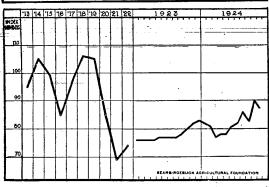
FORTY: TWO per cent of the farmers in the United States blame their financial difficulties on the low prices of farm products, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, which has completed a study-of the primary factors affecting the financial difficulties of the farmer based on a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Seventeen per cent of the farmers feel that high taxes are the direct cause of the farm depression, eleven per cent blame the high costs for farm labor, ten per cent feel that high taxes are the direct cause of the farmer state are responsible, ten per cent blame the high dots and four per cent that the per cent blame the high costs for farm labor, ten per cent feel that high treight rates are responsible, ten per cent blame the high dots and four per cent think it was too much credit.

An inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture through both bankers and farmers show: that on an average 5 per cent of the farm owners in 15 corn and wheat-producing states lost their farms through foreclosure or bankruptcy during the late depression. Four and a haif per cent more had turned over their farms to reditors without legal process, making a total of about 9.5 per cent who had lost their farms with or without legal proceedings. An additional 15 per cent were really bankrupt, but were holding on through the leniency of their creditors. By groups of states the percentage of owner-farmers who lost their farms since 1920 were as follows: Five East North Central states, nearly 8 per cent; seven North Central states, over 9 per cent; and for the three Mountain states nearly 20 per cent. The percentage of the mants who lost their property ran materially higher.

Records of the Department of Justice indicate that in the pre-war years, 5 per cent of all the bankruptcy cases were farmers. During the defiation 14 per cent of all bankruptcy cases were farmers. In some of these states where in pre-war years the farmer bankruptcy cases represented about 7 per cent of all the near t

Buying Power of the Farmer

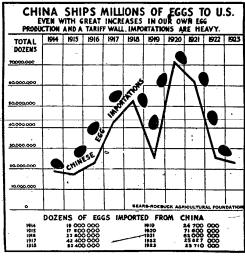


The purchasing power of farm commodities continues to rise. Latest estimates show an average of 4.8 points higher for the first eleven months of this year than during the corresponding months of 1923, according to a report of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, based on the new index numbers of farm prices prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farm prices show a combined value of 134 on November 1, 1924, as compared with 100 in 1913. This combined index number includes 30 farm commodities which represent more than 90 per cent of the value of products sold by farms, the Foundation points out. Using August, 1909, to July, 1914, as 100, the purchasing power of these products stood at 87 on November 1 of this year. In 1918 the purchasing power of these products stood at 87 on November 1 of this year. In 1918 the purchasing power of farm commodities averaged \$2.3 as compared with 77.5 in the same period—year ago.

Advances in grain, which averages about 22 per cent of the total value

Advances in grain, which averages about 22 per cent of the total value of farm products sold, and in price of meat animals, which averages 27 per cent, have been the largest factors in the increase of the farmer's purchasing power since 1921. The grain farmer received during the early part of this year prices about 10 per cent above the pre-war five-year average. This had risen to 30 per cent increase by July. At the same time the general price level of commodities the farmer has to buy ranges 30 to 80 per cent above the 1913 level.



Chinese hens are laying millions of dozens of eggs to be beaten into American cakes and candies, in spite of the increased height of the tariff wall. Enough Chinese eggs are coming into the United States annually to furnish approximately one dozen for every family. But the Chinese hen does not compete with the American hen in supplying the eggs for the breakfast table. Of the 23.710.000 dozen coming in last year practically all were in the dried or frozen form, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

The American hen cannot be accused of loafing on the Job. In addition to furnishing all the eggs needed for American use, she produces a huge surplus for export. Last year this surplus amounted to 30,000,000 dozen—8,200,000 dozen more than were imported. The American exports were largely eggs in the shell, which sell at higher prices than the frozen and dried eggs from China.

In 1914, just a decade ago, there were 19,000,000 dozen Chinese eggs imported. By 1918 the imports totaled 52,400,000 dozen, and in 1920 the number had climbed to 71,600,000 dozen. In 1922, the year the tariff went into effect, only 25,827,000 dozen were imported. Last year the number was still further reduced, with only 23,710,000 dozen coming in.

Present prices are not especially attractive to imports. The demand is for strictly high quality eggs, the production of which for the home markets as american hea monopolizes.

"Action to Annul Marriage"

Supreme Court, County of Allegany William B. Reece

winnan B. Reece
Ao de Enove named defendant—
YOU ARE HEREST SUMMONED) to answer the complaint in thaction, and to serve a copy of your
answer, or, it the complaint is not
erved with this summons, to serve ac ion, and to serve a copy of your answer, or, it the complaint is not erved with this summons, to serve a notice of appearance on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20, days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and 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 Common and the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Allegany.

Dated October 22nd, 1924.

Plaintiff's Attorney,
89 Main Street,
Hornell, N. Y.
To William B. Reece, Defendant—
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Benjamin B. Cunningham, Justice Supreme Court, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1924, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, at Belmont N. Y.

HARRY L. ALLEN,

plaint. to be held in the Gounty of Allegany Comber 22nd, 1924.

Dated October 22nd, 1924.

Dated October 22nd, 1924.

HARRY L. ALLEN, Plaintiff Attorney, Plaintiff Attorney, Town of Allegany County. The foregoing summons is served and the purchasers of the County of Allegany, or by publication pursant to an order of the Cherk of the county of Allegany, at Embody, by highways and W. by high

Office of the County Pressurer,

Alleg ny County, State of New York

To whom it may concern:
The contowing parcels of land sold

Valentice, wells acre. 17.6 wells acre.

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