ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

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

ANDOVER, N. Y., ... OCT. 4, 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 GROUP OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED SEPT. 8, 1859 MEMBER

Individual the Unit

THE responsibility of the individual was never greater than now, yet there has been a growing disposition to let governments, whether they be national, state or local, function in all matters, and blame this intangible thing called government if any thing goes wrong.

There never has been a time in the affairs of the people of this country when a higher standard of individual character and conduct was essential than now.

Determined influences are being exerted to undermine the regard of the individual for the very laws which the individuals collectively, thru their representatives, have enacted as rules of their own conduct and relations to one another.

If a clear understanding of individual responsibility in matters affecting the common good could be gained there would never be even the remote possibility of failure in any worthy undertaking.

Neither would there be any failure in the community, the state or the home of the effort to establish and maintain harmonious conditions. This happy realization is not always reached, but this is because some individual, or group of individuals, are unable or unwilling to contribute unselfishly to the total.

The failure of most community enterprises is in large measure due to unwillingness of some individual to realize their responsibility to the community and to bear their share of it.

The communities that get ahead are those where the merchants, the professional men, the laboring men and all other groups have a deep sense of their individual obligation in the community, which is their home, and endeavor to live up to it.

Loyalty to Home

NOTHING will make a man fight quicker than to tell him that he is not loyal to his country, or that his country is not worthy of his loyalty.

What is true of one's country should be equally true of the place we call home. It is hard to imagine anything more inconsistent than a man or woman living in a community in which they do not prove their undivided fealty by their daily practices.

Most everyone can think of a town or city that has grown and developed into a prosperous community because every inhabitant pulled together and worked together for its upbuilding.

Every such city is a lesson that each one may appropriate and think over as an example that might well be emulated. The lesson of pulling together can always be studied to the benefit of the individual as well as a collection of individuals making up a community. When divided, we weaken and tear down our own interests, making the business of building up the most logical one, even from a purely selfish standpoint.

This community is most happily situated, and people who call this home need only to look about them and count the advantages that are to be found here. With such a setting, there is no reason why the community should not be prosperous.

And it will be prosperous and contentment will abound just in proportion as we as individuals make it such by pulling together; by standing for home institutions; by supporting those enterprises that enlarge community life by enlarging wholesome activities. This is loyalty to home—loyalty to our merchants to our schools, our churches, our industries and our farms. These are the things that make life in every community worth while. Loyal people will support them.

Trees and Prosperity

NORTH AMERICA, with one-tenth of the world's people, uses about one-half of all the timber consumed in the world, says the Forestry Primer published by the American Tree Association at Washington.

There are 200,000 kinds of tree-attacking insects. It is estimated that these cause a loss of one hundred millions of dollars every year.

The railroads of the United States use about 130,000,000 new wood ties every year. There are about 3,000 to the mile.

Something like 5,000,000 trees are cut annually for telegraph and telephone wires; we use 500,000,000 fence posts every year.

The forest fires in the United States cost us nearly a hundred thousand dollars a day.

There are 81 million acres of idle land in this country all of which should be put to work growing trees.

Millions of feet of pulpwood are used every year to keep the newspapers of the country providing you with the news of the day.

About two-thirds of the population uses wood for fuel. A greater amount goes to this account than for any other purpose.

Experts say our population is increasing at the rate of a million a year. We must grow trees for a growing people.

A fellow may think that he knows it all, but he probably hasn't learned what others think of him.

Our Sunday Clothes

THE Sunday suit of clothes is one of the "institutions" that is disappearing in our generation. Years ago—and it was not so many either—the man was rare who didn't have his "Sunday best" hanging in the closet for use only on Sunday or special occasions.

The idea was to wear the new suit "for good," and it got everyday use when the regular week-day suit fell in pieces.

People were not so particular in the old days about what they wore on Saturday or Monday or any other day of the week, except the Sabbath. That was particularly true of men. Patches and mends were nothing to be ashamed of. They reflected the economy that was essential in a period when money was so scarce that the residence of a man making $200 a month was pointed out as the pride of the town to visitors.

There was a song, "Every Day Will Be Sunday By and By," which has come true in the matter of men's clothes. Even the men who wear overalls in their daily work are apt to wear the same suit week-day evenings as they do on Sunday.

The Sunday suit meant most to the boy in knee trousers, for with it the clothier "threw in" a pair of suspenders and perhaps a premium like an alarm clock masquerading under the name of a watch.

Since the Sunday suit was not to see daily service for many months, father bought it several sizes too large, for boys grew then just as they do now. The glory of the new raiment was dimmed by the constant fear of tearing or making connections with a grease spot.

Many of us would like to turn the clock back to the days when the Sunday suit was one of our best known institutions. For we have lost not only the Sunday suit, but a good many wholesome things that went with it socially.

If your time is worth $5 an hour, it is cheaper to sign on the dotted line when a $1.50 book agent comes along.

The Autumn Season

THE autumn is the most delightful season of the year. A spirit of romance pervades it, nature puts on her coat of many colors and most of us ordinary mortals, if we will confess it, feel a quickening of the pulse when the leaves begin to fall and darkness comes before supper.

One has but to recall the days of boyhood for an example of this fall romanticism. Ask any boy his views and his face will light up with pleasure as he dreams of the Saturday holidays when he can hunt nuts and thrill at the sight of the end runs and the smashing line plays on the football field.

Fall is a time not alone for enjoyment of the outdoors; it is also a time for reflection and sober thought. It is a season for gathering about the fireplace as the shadows lengthen to renew family ties that are weakened by the summer vacation season.

Autumn seems sad and melancholy, as nature, like the hand of death, withers vegetation. But it is also a time for joy, because it ushers in a period when we have more time indoors for self improvement and enjoyment of the substantial things of life.

Of course, if you haven't an auto you are not entirely out of luck. You have the pleasure of dodging them.

Animal Highwaymen

THIRTY million dollars worth of livestock and game is being destroyed annually by wolves, coyotes, mountain lions and bobcats, according to a statement made by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. The coyote is described as the most destructive of all the animal highwaymen, for it not only kills but is responsible for the spreading of disease among livestock and human beings, such as rabies and tularenia.

More than 1,000,000 coyotes have been killed by hunters of the Biological Survey during the past 12 years.

A report on the whole predatory animal control situation has been transmitted by the secretary of agriculture to back up his suggestion for a ten year cooperative appropriation of $1,378,700 for the next ten years to carry the program into effect.

If all these animals could be destroyed, and hawks, owls, crows, weasels, skunks and roving house cats were exterminated there would be little difficulty in maintaining a sufficient supply of wild game birds on our farms, fields and forests, and on rivers, lakes and streams.

The latest styles from Paris are being shown in the movies, but nothing is said about men with skinny legs who persist in wearing golf pants

Article Must Be Right

IT IS a maxim of advertising that a poor product can not be successfully advertised. It may flash upon the screen with brilliance, become the talk of the hour, and to all appearances be destined to set new records, but unless it is and does what is claimed for it, no amount of printer's ink can give it permanence.

Once in a while some article of merchandise will appear to defy this rule, but not for long. Public response, at first, perhaps, quick and active, becomes slower and slower. Sales fall off. The business gets sick and in a few months or a few years, even the name of the product is forgotten.

Advertising men know this so well that today the first question upon which they must be satisfied is—Is the product right?

And merchandise that is right—merchandise that will satisfy in service—merchandise that will bring customers back for another purchase is the first requirement of the retailer who expects to flourish.

There is no better assurance of this kind of merchandise than an advertising pledge of the people.

The next generation may get their education over the radio, but what will the people do for their football and basketball.

This is the time of year when June husbands are beginning to learn how to drive an automobile with two hands.

The fight for supremacy between the sword and the pen is at an end. The sword is used no longer in fighting, and the typewriter has taken the place of the pen.

DEFEAT OF G.O.P. ASSEMBLYMEN IS ASKED BY LABOR

Federation Directs Attack on Legislators Who Favored Compensation Reduction.

McKAY BILL CAUSE

Governor Roosevelt Vetoed Measure Which Would Have Deprived Injured Workmen, Widows and Orphans of Money.

Albany—Defeat at the polls this fall of all Republican Assemblymen who voted for the McKay bill whereby compensation benefits to injured workmen and to the widows and orphans of killed workmen would have been reduced approximately one-half is asked by the New York State Federation of Labor.

The Federation in outlining the history of the bill says in part: "This bill was designedly introduced by Assemblyman McKay on March 20, eight days before the Legislature adjourned, so as to avoid a public hearing on the bill and its vicious contents. It was jammed through the Assembly on March 27 and sent to the Senate where it was passed although 24 of the 51 Senators voted against it. Public hearings asked by the Federation were denied. The efforts of organized labor then had to be transferred to the office of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The Governor was swamped with veto requests from friends of the workmen's compensation law, including Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins and the members of the State Industrial Board, and on April 5 he vetoed the McKay bill with the following comment:

"This bill aims a serious blow at the existing system of payments in compensation cases, and it is typical of some of the pieces of ill-considered legislation which were rushed through in the closing days of the session during the unintelligent riot which characterized the last week of the Legislature.

"It was introduced without any preliminary discussion and was passed without any hearings or proper consideration. It changes a vital principle of the Compensation law which has been in force and upheld by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals of this State for the past fifteen years. It would cut down the rate of compensation awards. I consider it a vicious measure."

The Federation of Labor seeks defeat of McKay and other legislators who made passage of the bill possible. "A vote against the introducer of this bill and against those who voted for it is a vote to protect the honest claims of injured workers and their dependents if death results. It is a vote against sharp practice in the Legislature and a warning to all members of the Legislature that they cannot attempt to rob workers of their rights gained by years of sacrifice and struggle without meeting retribution for such deeds of despoliation," said Federation spokesmen.

The roll-call on the McKay bill shows that the following Republican Assemblymen voted to its favor: Allen, Dutchess; Austin, Monroe; Bartholomew, Washington; Bentley, Greene; Bernhardt, Erie; Borkowski, Erie; Boyce, Warren; Catchpole, Ontario; Cheney, Erie; W. E. Congdon, Westchester; C. Congdon, Allegany; Crosser, Jefferson; Davis, Ulster; Dickey, Erie; Dominick, Orange; Downs, Suffolk; Dunmore, Oneida; Esmond, Saratoga; Fake, Schoharie; Fisher, Lewis; Foody, Steuben; Garrison, Westchester.

Gedney, Rockland; Gimbrone, Erie; Goodrich, Westchester; Mrs. Graves, St. Lawrence; Greenthal, New York; Gunn, Albany; Hackett, Dutchess; Hall, Orange; Hanley, Wyoming; Harlsborn, Madison; Hewitt, Niagara; Hunt, Queens; Hutchinson, Hamilton; Fulton; James, Columbia; Jenks, Broome; Knapp, Sullivan; Lattin, Orleans; Lefkowitz, New York; Lewis, Oswego; Lord, Chenango; Lynde, Nassau; Marcy, Erie; Marks, Monroe; McKay, Monroe; Merriam, Schenectady; Messer, Steuben; C. P. Miller, Genesee; Moffat, New York; Moore, Westchester; Munsil, Clinton; Nicoll, Schenectady; Nutt, Yates; Pammenter, Monroe; Pease, Niagara; F. L. Porter, Essex.

H. E. V. Porter, Chautauqua; Potter, Suffolk; Pratt, St. Lawrence; Redwood, Franklin; Remer, New York; Rice, Cortland; Richtmyer, Montgomery; Robinson, Tompkins; Sargent, Onondaga; Saunders, Monroe; Shepard, Schuyler; Shonk, Westchester; Skinner, Oneida; F. M. Smith, Otsego; R. B. Smith, Onondaga; Stephens, Putnam; Stevenson, Delaware; Stockweather, Livingston; Stone, Onondaga; Story, Kings; Swarts, Erie; Teller, Wayne; Thistlethwaite, Herkimer; Turner, Chemung; Van Alstine, Cayuga; Van Cleef, Seneca; Wallace, Nassau; Watson, Cattaraugus; Whitcomb, Broome; Whitney Rensselaer, and Witter of Tioga.

LEHMAN SPEAKER AT VETS REUNION

Albany.—There is a sacred obligation on the State and Nation to do every thing possible to insure that the sacrifice made by veterans of the World War was not made in vain, Acting Governor Herbert H. Lehman told veterans of the Twenty-Seventh Division at their annual convention in Saratoga Springs.

"I accepted the invitation to be here today not only because of my desire as Acting Chief Executive of the State to bring you a message of welcome and appreciation from the State and its people but also because I have a keen personal interest—may I say affection in your division and its veterans, many of whom I have known intimately for many years," said the Acting Governor.

"The 27th was a Guard Division from top to bottom—a volunteer division composed of men in all walks of life, of all creeds and races; carpenters, ironworkers, millionaires, policemen, firemen, merchants, bar tenders, society leaders, newsboys, prizefighters. They went into the ranks a heterogenous mob of citizens, they emerged in France and Flanders one of the finest bodies of soldiers the world has ever seen.

ACTING GOVERNOR LEHMAN

"The 27th was the only Division in the Expeditionary forces which was taken out and brought back and remained throughout the war in command of the same officer, Major General John F. O'Ryan. Its three brigade commanders, Brigadier Generals Vanderbilt, Wingate and DeBevoise, rose from its ranks. From the 27th Division which in peace times was the old New York State Guard, there were formed additional commands to serve overseas.

"That great military leader, General Franklin W. Ward, now Adjutant General of the State's forces, was first Acting Chief of Staff of the Division and later became Colonel of the 106th.

"The 27th Division went out and came back as the 27th; gloriously the worse for wear but full of fight, proud of its record and ready to assume the responsibility of peace time citizenry.

"Although the total cost in dead and wounded was staggering, your Division, be it said to its immortal glory, accomplished its mission, took its objective and broke not only the fortified defenses of the Hindenberg Line but the spirit and heart of the German high command. Its neutralisation signaled that the last chance of success in the Somme Valley and the British Sector of the Western front had vanished.

"May I say that your service collectively and individually throughout the war redounds to the credit and dignity of your state and nation and places your Division breast to breast with the highest traditions and exploits in the history of our country.

"To your gallant comrades who were destroyed on the field or later died of wounds, some two thousand in all, and to those who were wounded and crippled, let us always remember that we have a sacred obligation to keep their memory green, to assist and comfort their dependents, and those broken comrades who may still suffer and be in need. We have, how suffer and be in need."

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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MORE BARGAINS IN

USED CARS

1928 Nash Standard 6 Cabriolet.
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
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1928 Chevrolet Sedan
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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.

ANDOVER LODGE NO. 558 F. & A. M.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday Evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors always welcome.
B. B. HANN, Secy.
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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.

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How to Raise Poultry

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

Dr. LeGrow is graduate of Ag. Outside years of veterinary practice on all farm stock and poultry. Author of "Diseases of Poultry" and poultry and stock raising. Contributor on poultry and stock raising. Member of poultry and stock breeder. Name answered in person.

BEATING THE HEN AT HER OWN GAME

Incubators When Properly Handled Provide Many Advantages While Improper Handling May Cause Serious Loss; Adequate Methods Are, Therefore, Extremely Important.

Because an incubator is of a more or less mechanical nature, there is undoubtedly a temptation to treat it as if it were almost entirely automatic in its action. A good incubaor will accomplish much with astonishingly little attention, but it must have a reasonable amount of the right kind of care if the best possible results are to be obtained. Quite often I have seen an incubator condemned as a failure when the operator was really at fault. Proper attention is just as essential in the artificial incubation of eggs as it is in any other mechanical operation. I shall, therefore, give a few pointers which I hope may show at least a few of my readers how to get better results than they have been able to obtain heretofor.

First of all, I want to say a word to those who have not yet used incubators but expect to do so. Above all things, don't select your first machine with price as the principal consideration. Poor construction almost always goes hand in hand with a too cheap price and the first saving is soon lost many times over.

Secondly, I advise getting a machine that is plenty large enough for present needs and those of the immediate future. One big machine is cheaper to run and gives better results than two small ones. When making your purchase, therefore, take future needs into consideration. Of course, it would be foolish to buy a machine out of all proportion to your needs.

I have no special preference as to the brand of incubators, nor do I consider that it makes any difference in results whether the hot air or hot water type is used. Either, if properly handled, will prove entirely satisfactory.

Caring for the incubator is not a hard task, but it does require attention to details, good common sense and judgment. The machine should be visited at least three times a day to be sure that whatever source of heat may be used is functioning properly, that temperature remains constant and that conditions generally are as recommended.

Large hatcheries usually have ed by the manufacturer. specially constructed houses or cellars for their incubators. Smaller operators cannot afford the expense of constructing such quarters, and, indeed, do not require them. An incubator should, however, be placed in the most favorable position possible to secure best results. The room or cellar used should be well ventilated, but free from draughts, should be so arranged that temperature can be kept even at all times, and must have a goodly amount of moisture. The temperature where incubators are operating should never fall below 40 degrees; between 50 and 70 degrees is good, and an unvarying temperatur of 60 degrees is ideal.

Incubators should never be operated in a room where there are odors of gases such as come from oils, vegetables or decaying matter, nor dust nor dirt of any kind should be permitted. Baby chicks should never be brooded in an incubator room or cellar. The shells of eggs are porous and their contents would rapidly absorb odors with harmful results.

An incubator must be absolutely level to secure even distribution of heat within. Eye judgment should not be trusted. Use a spirit level and be sure to secure a level in all directions—not merely from front to back or from side to side.

When all details of installation are completed, a good dip and disinfectant should be sprayed into every portion of the inside of the machine to kill all disease germs. Then the machine should be closed up and operated for a day or two at about 102½ degrees before eggs are placed in it. The next step is to get the temperature up to the point recommended by the manufacturer and regulate the thermostat so it will keep the temperature constant.

Any incubator will be accompanied by detailed instructions for operating, maintaining heat, regulating the source of heat, what heat and moisture to maintain at various stages and all other details of operation. It is not necessary, therefore, to give minute instructions to these points. I receive hundreds of letters from people all over the United States asking how they should operate their incubators. My answer is always the same, "Follow the manufacturer's instructions very closely and you will be successful." The manufacturers of each machine should know more about the minute details of operating their machines they make than I do, therefore, their directions should be followed closely in every detail.

An incubator is a real convenience and a wonderful time saver when properly operated. One attendant will consume no more time caring for an incubator containing 2,000 eggs than would be necessary to give adequate attention to a dozen hens. On the other hand, because individual hatches are quite large, carelessness or lack of proper understanding may cause material losses. It is easy to see, therefore, why the manufacturer's instructions should be carefully followed in every detail.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

DAIRYMEN FACE FIGHT TO FINISH

Critical Period Just Ahead—Must be Successfully Passed Before New York Market is Safe

New York dairymen are entering the home stretch of the race to hold their market and the critical peroid in October and November will demand all the production possible in spite of unusual seasonal difficulties, Professor F. B. Morrison of the Cornell experiment station states.

Due to the severe drough affecting most of the milk shed, production has dropped slightly below that of last year. Though an increased amount of grain has been fed this summer, feed must be increased to hold up the present amount of milk.

Cows and heifers due to freshen can be given special care so that they will be in good condition at calving and ready for prodution. Good feed and care to this class of stock is always good business but in this critical time no cow should be allowed to fall below her possibilities.

Killing frosts of the past nights have emphasized the need of stabling the cows when the nights will be too cold or raw for comfort. And after a killing frost corn must be put in the silo soon or wind and rain will whip off the leaves and cause a loss of feed values.

CHANCE TO LEARN FARM BUSINESS

Short Courses at Cornell Include One on Buying and Selling of Agricultural Products

The twelve-week winter short term at the college of agriculture this winter includes a course in marketing and farm management. In marketing, the practical problems of selling farm products are studied, together with the purchasing of farm supplies. Th study includes the methods and costs of marketing for such products as milk, apples, cabbage, and potatoes from producer to consumer, and treats of cooperative marketig as carried on by several prominent associations in New York State. A series of lectures and discussions by the executives of several private and co-operative business organizations constitute a part of the course.

Opportunity is also given to study farm inventories, cash accounts, income-tax reports, cost accounts, and other farm records. Types of farming, rates of production, farm layout, capital, and credit are included.

A course in the organization of New York agriculture acquaints the student with farm conditions and farm pursuits in the several farming regions of the state. The major agricultural developments and the changes that have taken place during the history of the state will be reviewed, together with a consideration of the types of soil and climate and their relation to types of farming.

The winter short term begins November 6th and ends at mid-February.

HOME SEWING MAY NOT PAY

Ready-made Garments Cheaper and More Satisfactory for the Inexperienced Seamstress

Home sewing may not be as thrifty in this day of ready-made clothes as it was a generation ago. Before fall sewing is started, it is well to decide what clothing may be cheaper if bought ready-made, the New York state college of home economics suggests to homemakers.

The woman who does not like to sew may use more time and energy at the job than the clothing is worth, and the unskilled seamstress may spoil good material by making ill-fitting garments that have a home-made look. Only those who know how to sew skillfully and who enjoy it will find it decidedly economical to make most of their own and the family's garments. Making over garments pays only if the material is likely to wear for some time.

Large persons or small persons who cannot buy ready-made clothes without having them re-fitted will generally find that it pays to have clothes made at home. Young children not true to standard sizes and measurement may need home sewn garments.

House dresses, baby dresses and many kinds of underwear can be purchased so cheaply today that it usually costs more to buy the material and make them. Since tailor-made garments are hardest to make, those who buy some of their clothes may well purchase coats.

Perennials can be transplanted with more safety in the fall than in spring; this is particularly true of peonies.

* * *

Pack bees well for winter so they will not use all their energy to keep warm. Cold hives make weak colonies.

WHEN YOU WANT A NEW POSITION, where what is needed to be done is the particular thing you can do best, advertise—and answer ads!

HIGHLIGHTS ON STATE PRODUCE

From New York State Dept Agriculture and Markets, October 2, 1929.

Cabbage Market Steady

Cabbage receipts on the local wholesale sections were moderate and exclusively from our own New York State, according to the New York office of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The demand was moderate and the undertone of the market was steady. Jobbing business on offerings in bulk were reported at $75 to $80 per ton on Red Danish and $33 to $35 on white.

Live and Dressed Poultry

There was a liberal supply of live poultry on the wholesale market this morning, a great proportion of which was rather poor in quality. Early trading was slow and the buyers were seeking good, heavy, fancy stock.

Buying for the Jewish New Year holiday starts this afternoon and heavy fat or "Schmalz" birds will be in demand. The weather, altho inclined to rain, is keeping cool and this will help the sale of fowls. Fowls, colored, were 28 to 33c, leghorn 20 to 25c, chickens, Rocks, 29 to 32c, leghorn 20 to 25c, pullets 30 to 35c.

Dressed poultry from nearby was only in light supply and fancy stock sold readily. Poor stock was hard to sell and brought variable prices. Broilers were 32 to 37c per pound; chickens 34 to 35c.

Country Dressed Calves

Receipts were light. Trading was slow and the market weak. Choice were 23 to 24c, good 18 to 22c, common 15-17c, lightweights 12 to 14c.

Butter—Eggs—Cheese

Butter trading was quiet and with fairly liberal receipts, the market declined one-half cent per lb. today. Stock is somewhat in accumulation and dealers were free selling. Liberal use of storage butter partly explains slow trading in fresh butter. Higher score was 47½c per lb., extra 46½c.

A firm market continues on fancy nearby hennery white, brown and Western and Southern mixed colored eggs. Good demand for fancy packed refrigerator eggs and prices fully sustained others and lower qualities sold slowly. Nearby white best grade were 62 to 66c per doz. on, average extras 56 to 61c; nearby browns, best grade 53 to 60c.

Cheese market is firm. New York flats are very scarce on the market. The only quotations are for specials, which range from 25½ to 26½c per pound.

Livestock

Vealers are scarce and the market steady. The receipts of lambs are liberal and the demand fair. The market is barely steady. There were no bulls or cows on the market today; therefore there was no trading. Vealers: Good to choice $17-$19.50; medium $13-16.50; culls and common $11-12. Calves: Whole milk-feds excluded, market steady. Medium to choice $9.25-13; culls and common $6-8. Lambs: Market irregular: Good to choice $12.50-$13.50; medium $11-12; culls and common $8-10. Sheep: Market steady. Ewes: medium to choice $4.25-6.25; culls and common $1.50-$4. Hogs: Market steady: (85-130 pounds) $10.50-10.75; (130-160 pounds) $11-11.25; (165-220 lbs.) $10.85-11; sows (rough) $8-8.50.

Hay Market

The hay receipts continue light at all points and the tone is firmer on good stock. Prices are slightly higher. Timothy No. 1, $25-26; No. 2, $22-24; No. 3, $19-21.

Pheasant Flies Thru Windshield

Raymond Drake and Edward Dean met a most unpleasant and unusual experience last Sunday, when traveling between Rushford and Arcade. When about six miles west of Rushford, a pheasant flew thru the windshield of the Chevrolet coupe, being driven by Drake. Broken pieces of glass flew into his face, cutting it badly. The bird dropped dead in his lap.

The lads drove to the nearest neighbors and received first aid to Drake, then returned to Rushford, where Dr. Hardy dressed the wound.

Collector's Notice for the Collection of School Taxes

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned collector of School District No. 1, town of Andover, County of Allegany, have received the tax list and warrant for the collection of school taxes in and for said district, Town of Andover, N. Y., County of Allegany and that I will receive voluntary payments thereon at Brundage Drug Store for 30 days from the date thereof.

Dated September 20, 1929.

ROBERT BRUNDAGE,
Collector.

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Classified ads. pay!

NOW THEN

Brown's Agency for Shoes is complete. He can fit anybody and with any style of Shoes. If you give him your order and the Shoes don't fit and suit, you don't have to keep them. He will pay your money back to you. You will not be out a penny unless the Shoes are right.

See BROWN

Stebbins & Williams
All kinds of
INSURANCE
Office: B. C. Williams' Residence
Elm Street Phone 211 Andover, N. Y.

Are You Ready

Acidity

The common cause of digestive difficulties is excess acid. Soda cannot alter this condition, and it burns the stomach. Something that will neutralize the acidity is the sensible thing to take. That is why physicians tell the public to use Phillips Milk of Magnesia.

One spoonful of this delightful preparation can neutralize many times its volume in acid. It acts instantly; relief is quick, and very apparent. All gas is dispelled, all soreness is soon gone; the whole system is sweetened. Do try this perfect anti-acid, and remember it is just as good for children, too, and pleasant to take. Get the genuine—

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

When your Children Cry for It

Baby has little upsets at times. All your care cannot prevent them. But you can be prepared. Then you can do what any experienced nurse would do—what most physicians would tell you to do—give a few drops of plain Castoria. No sooner done than Baby is soothed; relief is just a matter of moments. Yet you have saved your child without use of a single doubtful drug; Castoria is vegetable. So it's safe to use as often as an infant has any little pain you cannot put away. And it's always ready for the cruder pangs of colic or constipation, or diarrhea; effective, too, for older children. Twenty-five million bottles were bought last year.

Let Us Solve Your FOOD PROBLEMS

Instead of worrying your head over where to buy your foodstuffs, what to have for the next meal and what you can find that will be different and appetizing, why not turn all those problems over to us to solve? We can do it quickly, easily and in a most satisfactory manner.

Pleasing Service. Fine Variety.

THE H. H. WILLIAMS CO.
Highest Quality — Lowest Prices

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PINKY DINKY NO CURE FOR HIM By Terry Gilkison