# ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:

"If There is Not a Way, Cut a Way."

ANDOVER, N. Y., NOV. 29, 1929

Entered as second-class mail matter under act of Congress, at the Postoffice at Andover, N. Y.

Subscription Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| One year | $2.00 |
| Six Months | $1.00 |
| Three Months | .50 |

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


## Pride Begins at Home

WE ALL take pride in our country, because it is a great country—the greatest of them all.

But what constitutes this country?

The forests, and the fields, and the mountains, and the valleys, and the prairies, and the lakes, and the rivers, and the hamlets, and the villages, and the towns, and the cities, and all of the human and other life that exists therein and thereon.

This town is a part of the country, and our pride of country should extend to the community in which we live.

Our individual homes are a part of this town, and our pride of country and town should begin with the homes in which we live.

If we make them as near perfection as our resources will permit, then the town and the state and the country reflects the warmth and the glory of our firesides.

We look at the big cities and marvel at their immensity—at their wealth, and their enterprise, and their growth.

But do we remember that before these cities became great they were small even as we are?

Their citizens saw the opportunities that were before them, and were quick to grasp them. Pride in their improvements impelled them to press onward and make other and greater ones.

As the giant oak sprang from little acorns, so have these great cities sprung from what were once little hamlets and villages—often from barren wastes of land.

But they did not spring up of their own accord.

The people of the tiny hamlets took pride in their homes, and their surroundings, and worked to make them better and more prosperous. It is this stalwart quality of thrift and energy that has made them what they are today—metropolitan centers of population and commerce which are known all over the civilized world.

And the root of it all was pride.

Few things are impossible to a people who have the will to accomplish. But without the will to perform no great endings will come from little beginnings.

## The Management of Homes

THE manager of a household is the purchasing agent for a large proportion of the family needs. In order to take care of the job right, she must know what, when and where to buy. She must study goods and stores which have them to sell. She must put her home on a business basis and run it on business principles in order to make the most of the family income.

Information is the only basis for intelligent purchasing. And the right way to get the greatest amount of necessary information is to read the advertisements.

Advertisements will tell you what is new and good in merchandise. They reveal improvements and inventions that make home life easier, more comfortable and more convenient. They give you information about a thousand and one things that are useful and interesting.

Every manager of a household—every member of a household who shares in the responsibility for the family's welfare—should make a practice of reading the advertisements. They are daily lessons in economy.

The merchants of Andover realize these essential facts in regard to advertising and they are endeavoring to be of service to the home managers of this community by advertising what they have to sell.

## The Man You Know

WHEN the question of buying merchandise arises, we should first think of the home man—the one who lives in this community, who knows you. This home town merchant belongs to the same churches, lodges and other organizations as you, and is a part of this community.

He buys from other dealers at home for the needs of himself and his family. The money he thus spends remains here.

He pays taxes, supports the churches, gives to funds for the improvement of the community, helps finance agricultural shows, gives to the needy and is continually paying out money for some local cause.

His employees live here and the money he pays them is kept in circulation here.

The merchandise is as he represents it else he could not remain in business long. He holds trade only by selling quality merchandise of the right price. Selling an inferior grade of goods would prove disastrous in a few years. He can not afford to overcharge because his customers would soon learn by comparison that he was defrauding them.

In every way he is an asset to the community, a convenience and an actual benefit to everyone, and he should be supported. Without him, the community would soon be in sore straits.

Let's give the home man first consideration. Only by this method can a strong and healthful community be built up. Every dollar spent away from home is tearing down home; every dollar spent here is building up home.

## Studies Poison Gas

PROTECTION of civilian population against poison gas attacks in wartime has been taken under study by the Academy of Medicine, over in Paris.

The academy has decided that before proceeding to such details as seeking the best defense apparatus against poison gas it was necessary to began a campaign to awaken public opinion and the various civil and military authorities to the dangers of poison gas in a new war.

M. Delepine, who read the report of the academy's committee which studied the problem, moved that the academy form a committee of civilians, soldiers and members of the Red Cross to study means of protection against these gases, as well as to show the people the dangers involved.

The academy undertook the study of poison gases because "altho the use of poison gas has been forbidden, it would seem prudent in case any power should fail to keep agreements made."

Many a husband of a June bride will agree now that biscuits made by the brides would make excellent paved roads this summer.

## Eyes Are Poor Judges

TEN little fingers and ten little toes may be a mother's rosary, as a popular song writer once said, but they become the bane of a mother's existence when they get somewhat bigger. The pink little digits of the year old baby become the grimy hands of the ten year old boy. No parent, however blinded by loving prejudice, can claim that cleanliness is exactly an overpowering obsession with children.

It takes home training, in large doses, to develop in them a "sanitary sense." This is one of the fundamental duties of the home for the sake of the child's health and future welfare, and its importance cannot be overestimated.

The importance of leading reluctant children to water is constantly reinforced by the statements of bacteriologists and doctors. Hands, they tell us, are primary factors in the spread of disease, and disease prevention consists partly, at least, in keeping the hands clean and in seeing that they do not travel unnecessarily to the mouth, nose or eyes. Sanitary habits are difficult to inculcate because the eye, unfortunately, is not an accurate judge of the sanitary character of an object or surface.

Right now is the time of year when we wish that we had the money we spent on our vacation, to invest in the winter's coal.

## Life's Span Increases

REFLECTING on the speed with which time flies, and particularly on the sunset slope of life, there has been plenty of comfort in the last few years in the reports of new marks in longevity. Centenarians have become comparatively common and men of 50 are spoken of as young. Now comes an officer of the American Insurance Union with the statement that the span of human life has been lengthened four years in the last quarter century, and that within another generation "the allotted threescore years and ten will be a thing of the past." And this in spite of the extra hazards which have come with 20th century progress!

There need be no surprise in it. The fastness principally is in machinery; instead of suffering from the wear and tear of it, humanity, lolling in the parlor cars or floating palaces setting new speed marks tends rather to indolence. Advances in the science of guarding health now effect rescues where formerly death was regarded as certain. At no time did manhood over show greater hardiness than in the World War. An increase in longevity is to be expected naturally.

Besides, the people of the future may look back upon our age as slow just as we do upon the period of only half a century back.

So far no statistics are available, but it is a good guess that every ant in the country enjoyed at least one good picnic during the season just closed.

## Reason for School Costs

THE cost of maintaining pupils in the public schools has apparently arisen beyond most scales of advanced costs in other lines of endeavor. Back in 1915 the cost of schools divided by the number of pupils actually attending, showed that $38.31 annually should be chalked up against each of them. In 1916 the figure had grown to $49.12; in 1920 to $64.16; in 1925 to $98.45, while the latest figure available shows an expenditure of $102.05.

The expenditures for public schools have almost doubled since 1920. Annual expenditures for grounds, buildings and contents has increased rapidly from 1920. Consolidated schools have made rapid progress during the last nine years, and all of these things have figured prominently in the rising cost of education.

One should not be alarmed over the costs, as wages too have increased since 1916, and the schools have kept pace with the increase in population.

A class of girls in a Western college has adopted a baby boy and will experiment in caring for him. The report did not say how old the "experiment" might happen to be.

The fact that time waits for no man may account for so many people never having time to pay their bills.

It is difficult to imagine an excuse anyone would give for not joining the Red Cross in their roll call drive.

A controversy exists as to who perfected the first talking machine, but the Garden of Eden can take all of the credit.

Just about the time you think that you are going to make both ends meet, along comes somebody and moves the ends farther apart.

Of course it is possible that some women always weep at a wedding because it reminds them of the days when they made the same mistake.

A man the other day paid a fifty cent debt of 42 years' standing. He probably is like some of the rest of us, and paid it as soon as he got around to it.

## NEW TYPE PRISON PROPOSED FOR N. Y

### Governor Roosevelt Stresses Need for Facilities Which Protect Health.

Albany.—A plea for a new and more modern type of prisons was made by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in an address before the thirty-fifth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Governor proposed that part at least of the new prison construction be of a new type, substituting small rooms for the present barred cell blocks. He estimated that from twenty-five to forty per cent of the prison population might safely be confined in this new type of prison, which would allow more sanitary and healthful conditions.

"For several months I have been holding conferences on the prison situation with officials of the Department of Correction and of the various State Prisons, and also with public-spirited men and women who are interested and expert in prison problems of various kinds," the Governor said.

"It is well for us to remember as citizens of the State that while prisoners are confined, in part, as punishment for crimes against society, they are also kept in confinement with the hope that when released they will become law-abiding, useful members of the community. Most of us are too much inclined when we read of a prison sentence to think that the man or woman sentenced is removed automatically and for all time from community life. We give too little thought to the fact that about ninety-four per cent of those who enter State prison return at some future date to the community as free persons.

"It becomes, therefore, our duty to use every possible means to give the men and women in State's prisons the best possible opportunity of making themselves fit for a future return to society.

"This approach to the subject brings up first of all the analysis of physical conditions in the prisons. We find that the State now has 6,36[illegible] prisoners in accommodations intended for only 5,452. These figures relate only to the four regular prisons and do not include the Bedford and Elmira Reformatories, or the institutions for the care of the mental defectives.

"At the conference yesterday there was a general consensus that the State policy should be to reduce the regular capacity of prisons with the ultimate goal of having a total prison population of 1,500 at Sing Sing; of 1,100 at Dannemora; and of 1,000 at Auburn, and of further removing from Auburn the 118 women prisoners who are now there.

"This means that we must provide new accommodations for 1,773 prisoners and, in addition, provide during the next five years accommodations for an estimated increase in the prison population amounting to about 3,000 prisoners.

"It will, therefore, be desirable and necessary to establish a new prison building program and in the judgment of practically all experts with whom I have talked, we should consider the advisability of starting a new prison in this State along lines different from any existing prison. It is believed that a fairly high percentage, running from 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the prison population could be confined in rooms in fire-proof buildings and not as at present in steel cell blocks. This would be something new in the history of the State but it is an experiment which I believe will be worth while trying and there seems to be a general agreement that the security of the prisoners confined in this new type of prison could be adequately maintained.

"Next, it is absolutely essential that the old cell blocks in Auburn and Dannemora Prisons should be replaced immediately. When we realize that these old cell blocks date back from 50 to 80 years and that they are a disgrace to the State from the point of view of good health and proper sanitation, I am certain that there will be general accord.

"I shall, as a result of these conferences, recommend to the Legislature the establishment of a policy to be followed for a period of five years—this policy involving the ultimate reduction of Dannemora and Auburn to 1,000 inmates each; the reduction of Sing Sing to 1,500 inmates; the building of the new Attica Prison for only 1,000 inmates until and unless it shall appear advisable to increase the number there—and finally the immediate authorization of a new prison to be built without steel cell blocks and to house 1,000 prisoners.

"The second point of discussion involved the question of prison fare and as a result I shall ask the Legislature for an increase of appropriations to enable the cost of the daily prison ration to be increased from 21 cents per diem to 26 cents per diem, and further the employment of a trained dietitian to supervise all prison fare."


Cabbage is a suitable feed for dairy cows when properly fed. It should be fed shortly after milking and at no other time.

A good workman is known by his tools, so the homemaker buys kitchen utensils of good quality and takes good care of them.

You probably know from experience how promptly and completely Bayer Aspirin relieves a headache. But until you try it for some deep-seated pain such as neuralgia or neuritis you cannot know its full effectiveness. Bayer Aspirin long ago proved that much suffering is needless. Doctors know it is safe to use freely. Just be certain to get *genuine* Aspirin with Bayer on the box and on every tablet.

BAYER ASPIRIN

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### Partition Action

County Court, County of Allegany.

MARY LAVERTY

Plaintiff,

against

Margaret Heath, Catherine Hallerson, Lizzie Esmy, Elizabeth Laverty, Mary Laverty, Frances Laverty, Marion Laverty, James Laverty, Richard Laverty, Bernard Laverty, Helen Laverty, John Laverty and Berrice 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,
Andover, N. Y.

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### 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,
Administratrix.

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6 6 6

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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

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HENRY JOYCE, Vice President
HARRY SMITH, Secretary.

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## How to Raise Poultry

By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. LeGear is graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1907. He has had 19 years veterinary practice on diseases of live stock and poultry. Eminent authority on poultry diseases. Nationally known poultry breeder. Need author and lecturer.

### SHORTENING THE HEN'S VACATION

**Careful Feeding and Sympathetic Handling of Hens During the Trying Ordeal of the Molt Will do Much Toward Accelerating Their Return to Productiveness.**

The thought has often occurred to me that civilization has compelled both man and fowl to do a great many things that nature never intended to do. Civilization and evolution combined have also changed many of their natural bodily functions. Yet, with incomprehensible stubbornness they still retain organs and habits for which the need has long since disappeared. A man's appendix, for instance, is his souvenir of some long forgotten physical function, while the fowls' habit of molting is her reminder of the time when a vital need existed for the periodical removal of her feathers.

A hen in the wild state frequently had to depend on her wings for flight from birds and beasts of prey. Her feathers, moreover, were her only protection from the elements. In the wild life she led they were undoubtedly in need of repair and renewal at the end of a strenuous season in brush and briar. It was to be expected, therefore, that wise Mother Nature would provide some regular, automatic method to supply the needed renewal at the proper time.

Now, the wild hen had only to lay enough eggs to hatch out a small brood. When the chicks were old enough to shift for themselves, she was as free from duties or responsibilities of any kind as a modern flapper is free from hosiery in the summer time. She was then at liberty to renew her coat and she could take the rest of the year for the job. Now, civilization has changed all that. Whereas the wild hen might lay a dozen eggs or less and started hatching at once, the civilized descendant is expected to lay ten times that much and gets no chance to exercise mother instinct. Instead, her eggs are hatched by a machine and her chicks foster-mothered by a capon or brooder.

Altho man now provides shelter and protection from wild beasts, the hen takes no chances; she continues to molt. This would be of no great importance were it not that egg laying and molting do not often go on together. A hen can neither eat and digest enough food nor supply enough energy to produce new feathers and a regular supply of eggs. Consequently, the longer a hen takes for the molt, the less time she has for laying and the less profitable it will be to feed and care for her. The big problem is connection with the molt, therefore, is to make it as short as possible.

Careful breeding offers one solution. Good layers will not stop laying until late August, early September or later and are thru in about six weeks. Eggs for hatching should always be from such hens. Hens that molt early and take two or three months for it should be watched carefully. The chances are they do not lay enough to pay for their feed and keep, but would be more profitable if marketed for table.

By constantly culling out the loafers and breeding only from the best layers, a flock will eventually be built up which will require only a very short vacation period for the molt with a corresponding increase in time devoted to laying. Very careful handling and feeding is desirable at all times, however, to keep the vacation at a minimum and the production period at a maximum. Avoid anything that hinders laying, like sudden changes of feed. It may bring on the unproductive molt sooner than need be. On the other hand, correct feeding and a little extra care may accelerate feather growing so the hen can complete her new winter costume and get back to profitable production in a very little while.

During the molt, fowls should have the very best of care. They should have ample shade, an abundance of green food and plenty of fresh water. They should be protected from dampness, drafts and exposure of any kind. Very late molters should be especially protected against cold. If possible, put molting birds to themselves. They are timid and self-conscious when bare, and the other hens will make life miserable for them. The less hens are disturbed at this time, the easier it is for them to convert food into feathers.

Proper feeding is of paramount importance. Feathers are derived from the same material as eggs, being about 80 per cent. protein. It is wrong, therefore, to take away the mashes as many people do when hens are molting. The mashes contain the protein concentrates while grains contain very little. To rob molting hens of their proteins is simply to prolong the molting period until enough proteins are assimilated to supply the feathers needed.

## MUST PLACE FARMS ON MODERN BASIS, MORGENTHAU SAYS

### Head of Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission Speaks Over Station WGY.

### NEED SOIL STUDIES

Competition Makes Necessary Scientific Stock-taking of Resources and Adaptation of Areas to Best Suited Crops—Sees Increase in Vegetable Growing.

Albany.—New York State's agriculture must be reorganized if the farmers of the state are to be able to meet the constantly increasing competition from other sections of the country, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, declared in a talk over radio station WGY.

Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that most New York farms were settled by New Englanders who planted the crops they had found suitable in their former New England homes. Each farm had to be self sufficient, Mr. Morgenthau said, and a variety of crops was planted.

"As means of transportation developed," he said, "communities began more and more to raise those crops for which they were best adapted and to purchase some of their needs from more distant communities. Farmers of New York State came into competition with the farmers of the entire United States. With improvements in rapid transportation of perishable products this competition has become more acute every year and particularly so during the past decade. Twenty years ago a farm that was only moderately well adapted for the production of potatoes or apples might carry on a good business in producing these crops. Today with sharp competition from the best potato regions and from the best apple regions in the entire country those New York farms which were formerly moderately well adapted, are now not at all adapted for the production of these crops and can no longer make a profit.

### A Farm Crisis

"This has brought about a crisis in our agriculture and a need for a reorganization of the farm business in many important agricultural areas of the state. Some of the most fertile areas are today in a depressed condition because they are still attempting to produce something which is no longer profitable under these conditions. They can only be restored to prosperity by finding out those particular branches of agriculture for which they are best adapted and by engaging in those branches. Thousands of farms in the old timothy hay areas of Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Jefferson, Montgomery, Niagara, St. Lawrence counties, and others are suffering from this depression. Thousands of farms in our great Western New York Fruit Belt are finding it growing very unprofitable to compete with the great western regions while some other farms which happen to be located on the particular soils and under the particular climatic conditions that are the best adapted to apple growing are making a reasonable profit.

### Must Study Soil

"In the Champlain Lake Valley there is now considerable interest in expanding the orchard business. Before men make the longtime investment of setting out an orchard, they should be sure that they are setting it on soil that is adapted for fruit growing. At present no one can give them this information. Better soil studies are needed in order to determine it. Without this information thousands of dollars will be lost in the development of orchards in this region during the next few years.

"The vegetable growing industry of the state is spreading very rapidly. Vegetable growing has come to be a very important phase of our agriculture. Farmers are trying out new vegetable crops in all sections of the state. Experience has shown that Madison County has a particular adaptation for the growing of peas; that a small section of Delaware County has a particular adaptation for the growing of cauliflower; that a small section of Erie County has a similar adaptation. This experience is a costly and slow teacher, however. Careful soil and climatic studies would give the basis for judging what crops are best adapted for each region and would be much less costly than the school of experience.

### Climate Study Also

"This problem of readjustment of the agriculture of New York State to changed marketing conditions, this problem of a much finer adaptation of crop or animal to a particular soil and climatic condition, is one of the most serious problems confronting agriculture today. In order to aid in the solution of this problem it seems necessary to have a careful and scientific survey of the agricultural resources of the state including the particular soil and climatic adaptation of every region in the state and the particular soil and climatic adaptation of each crop or animal for the different regions."

The regular scratch grains may be fed including oats, wheat and corn, but not too much corn as it is too heating. Feed also some sunflower seed and linseed meal in the mash. Also a little more meat scraps or cut bone that is usually fed and give plenty of milk if possible. A good mineral tonic is also invaluable.

Remember the molting hen is really very much out of condition, but that careful handling and special diet will help to speed up the passage of this trying period. Then, as she begins to get back to normal, gradually work back to the regular feeding practice of the laying period. Avoid sudden changes as they will only delay full completion of the molt. Careful adherence to these methods is sure to speed up the molt with a commensurate increase in egg production just when prices are beginning to soar upward.

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

### MAKES STUDY OF RURAL COUNTIES

**Professor Melvin Finch Older People Live in Villages—Average Age in Tompkins and Schuyler is 33.6 Years.**

A study of where folks live and what they do in rural counties is given in a new bulletin on the rural population of Tompkins and Schuyler counties, by Prof. Bruce L. Melvin of Cornell University.

Youth is found in the open country, he says, and age in the villages; this age difference and the natural preferences of different ages brings a problem that must be met in community organizations and in unification, Professor Melvin points out.

Industrial influences on districts surrounding cities change the classification more than is generally apparent. Ithaca township, surrounding Ithaca city has nearly 60 per cent. of its residents in the non-farming group. That township has 52 people for each square mile; Cayuta township in Schuyler county, the other extreme, has not quite 13 people for each square mile.

Families are largest in the industrial villages and smallest in the incorporated rural villages. The industrial villages have most men in the productive ages from 15 to 49 years, while the agricultural villages have the bulk of their population at 50 years or older. The average age of the total rural population in the survey was 33.6 years. Details of this study can be obtained by asking the publications department of Cornell University for bulletin P-487. It is free.

## Rude Rural Rhymes

### POTATO STORAGE

You want good spuds for eating?
Hark! You store those tubers in
the dark. In saying dark I mean it
clearly, I don't mean dim and dusky
merely. We have a storeroom fairly
fit with one small window lit.
That light might filter inward faint,
if I gave the same a coat of paint. To
stop this twilight sleep a burlap curtain next I keep. She's now
too dark for any mortal to see when
entering the portal. Potatoes need
it darker yet, what other treatment
shall they get? I store the spuds in
slatted crates thru which the azone
circulates, and then to shade their
eyes, doggone them, I throw some
burlap bags upon them. Another
point is rated big, pray have them
ripe before you dig, the vines not
dying, if you please, by frost or insects or disease, but living out their
natural days—such are the tubers
you should raise. Well-ripened
Murphies stored in dark, when Hannah bakes them in their bark, I
gladly work the butter thru them
and use my new store teeth to chew
them. Joined with the white or
darker meat they make Thanksgiving meals complete.—BOB ADAMS.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON STATE CROPS

### From New York State Dept. Agriculture and Markets November 25, 1929.

**Apple Market Steady**

Price changes on Western New York apples were small and unimportant. The demand was moderate and the market held steady, according to the New York office of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Most of McIntosh, U. S. grade No. 1, 2½ inch fruit wholesaled at $9 per barrel. Rhode Island Greenings of the same grade and size brought $7-8 and various other varieties realized from $4-7.

**Potato Market Steady**

The demand for white potatoes during the early morning hours was moderate. The market was steady with prices about unchanged. Liberal supplies were on hand at most terminals. Long Island Green Mountains in bulk, per 180 pounds, brought $6-6.25, Maine $4.75-5. New York State round whites, per 150 pounds $3.75-3.85. One year ago, New York round whites were $1.75-1.85.

**Live Poultry**

There was a liberal supply of live poultry of all kinds on the wholesale market this morning, and the demand was fairly active. Live turkeys were in liberal to heavy supply and while the demand is good there appears to be more than sufficient for the demand and prices are lower than last week by two to four cents per pound.

**Dressed Turkeys**

Dressed turkeys are in heavy supply and fancy nearby stock is selling at 38-42c per pound; Western at 32-36c; Northwestern 38-40c; Texas 30-34c.

**Country Dressed Calves**

Receipts of country dressed calves were light and the market steady. Choice were from 19-21c per pound; good 16-18c; common 13-15c; small to medium 12-15c; small 10-11c.

**Butter—Cheese—Eggs**

The butter market held steady at Saturday's advance. Higher score was 44-44½c per pound; extra 43½ cents.

The cheese market was firm. New York State fresh, fancy to specials were 24½-26½c per pound.

Brown eggs altho showing a decline continue to top the market. Nearby hennery, closely selected whites, were 63-66c per dozen, average extras 59-62c; nearby hennery browns, best quality 65-67c.

**Live Stock**

Market firm on steers. Good $12-$12.50; common and medium $9-$11.85. Bulls: Market steady: medium $7.25-8.75; a few at $9; common lightweights $5.50-6.50. Cows: Market steady, demand slow. Good $7.50-7.75; common and medium $6.25-7; cutters $5.50-5.50; vealers: market steady, good to choice $16-$18; medium $12-15.50; culls and common $9.50-11.50. Calves (whole milk-fed excluded) market irregular. Medium to choice $9-11; culls and common $6-8.75. Lambs: market irregular. Good to choice $13-$13.75; medium $11.50-12.75; culls and common $8.50-11. Sheep: Market irregular. Ewes: medium to choice $4.25-6; culls and common $2-3.50. Hogs: Market steady; (85-130 lbs.) $9.60-9.80; (130-160 lbs.) $9.50-10; (165-220 lbs.) $9.90; (rough) $7-7.50.

**Hay Market**

Fresh receipts moderate, mostly undergrades which are moving slowly. Demand fair for good hay. Market irregular. There were received six cars in Manhattan, B.E.D. T. 5, Bushwick 6, Wallabout Pier 14, Catskill Pier 300 bales. Timothy No. 1, $24-25; No. 2, $22-23; No. 3, $20-21.

Boiled milk has a tendency to stick to the pan in which it is heated. After removing it from the stove, pour out the milk and replace the cover immediately before the steam has a chance to escape. Let it cool. Then place the pan in cold water to soak.

The troublesome child may be merely the tired child.

## Around Our House

### MANY USES FOR CRANBERRIES

At this season when most other fresh fruits are scarce, cranberries with their refreshing tart flavor and bright color appear on the market. Cranberry sauce and jelly are so popular that housewives often forget the many other ways to serve this fruit. Cranberries may be used in any recipe calling for tart fruit including fruit cup, sherbet, ice, punch, puddings and even salads. Cranberry pie with its latticed strips of flaky pastry across the top and red berries showing thru the crevices is a particular favorite. The filling may be made entirely of cranberries or half of raisins or prunes. It is possible to substitute rich clear cranberry juice for lemon juice in recipes for lemon pie. The juice may also be used in punch and in pudding recipes as a substitute for lemon or orange juice. In cornstarch and tapioca puddings, hot pudding sauce, or gelatin desserts, cranberry juice offers possibilities for variety. In sherbet or ice it is delicious served with the meat course.

Cranberries combine well with apples and are especially useful to give flavor to tasteless apples, in sauce, apple butter, pie or jelly. Because cranberries are rich in pectin, they jell more easily than other fruit. The whole fruit may be cooked and jellied, or the juice may be strained thru a sieve or a flannel jelly bag. If, each time the sauce is made, part of it is poured into sterile glasses and sealed with hot paraffin, a supply will be on hand for meals next spring and for summer picnics. Raisins and nuts add to the whole cranberries make a good conserve.

Storage scald on apples can be practically eliminated by using one and a half pounds of shredded oil paper, containing 18 per cent. by weight of mineral oil for each barrel.

A cross-section study of the rural population of Tompkins and Schuyler counties is given in bulletin 487 and recently published by Cornell University. Address the publications department of the agricultural college for your copy. It is free.


## Backache

If functional Bladder Irritation disturbs your sleep, causes Burning or Itching Sensation, Backache or Leg Pains, making you feel tired, depressed and discouraged, why not try the Cystex 48 Hour Test? Don't give up. Get Cystex today at any drug store. Put it to the test. See how fast it works. Money back if it doesn't bring quick improvement and satisfy you completely. Try Cystex today. Only 60c.

## Nearly Killed by Gas —Druggist Saves Her

"Gas on my stomach was so bad it nearly killed me. My druggist told me about Adlerika. The gas is gone now and I feel fine.—Mrs. A. Adamek.

Simple glycerin, buckthorn, saline, etc., as mixed in Adlerika, helps GAS on stomach in ten minutes! Most remedies act on lower bowel only, but Adlerika acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel, removing poisonous waste you never knew was there. Relieves constipation in two hours. It will surprise you.—Brundage Drug Co.

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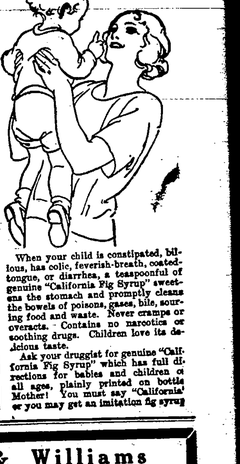
## Mother!

Watch Child's Bowels

"California Fig Syrup" is Children's Harmless Laxative



When your child is constipated, bilious, has colic, feverish-breath, coated tongue, or diarrhea, a teaspoonful of genuine "California Fig Syrup" sweetens the stomach and promptly cleans the bowels of poisons, gases, bile, sour fermenting food and waste. Never cramps or overacts. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Children love its delicious taste.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has full directions for babies and children of all ages, plainly printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

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