ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:

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

ANDOVER, N. Y., ---------- SEPT. 27, 1929.

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ACTIVE MEMBER

A Good Combination

AN ACTIVE brain and willingness to work will keep the wolf from the door. They form a combination that will do more. They will fill the family larder, provide all of the other necessities and a few of its luxuries.

Brains without ambition to accomplish something are handicapped. Industry without brains is impotent.

Every boy has both, but mind and hands are in a formative state and exceptional care and training are required to turn out a good citizen.

The boy who is constantly looking for excuses, who performs his tasks with the idea that they are irksome burdens placed upon his unwilling shoulders, is using his physical powers, but not making the best use of his mental powers.

But the boy who goes about his work in a cheerful and willing spirit, with an active interest in what he is doing, and with a determination to do it just a little bit better than the other fellow, is using his brains as well as his hands.

The boy who displays these commendable traits will be a persistent and determined climber, and he will find his employers, or those with whom he labors, pushing him upward as rapidly as he is willing to climb.

A combination of brains and hands, when used co-ordinately, is close to invincible.

Every boy has them, and he should be taught how to use them. The school teacher can't do it alone, tho they may be of great assistance in showing the way. Boys need encouragement and direction at home as well. As a rule, they succeed in whatever measure they receive it.

The Newsboy's Job

THE children's bureau of the department of commerce finds, as the result of a recent survey, that of all vocations and avocations in which young boys are engaged for their economic benefit, carrying newspapers and magazines is the least dangerous from a moral standpoint and among the most profitable in all other ways. In eight large cities in which the survey was conducted it was found that the newsboy fares best.

Conditions surrounding such trades as bootblacking, peddling and junk collecting by children were such as to cause the bureau to declare that they should be prohibited. But the bureau approves of the employment of boys in the delivering and selling of newspapers.

Contrary to the opinion of some well-meaning person, the government experts found that carrying newspapers builds character. Among the newsboys was found a low percentage of truancy and juvenile delinquency. Newsboys are seldom found in the juvenile courts. In their school work carriers make better than average progress.

The average newsboy, the survey reveals, tackles the job because it appeals to him and because it pays him well. He is a hustler who works because he likes it and who, in working, generally keeps out of mischief. His work, while tight, fits him for a better career after he completes his education. Many successful men earned their first dollar selling newspapers.

On the face of the record it seems a boy is safer carrying newspapers than idling away his after-school hours and summer vacation. Many parents long ago made this discovery.

The Work of Moles

MOLES, contrary to the opinion of many, do not eat roots, bulbs and seeds of plants in important quantities. They cause damage in the garden by tearing plant roots and by fluffing up the soil until it dries out too rapidly. Indirectly, too, they are responsible for the activities of other small animals, such as mice, which do eat roots, tubers and bulbs. The mole runways in the garden are favorite passageways for these little mammals. The mole itself lives principally on insects, earthworms, white grubs and other larvae and pupae. But the mole gets—and deserves—some of the blame for the destruction done by others that follow its tunnels.

Poisons and poisonous gases are almost useless against moles, the bureau of the biological survey finds. Specialists in this branch of the United States department of agriculture say this is because of the highly developed sense of smell of moles, which are thus compensated more or less for poor eyesight. Also the fact that the moles feed on live insects and earthworms makes it difficult to introduce poison into food that they are willing to eat.

Moles continue active thru the winter, but in that season their tunnels run so deep that they rarely do much damage. Trapping seems to be the most effective way of disposing of moles, altho it is slow and requires patience. Three types of traps are in common use—the choker or loop, the scissor jaw and the spike or prong trap. The last is used most commonly, but the loop trap has proved more effective if carefully set, and does not injure the pelt.

Wonder what has become of the old adviser who recommended persons to eat food that would stick to their ribs?

Outside Boosting

IN THE column of a newspaper devoted to printing the views of the people is a letter from a citizen who suggests that holding booster parades is fine and that it accomplishes some good, but that it is merely looking at ourselves in the mirror.

Instead of boosting within, what more of us need to do is to boost without; tell others about our community and its good attributes.

It is a natural conclusion that everyone living here believes in the future of this community, else they would change residence. On this premise then, it is wasted breath to endeavor to convince anyone that this is the best place on earth to live and make a living.

The wisest course for the true booster is to tell others about the good qualities of his home, not boastfully, but intelligently and interestingly.

Some well meaning people are shy about mentioning the home town when away. The residents of some communities, and in some instances states, have a reputation for never failing to say a good word for home. And countless instances might be cited where they have been rewarded for their persistence.

The time is getting near when the world series will start, and it will be easy to pick the poorest hitter. He always comes to bat when the bases are full, and two are gone.

A Business Forerunner

PRESS dispatches recently carried an announcement of a gigantic circus merger, in which millions of dollars are involved, and in which John Ringling becomes owner of the leading tent shows in existence today.

Outside of the fact that this is a news item, there is a little thing back of the start of this circus king that appeals to newspaper people, and carries a line of thought for other lines of business.

Back in the early seventies John Ringling launched into the circus business in Wisconsin, with his four brothers. Their capital was only a five dollar bill, and they spent $3.70 for advertising their first show. Just what was done with the $1.30 is not known. Their first performance was a success, and today everyone knows of the fame which the Ringling Brothers achieved in the circus business, and today the lone surviving brother is in control of the circus world.

Probably their success would have come if they had not been good advertisers, but they were not willing to take the chance. The world needs more people today who have the faith in selling their endeavors to the public.

Statistics show that taxes have increased 200 per cent. during the last 15 years and they never did seem so high until we learned that fact.

Plenty of Talk

THERE is a great deal of talk these modern days, but comparatively little conversation. In the first place the omnipresent newspaper and magazine periodical has discussed and analyzed everything, so that everybody has his ideas more or less standardized, and unless he has wit sufficient to dig up some new ideas, his attempt at discussion palls and the effect upon the person who listens to his opinion is more or less bored because, forsooth, hasn't the victim of the talk thought the same thoughts and was only waiting his chance to say what he was saying, but he beat him to it.

That's the trouble with the average political speech. It used to be that the political soap box orator had a monopoly upon the information extant, but now his audience knows it all as well or better than he does, with the result that a political speech longer than ten minutes is apt to find itself rattling around empty benches.

And it is also a remarkable fact that the art of being a good listener is almost extinct. For when the subject matter is not new, and what is there that is new under the sun, how can a person concentrate his attention to the point of decent courtesy and so compliment the person who for the moment has the floor?

If everybody had to work for a living, there would be nobody left to watch those who do the work.

Demands Prompt Reply

MOST every person is prompt in responding to the ring of the telephone bell. The very idea that someone has a personal message to be delivered only to one person arouses curiosity and intrigues the interest.

Has it ever occurred to the average person that back of every advertisement in this paper is a someone with a personal message for everyone who reads it? More often than not these advertisements were written with some individual in mind.

It is impossible for merchants to give their customers a ring about their goods or their services. So they pay us for the permission of calling these things to the attention of prospective customers.

The person who does not give an advertisement the same attention as given a phone call is making a great mistake. Advertisements help everyone economize and keep posted on news of vital interest to themselves and their pocketbooks.

Don't lay aside this paper without reading the advertisements.

It must be terribly exhausting to try to find something to do while the servants are doing the work.

The difference between putting in your time and working generally shows up in your pay envelope.

Many people get away from the old grind by buying false teeth, according to reports of dentists.

The modern day struggle to fill the pocket is keener than the struggle to fill the head.

One of the best forms of charming flattery is to receive a circular from a bond house.

The man who says that he runs things around home, generally refers to the radio.

The original thing that is obtained on the installment plan is wisdom.

Retiring from business is usually more fatal than sticking on the job to the end.

GOVERNOR MAKES RADIO REPORT TO PEOPLE OF STATE

Asks Election of Candidates Who Will Give Practical, Non-Partisan Service.

TELLS OF TAX RELIEF

Acquaints Public With Facts Learned on Summer Tour; Explains Proposal for Permissive Joining of Local Units of Government.

Albany. — Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in his radio report to the people of the State asked the voters to look into the records of candidates seeking public office and of the present incumbents in office with a view to electing those capable of giving "the least partisan and most practical service." The Governor spoke from the executive mansion at Albany. His speech was broadcast from WGY at Schenectady.

"We are approaching a campaign," said the Governor, "for an election which will cover most of the local officials in the State, the only state officers to be elected being members of Assembly. I am not taking a partisan position. Let this be clearly understood once and for all. I am asking the people of this State to look more and more at the qualifications of the individual candidates. I am asking them to look with care at the record of the present incumbent in office. I am asking them to determine for their own minds which candidate will give to them the most interested, the least partisan and the most practical service.

"We have many great matters of policy to be determined by the coming Legislature and by local officials. We must look to the need of establishing forward-looking policies and the need of getting definite action. One thing in particular I hope will be changed this winter in Albany—that is that, unlike other years, all important bills be given full, free and fair debate on the floor of the Senate and Assembly. We have had altogether too much deciding of the fate of important legislation in small legislative committees. We have had altogether too much strangling of legislation almost before it was born. The new Legislature has an opportunity to do great things for the State. It is very distinctly up to the individual voter to make up his mind as to the qualifications of the various candidates."

Town Consolidation

The Governor discussed propaganda which has been circulated to the effect that his proposed consolidation of small governmental units was inspired by politics. The recommendation which the Governor makes merely proposes an amendment to the law which would authorize the voters of the various localities to permit reorganization and consolidation if they so desired. He said: "I hope the next session will pass permissive legislation along fairly broad lines so that if a county or locality wants to get rid of unnecessary offices, wants to get rid of duplication of effort, such as in tax collecting and in the maintenance and repair of local town roads, that county or locality can do so. That seems to be the American way of going about it and is in line with good business practice. The proposal would be permissive and not mandatory.

"Let me say that 99 out of 100 of our local officials are honest. I make no charges of graft or dishonesty but I do make charges of lack of expert administration, and of failure to bring our local government in line with modern conditions. The fault lies not with the individuals but with the system under which they have to work."

Governor Roosevelt asked the voters to digest the "political arguments that will be thrown a good deal during the next two months." He cited propaganda that he vetoed a bill which would have relieved the counties of the cost of building and maintaining bridges on the State and county roads. "Everybody knows," said the Governor, "that by special message I asked the Legislature to relieve the counties and towns of the cost of building bridges on State and county roads. They passed a bill but failed to include any appropriation of money. The bill was an empty gesture, it was a joke. The Legislature might just as well have passed a bill to build new hospitals or new prisons without appropriating the money to do the actual building. At the next session I shall recommend once more the relief of towns and counties from their share of building bridges, and I hope the Legislature will pass a real bill with real money back of it."

Interest in Tax Relief

In the Governor's travels about the State this summer he said he found real interest in the tax problem, especially in its relation to the agricultural communities. "I found a clear understanding of the results of the legislation last winter—that the State has taken over from the towns and counties about seventeen million dollars worth of expenditures which were heretofore paid for by the localities," he said. "Recently I sent out a letter to the taxpayers of the various counties, telling them specifically the amount of this saving in each county and bringing home to them the definite fact that this saving can only be passed back to the taxpayer in the form of lower tax bills, if the local county and town and village officials decide to do so."

Women as Peace-Makers

By HARRIET MAY MILLS

Princess Charlotte, the adopted daughter of Prince Louis of Monaco, has proved herself a diplomat of the first order by settling the troubles which have been threatening to upset the peace of that small principality of southern Europe.

The few thousand subjects of Prince Louis demanded some months ago a revision of the antiquated constitution and more representation in the governing body. The Prince kept procrastinating. Finally the Monegasques rose in their might and sent word that unless they were considered and heeded in their demands they would rebel and overthrow the Prince.

Then the Princess took a hand. She was ill at Nice. She argued a good part of the night with her stubborn step-father. He finally yielded to her arguments. She left her bed and went to Monaco to see him. Then she returned to Nice and met a delegation of Monegasques, giving them her father's promise and her own entreaties that they would accept the proposition.

After an all-night session with their fellow-conspirators, if so they may be called, at Monte Carlo, peace is restored. The Prince must now show that he means what he says and recognize the rights of his subjects.

Near Nice, Mentone is a famous resort for all sorts and conditions of men. Gamblers find Monte Carlo a good place to lose money. It is all very beautiful and gay with palatial hotels and wonderful scenery. Its history is full of interest for those who like to browse in the past.

If Prince Louis listens to his step-daughter, Monaco may remain a principality. If Princess Charlotte were on the throne there is no question about the good understanding between princess and people.

If women have caused many wars, in these times they are doing their best to prevent them all over the civilized world.

In other emergencies they often show presence of mind and ability to solve difficulties.

In London a young woman by the name of Miss Beverly Jackson took a taxi. Before her drive was ended she beheld the chauffeur collapse at his wheel and die. Miss Jackson at once climbed out on the running board, stopped the cab and summoned a policeman. The coroner referred to her as "the girl who helped herself instead of shrieking or fainting as women did forty or fifty years ago." Did they? Some did, no doubt. Some still do. Others would have stopped the horse forty or fifty years ago!!! Courage is not a new quality nor pre-empted by either sex.

STATE OF NEW YORK
County Court, Allegany County.

Andrew L. Perry, individually and Andrew L. Perry, as executor of the last Will and Testament of Lillie M. Perry, deceased

Plaintiffs.

against

Samuel S. Pickard and Mary J. Pickard and Lapham State Bank,

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 twenty 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 Steuben.

Dated, January 22, 1929.

JAMES T. FOODY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Postoffice address
Opera House Block,
Hornell, N. Y.

To Samuel S. Pickard, Mary J. Pickard and Lapham State Bank,

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an Order of Hon. Guy O. Hinman, Allegany County Judge, granted on the 6th day of September, 1929, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk at Belmont, Allegany County, New York.

This action is brought to foreclose mortgages on a farm located in the Town of Almond, Allegany County, New York, containing about one undred seventy-four (174) acres more or less and described in deed from Andrew L. Perry and Lillie M. Perry to Samuel S. Pickard and Mary J. Pickard, dated August 1st, 1926, and recorded in Allegany County Clerk's office.

JAMES T. FOODY,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
42 Hornell, N. Y.

An uncovered kettle and short cooking in rapidly boiling water aid in keeping the color in green vegetables during cooking.

• • •

No real craftsman will tolerate poor or dull tools; yet many a housewife struggles along with dull, badly worn, or stained knives.

• • •

Many New York dairymen have increased their profits by belonging to dairy record clubs. They help you to know your cows.

MORE BARGAINS IN

USED CARS

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1927 Nash Light 6 Sedan
1927 Nash Adv. 6 Ambassador
1926 Nash Advanced 6 Sedan
1926 Nash Light 6 Sedan
1926 Nash Light 6 Sedan
1924 Nash 6 Sedan
1924 Nash 6, 4-door Coupe
1923 Nash Roadster
1923 Nash Sedan
1925 Hudson Sedan
1928 Chevrolet Sedan
1928 Willys-Knight Sedan
1925 Overland Coupe Sedan
1927 Ford Coupe
1927 Ford 2-door Sedan

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24 E. Fassett St.
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AMES L. ROGERS, Secy.
C. FRANK DAVIS, Noble Grand

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Meets Second and Fourth Monday Evenings of Each Month.
C. S. JONES, C. P.
A. L. ROGERS, Scribe.
Visitors Are Always Welcome.

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Meets 1st and 3rd Monday Evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors always welcome.
B. B. HANN, Secy.
CLARENCE MEAD, W. M.

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

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

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

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REUNING'S VIENNA BAKERY

BETTER BOARD FOR BREEDERS

Proper Housing, Feeding and Care of Fowls Selected for Breeding is of Importance. On the Way They Are Handled Depends Much of the Strength and Productiveness of Future Generations.

It seems fairly easy for most people to understand that horses, hogs and other animals whose young are born in the same way must be in prime condition at the time of mating or the offspring are likely to be inferior. Consequently, every precaution is taken in the way of careful housing, feeding, and conditioning to make sure that animals selected for breeding are in good physical condition. Peculiarly enough, the fact that the same care should be exercised with fowls whose young are hatched from eggs does not seem to be so generally understood. Possibly, the fact that any one egg looks so much like all others causes an instinctive deduction that such is the case. However that may be, the fact remains that the same need exists for proper care of breeding fowls as for any other form of animal life. In this article, therefore, I shall give briefly some of the most important points to be observed in the care of breeders.

As the first step working toward a stronger, more vigorous, high producing flock for the future, you will naturally select only such birds as are most likely to transmit these desirable qualities. They should be one year old or over, and of good size. You will choose only your finest specimens—birds of good form with vigor, perfect health, good individual records, and desirable ancestry. Breeders must be properly fed, housed and cared for if they are to provide eggs of sufficiently high fertility.

Not the least important consideration is proper feeding. As everyone knows, chickens can be fed certain materials in such proportions as to force a relatively high yield of eggs. This should not be done with breeders. What is wanted is quality—not quantity. During the breeding season, you want as many large, perfect fertile hatching eggs as possible, eggs from which will come strong, vigorous chicks that will live, thrive and grow rapidly. If the breeding female is forced during the winter, she may come into the breeding season in a weakened condition so that her eggs will lack fertility and vitality.

Give breeding birds a good rest after the molt and do not force egg production during the winter. Keep them on what is practically a maintenance ration—a good laying ration with the protein bearing foods such as meat scraps that are reduced in quantity and green foods. Rely mostly on hard grains well buried in litter so they will have to scratch for it.

As the breeding season approaches, gradually go back to a laying ration by increasing from time to time the quantities of protein bearing materials which constitute a considerable part of mash feeds. Be content with a fair normal yield from breeders that are never forced and you are most likely to get eggs of high quality for hatching.

Keep plenty of water, grit, charcoal and shell before your breeders at all times.

Feed breeding birds liberally, but do not overfeed so they become fat and lazy. Keep feeding down to what you can see keeps the fowls in good physical condition and promotes normal egg yield.

As a further guard against excessive fat as well as to insure necessary health and vigor, give your breeders plenty of exercise. Give them run of unrestricted range if possible, preferably where there is some form of green feed. Such a range also affords the opportunity to pick up bugs, worms and similar natural food materials which require exercise to get them.

See that houses are always well ventilated, clean and sanitary. Disinfect frequently with a good dip and disinfectant, to keep down lice, mites and disease germs. Remove droppings frequently and change litter often.

As for the type of house best suited for breeders, no special type is required. Any good house of the open front type that is weathertight and free from drafts or dampness will serve the purpose. Allow each bird at least five square feet of floor space and I would prefer ten or more. Better too much space than too little.

In extremely cold weather, guard against frozen combs and wattles. Adequate feeding is one precaution as properly fed birds have greater stamina. It is also necessary in unusually cold weather to have curtains over the front opening of the houses; also to drop curtains before the roosts. In the case of males it is sometimes even desirable to put them in separate boxes or coops covered with burlap, since their large combs and wattles are more likely to freeze than those of the hen.

While it would be possible to elaborate considerably on the foregoing suggestions I believe that enough information has been given to guide any intelligent poultry raiser who wants to get better results from his flock.

Rude Rural Rhymes

MONTGOMERY ROEBUCK CATALOGS

Our woman's college studies prices on everything that cheap and nice is. To aid them in researches deep, a file of catalogs they keep. Mail order houses print them neat; their stock of these is incomplete. So recently an ad appears, requesting those of recent years, and urging friendly rural folk that they thru dusty attics poke, and send in, will they be so kind, back number catalogs they find. Pursuing such game to their lair, to hope for luck I should not care; I fear they've gone, shall-I saw where? I'm inexperienced at best in this here mail house price list quest. I never yet became ecstatic on finding, same within an attic, but were I with such longing took, that ain't the place where I would look. Yea, were I with such craving curst, I know right where I'd seek them first. I know right where they disappeared, for I myself am country reared.—BOB ADAMS.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

MIXED FRUITS MAKE GOOD FALL DESSERTS

More Wholesome and Easier to Prepare Than Pieced Cake—Many Combinations Possible.

At this time of year serve fruit instead of heavier desserts. The small fruit which often lies neglected in the orchard or garden may make a more wholesome and satisfying finish to the family meal than pies, cakes or puddings.

Fruit cup, which is simply the good American dessert of sliced fruit served in a dainty glass cup, is easy to prepare and especially delicious if many different kinds of fruits are combined in it. Small amounts of left-over cooked fruit may be added to raw fruit, or a new flavor may be given by adding a sprig of mint or a cherry. A sour fruit cup is improved by having a few marshmallows, dates, or raisins cut up in it. Appearances count, especially in this type of dessert, and the more dainty and attractive it looks, the better the family will like it.

Stewed fruit, another favorite, may be depended on for desserts, especially at this season. Combinations of fruit are good since they change familiar food into a different and appetizing dessert. The best flavor usually results if fruits are cooked separately and combined when cold. Cooked plums, peaches and apples make an excellent combination. A slice of lemon may be added for piquancy or the serving may be occasionally dressed up with whipped cream.

FLOWER DISEASES WINTER IN DEBRIS

Clean Out Beds and Borders of Perennials in Fall.

This is the time of year to clean out flower beds and borders to insure beautiful and healthy flowers next year.

Most diseases of perennial flowers are caused by fungi which live over the winter in the old tops and leaves that are usually left to decay about the crowns of the plants. Even a thoro clean-up in the spring will not prevent the infection of the new shoots from these fungi. It is necessary to cut off the old plants close to the ground and burn them not later than October to destroy the disease-carrying tissues.

The peony, which is seen in nearly every dooryard, is afflicted with the common Botrytis blight, a fungus disease. The spores which live over winter in the old stems and leaves germinate in the spring and cause many of the new shoots to wilt and rot off at the base. Later, ants carry the spores to the developing buds and gradually the whole plant may be affected with the blight. It is not enough to cut off the tops of the peony in the fall to control this disease. The soil should be dug away from the crown and the stems should be cut off close to the new buds to remove all of the diseased tissue. The crowns should then be covered with fresh soil from another part of the garden. It is also important to remove the diseased shoots during the spring.

Another plant which responds to the fall clean-up is the iris. Iris is susceptible to a fungus which causes leaf spot. This disease is so common that many believe it to be the natural summer condition of the iris rather than a disease. The spores of the fungus live over winter in the dead, diseased leaves and then germinate and infect the tender new leaves in the spring. Only watery areas are noticed at first, but by June or July the plants look as if they had been swept by fire. All the diseased parts should be cut away in early autumn and burned. The iris leaf spot not only ruins the leaves, but it so weakens the plant that it affects the quality of the blooms the following year.

Phlox is the third perennial flower. Several diseases attack the foliage of this plant and leave it naked of leaves halfway up from the ground before the flowers open. The result is that the clusters of blossoms are often small and unsatisfactory, to say nothing of the unsightly appearance of the plants as a whole. Two or three fungi, of which the mildew is the most common, may cause this condition, and they can live over winter in the fallen leaves, debris, and even in the standing stalks. The tops should always be removed before winter comes and badly diseased plants should be cut out during the summer. If the fall clean-up is practiced regularly, phlox and other perennials will be little troubled by fungus diseases.

HIGHLIGHTS ON STATE PRODUCE

From New York State Dept Agriculture and Markets, September 24, 1929.

Potato Market Steady

The market on white potatoes was without important change. Supplies were quite liberal, the bulk of which was drawn from Maine and Long Island. Early morning buying was light and New York upstate road, white potatoes, in bulk, wholesaled at $4.75-4.85 per 180 pounds. Long Island Green Mountains realized chiefly $6-6.10; occasionally $6.25, according to the New York office of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Onion Market Steady

The undertone of the market on New York up-state yellow onions was about steady. Supplies were fairly liberal and early morning trading was moderate. Wholesale business on Western New York yellow onions was consummated within the price range of $1.85-2.25 per 100 pound sack, delivered.

Live Poultry

Live poultry from nearby and New York State by express is in light supply and receipts from the West and Southwest by freight fairly liberal. The slaughterers or market buyers did not make a clearance over the week-end, so trading was rather slow at the opening and the general opinion around the market was that prices on colored fowls might possibly decline one cent per pound, while leghorn fowls being already low in price and the spread between the two rather large, they would remain steady. Chickens were expected to remain on a level with last week's closing prices. Pigeons and squabs were very slow selling. Ducks from Long Island in fairly good demand and steady.

Dressed Calves

Dressed calves were in light supply. The market was weak and dull but prices were unchanged. Choice were 23-24c per pound; fair to good 18-22c; common 15-17c; small to medium 15-18c; lightweights 12-14c.

Butter—Cheese—Eggs

The butter market was firm and prices advanced one-fourth cent. Higher score was 48-48½c per lb., extra 47½c.

The cheese market is firm especially on New York flats, as they are very scarce. New York fresh flats to specials 25-26c.

The egg market on nearby, fancy white and brown eggs, which are very scarce, was firm. Prices advanced two cents per dozen. Nearby whites, best grade were 60-65c per dozen, average, extras 54-59c; nearby browns top quality 51-59c.

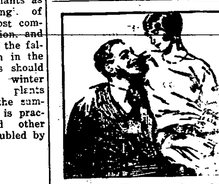
Livestock

Vealers: Market steady. Good to choice $17-19.50; medium $13-$16; culls and common $10-13. Calves: (whole milk-feds excluded) market irregular; medium to choice $9.25-12.25; culls and common $6-25-$8. Lambs: Market irregular; good to choice $13.25-14.50; medium $12-13; culls and common $8-$10.50. Sheep: Market steady. Ewes: Medium to choice $4.25-6.25; culls and common $1.50-4. Hogs: Market steady to firm (95-130 lbs.) $10.50-10.85; (130 to 160 lbs.) $10.75-11.50; (160-220 lbs.) $10-85-$11.25; sows (rough) $8-8.50.

Hay Market

Receipts of hay were light at Manhattan, but slightly more liberal at Brooklyn. Buyers want good hay, but a lower price. Market just about steady. U. S. Timothy No. 1, $23-25 per ton; No. 2, $21-23; No. 3, $19-21.

Let the children have plenty of outdoor play in the sunshine now to help them resist colds this winter.



Makes Life Sweeter

Next time a coated tongue, foul breath, or acrid skin gives evidence of sour stomach—try Phillips Milk of Magnesia!

Get acquainted with this perfect anti-acid that helps the system keep sound and sweet. That every stomach needs at times. Take it whenever a hearty meal brings any discomfort.

Phillips Milk of Magnesia has won medical endorsement. And convinced millions of men and women they don't have indigestion. Don's diet, and don't suffer; just remember Phillips. Pleasant to take, and always effective. "Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. registered trade mark of the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co. and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.

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Today's Oakland All-American Six stands out unmistakably as America's finest medium-priced automobile. Its value supremacy has been established by facts revealed in comparison of the All-American Six with twenty other medium-priced automobiles. Let us go over all the results of this comparison with you. When you have seen how on every basis of comparison the All-American Six towers above its field—you will agree with us that you get more for your dollar in America's finest medium-priced automobile.

Proof of Oakland Value Superiority

The following facts were obtained from a comparison of the Oakland All-American Six with 20 other medium-priced automobiles. All told, 878 individual comparisons were made. Of these, Oakland proved to be distinctly superior in 451 or 51.37 per cent. The 20 cars combined were at least equal to Oakland on 383 or 43.50 per cent. And 13 of the 20 were higher-priced than Oakland.

WHEELBASE
Only one car as low-priced as Oakland has a wheelbase as long as Oakland's, which is 117 inches. That car requires a turning circle to the left of 42 feet as compared with Oakland's 36 feet. Six higher-priced cars have shorter wheelbases.

BRAKES
Only Oakland and one other car in its field use the fine type of brakes which Oakland employs. And no car in the field equals Oakland's 200 square inches of brake lining area. Oakland's separate emergency brake operates on the rear wheels. Seven cars in the field have no separate emergency brake, although three of them cost Oakland in price.

FISHER BODY
Only Oakland and two other cars in the field offer bodies by Fisher. And one of the two is nearly $100 higher in price than Oakland. Of the 18 cars which do not use Fisher bodies, 11 are priced above the All-American Six.

PISTON DISPLACEMENT
Oakland's 228 cubic inch piston displacement is greater than 12 of the 20 similar cars. Of the 8 remaining cars, 7 are much higher priced than Oakland.

Oakland All-American Six, $1145 to $1175, f. o. b. factory, Pontiac, Mich., plus delivery charges. Series 211. Equipped with Lovejoy Shock Absorbers included in list price. Bumpers and rear fender guards extra. General Motors Time Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

$1145 AND UP

Consider the delivered price as well as the list (f. o. b.) price when comparing automobile values . . . Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices include charges for freight and delivery, and the charge for any additional accessories or financing desired.

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PINKY DINKY — IT SAYS IN THE BOOK — By Terry Gilkison