced to 42c per dozen. Nearby hennery whites, average extras, 63-65c per dozen and pullets 49-52c.

The cheese market is steady to firm. New York flats, fresh, fancy 23c, average run 22c.

Live and Dressed Poultry

Live and dressed poultry were in active demand this morning due to small quantities. Prices were very firm on dressed poultry.

Fowls: per pound, colored 24-32c; leghorn 19-20c.

Broilers: Rocks, 32-37c; Reds 28-32c; Leghorns, 28-32c.

Capons, 34-36c; Turkeys, 32-35c; Geese, 28c.

Brcilers: dressed, 32-38c; Turkeys nearby, 38-40c.

Livestock

Receipts of livestock were light and trading was active. The market was firmer and prices advanced on all classes except steers.

The market on steers fairly active, steady to strong. Good $12.75-$12.85; mediums $11.25-12.50. Cows fairly active, strong to 25c higher, mostly of New York origin; common and medium $6.50-8.50; low cutters and cutters $4-6. Bulls steady to 25c higher; common and medium $7-9.50.

Vealers in light supply, very active, fully $1 higher, mostly of New York origin. Good to choice $17-$18.50; medium $13.50-16; cull and common $10-12.50. No calves on sale.

Market on hogs firm and prices 50c higher. 88-pound pigs $10.60-$10.75.

Lambs scarce, fully 25c higher. Good New York lambs $14; medium choice $13. Ewes nominal.

Indications are that the total number of birds in all farm flocks in the country at the end of 1929 will be five per cent. greater than at the end of 1928, or about the same as at the end of 1927.

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Saturday January 4

Bidding Closes at 9 P. M.

All Bids Will Be Checked at 9:30

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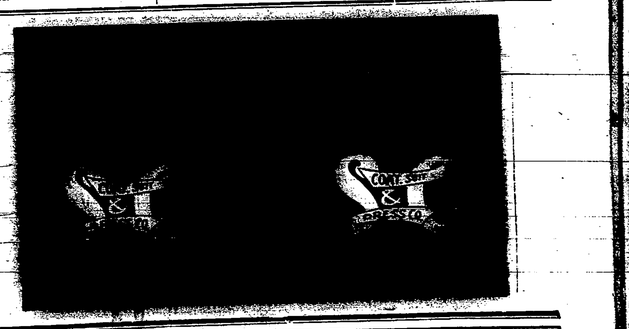
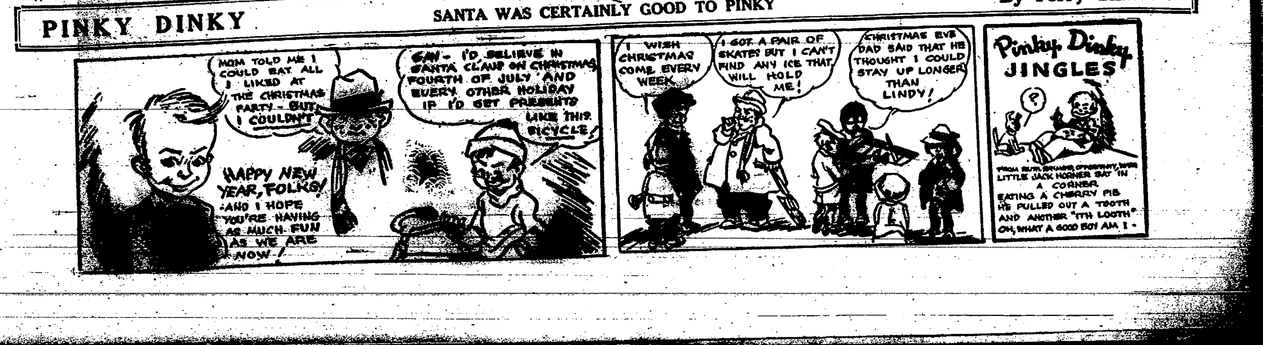
By Terry Gilkison