End of Season Sale

Manhattan Shirts

To introduction necessary to familiarize the public with "Manhattan Shirts". It is simply the best ready-to-wear shirt. "End of Season Sale" includes entire stock of Fancy Manhattan Shirts representing every size from 14 to 18½.

For $1.15 all that were $1.50 and 1.65
For 1.39 all that were $2.00
For $1.88 all that were $2.50 and 3.00

$3.25 Trouser Sale.

Value $4.00 and $5.00. There isn't a pair in this lot but what is excellent value at the original price. Here are Trousers in dark, medium and light shades. Clean-Up-Price $3.-25 a pair.

Suits At $12.75 and $18.75.

Handsome suits of excellent quality taken from our regular stock. We do not carry one season's suits to another if it can possibly be avoided and usually our Semi-Annual Clean-Up Sale has the desired result. Suits at $18.75, were $22, $25 and $28. Suits at $12.75, were $15, $16, $18 and $20.

SCHAUL & ROOSA CO.
117 Main St., - Hornell, N. Y.

Have You Been In

To those whodid not have the opportunity to attend our GREAT CLOTHING SALE, we are obliged to extend it one week longer, so take advantage of this as it is positively the last week of ourseale.

A GREAT SUIT SALE

The Suits are our best—the newest we have

All fashionably cut and excellently tailored, from choice fabrics—not a Sale of old Suits, but a Sale of new Suits. Suits that you can wear at any season of the year.

There will be a rush for these Suits, for everybody knows that, when we advertise to do a thing, we never fail to deliver the goods. Select your Suit at once—don't delay.

$25.00 Suits Reduced to	$18.00
$22.00 Suits Reduced to	$15.00
$20.00 Suits Reduced to	$13.50
$18.00 Suits Reduced to	$12.50
$12.00 Suits Reduced to	$8.00
$10.00 Suits Reduced to	$6.50

Get in line with the men who will carry these suits away—Suits under their arms and Savings in their pockets. Can you afford to miss this opportunity?

Clothes Bought From Us Pressed and Kept in Repair One Year Free of Charge

Star Clothing House

Leading Clothiers and Furnishers,

134-136 Main Street 4-6 Church Street, Hornell, N. Y.

GREENWOOD LOCAL BRIEFS

And it rained.

The dust is laid.

Farmers wear a smile.

Fields are beginning to look green again.

Supervisor R.S. Wyckoff, of Jasper was in town Thursday.

Miss Hattie McCormick has returned from an extended visit to Detroit and Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mrs. Lena Cheesman has returned from a trip to Montreal and Quebec where she spent her annual vacation.

Geo. Tilroe, of Rochester, is the guest of G. M. Woodward.

Will Rollins was in Greenwood, Thursday.

Thos. Gale was in Wellsville yesterday.

Court Leach was on our streets, Thursday.

Daniel McNiel and James Collins, of Squab Hollow visited Greenwood, Tuesday.

Stan. Murray was in our city, Friday.

Wm. Hale and wife, of Jasper, visited relatives in Greenwood, yesterday.

Harvey Goodno is on a visit home from Buffalo.

B. White and wife left Tuesday for Nunda to attend the annual reunion of the White family.

Mrs. Charles Perkins, of Canisteo, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Vanfleet.

Wm. J. Redmond was in town, Friday on business.

Dudley B. Erskey and wife leave this week for Valhalla, near New York where he has been superintending a public agricultural school.

John Van Vlect and wife, of Bath, are visiting relatives and friends in Greenwood, where they formerly resided.

Floyd Pease was in this city, Friday.

Freeman Rogers, of West Hill, was in town, Friday.

Merrill Chesbrough and son, of Bennets, were in Greenwood Tuesday on business.

Lawrence Dempsey and wife, of Troupsburg, were Greenwood callers Wednesday.

Bernard Murray was calling on friends in this city, Tuesday.

Larry Hyland was on our streets yesterday.

Abram Bailey of Jasper was in town, Tuesday.

John Rude, of Troupsburg, was a caller in town, Wednesday.

Lynn Chase and John Riley were in our city Wednesday, on legal business.

Jos Fitz Patrick was a Tuesday caller in our city.

John Dunigan of Bennetts was in Greenwood, Tuesday.

Highway Commissioner, Thos McDonald, of West Union was in our city on business, Wednesday.

Ed Keefe was on our streets, Wednesday.

Miss Bertha Burger has returned to her work as sales lady at A. B. Karland's after a weeks vacation among the hills of West Union.

George Kreusen was in town yesterday, on business.

Earl Hathway and Will Slocum were Greenwood visitors, yesterday.

Jas Johnson, Sr., was a Greenwood caller, Monday.

Will Freeland, of South Greenwood was in town, Thursday.

Joseph Donaldson was in our city, yesterday.

George Conkey and family were in Greenwood, Wednesday.

The new Post Office building progresses.

Wm. Wallace and family were in Greenwood, to-day.

Abia Thompson, of Cuba Creek, was a caller in town, yesterday.

Court White and son, Lee, of Troupsburg, were guests of A. W. Baker, Saturday.

Jas McCormick was a business caller in town, Saturday.

Milk has been advancing in price to 6 cents a quart by our local dealers.

Knox Miller Esq., was in our city, yesterday.

Frank and John Macauley were greeting friends in town, Saturday.

The buglars who operated in town Wednesday were caught with the goods at Shingle House.

Caleb Slocum was in Greenwood, Saturday.

Ross Dennis, of Jasper, was greeting friends in Greenwood, Saturday.

F. A. Brown, of Ulysses, Pa., is the guest of his brother, S. O. Brown of this place.

Take Notice

All persons are recommended to take Foley's Kidney Remedy for and bladder trouble. It will quickly correct urinary irregularities, which, if neglected, may develop into a serious illness. It will restore health and strength. Do not neglect signs of kidney or bladder trouble and risk Bright's disease or diabetes.

Brundage Drug Co.

Food For Work Horses.

No sudden changes of food are good for the work horse, says the Ohio Farmer. People berate the steady, monotonous rations of oats, bran, corn and hay, but it is far safer to practice such monotonous feeding than to be continually giving the horse the sudden and complete changes of food suggested or even advocated by well meaning but ill informed humanitarians and theorists. Lastly, the horse requires no medicines or stock food or condimental foods or condition powders. Feed and care for him sensibly and carefully, work him properly, groom his well, see that his stable is sanitary, and he will thrive, work and enjoy life. Horses enjoying the luxury of life such as we have outlined are damaged and insulted by every dose of dope mixed in their feed or squirted or poured into their mouths.

If you are all run down Foley's Kidney Remedy will help you. It strengthens the kidneys so they will eliminate the impurities from the blood that depress the nerves, and cause exhaustion, backache, rheumatism, and urinary irregularities, which sap the vitality. Do not delay. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy at once.

Brundage Drug Co.

The Young Pigs.

Do not make the food too sloppy.

Keep plenty of charcoal in pen.

Castrate pigs at three weeks, not later.

Observe regularity in feeding and let them out for a run occasionally.

As the young pigs come in, do not allow them to lose their baby fat, but keep them in good condition right from the time they are weaned.

FAILURES OF SILOS.

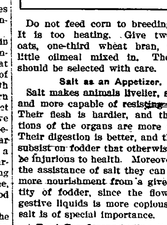
Why Some Structures Have Not Given Good Service.

Some of the failures of silos have been due to carelessness in filling, but more frequently to faulty construction of the silo. Too often the walls of silos are not made air tight. Unless the walls of wooden silos are made air tight, with tar paper, felt pads or clay worked into the joints, much silage will be wasted. Ninety per cent of stave silos are not air tight at the foundation. The shrinkage and swelling of staves break the cement, which must be frequently mended. Some losses have occurred because the ends of the staves have decayed. The illustration shows how some durable wood may be used at the bottom of the silo, which is one method of overcoming this difficulty. The iron bands of the stave silo must frequently be examined or they will fall down as the staves shrink. Sometimes the iron splices rust.

The walls of the silo must be rigid or they cannot stand the pressure. A number of concrete silos have failed on this account. When the sides begin to bulge, air can get between the silage and the walls. Brick silos without reinforcement have been failures because of this pressure from the inside.

A mistake sometimes made is in building the silo of too large a diameter for the size of the herd, so that silage spoils by too long exposure of the surface. In one case a man with a small herd built a silo in his barn eighteen feet square and sixteen feet high. After two years' trial he gave up the use of the silo in disgust because his silage did not keep. A year or two later he sold his farm to a more progressive man, who built partitions across the same silo, making four small silos out of the large one, and had no difficulty in obtaining good silage for stock.

The silos should be deep. The deeper the silo the better the silage. The diameter should conform to the size of the herd, and if two inches of silage are fed each day there will be no loss from surface exposure.



A SILO WITH REDWOOD STAVES AT THE BOTTOM, CHEAPER WOOD ABOVE.

To Make Ewe Own Lamb.

A breeder has a little trick to make a ewe own a lamb that is worth copying. A stanchion is made in the middle of the stall and the ewe fastened in. The lamb can get all around her, and she cannot hurt it, and of course it will want to lie on the hay in front of her. In a few days it is her lamb.

No matter how long you have suffered, Foley's Kidney Remedy will help you. Mrs. S. L. Bowen, of Cayne, W. Va., writes: "I was a sufferer from kidney disease, so that at times I could not get out of bed, and when I did I could not stand straight. I took Foley's Kidney Remedy. One dollar bottle and part of the second cured me entirely." It will cure you.

Brundage Drug Co.

MILKING WITH MACHINE.

A bulletin issued by the Wisconsin experiment station says of machine milking:

"Tests of machine milking covering twenty months with twenty-nine cows, embracing three lactations, show that machine milking is both practical and economical in herds of twenty cows or more, provided the machine is cared for by an efficient operator. These tests, in charge of Professors F. W. Ross and G. C. Humphrey, were planned to determine the efficiency, economy and effect of the machine upon the cow. A leading type of the vacuum machine was used. Cows were milked continually by machine for periods of four to sixty-two weeks, or an average of twenty-six weeks.

"The effect and efficiency of machine milking on the cows were in general beneficial, most of the cows standing well and showing little shrinkage

MILKING WITH MACHINE.

from change from hand to machine milking, with practically the same average decrease in production as when hand milked. Comparison with preceding periods of hand milking for the same cows showed practically the same average production. Stripping by hand after machine milking was found necessary in most cases.

"The economy of machine milking is due to a saving in time and in help necessary to milk a large herd. About five minutes for each cow are saved where four cows are milked at once and more time when one man operates three machines milking six cows at one time. The cost of operating two machines by electric power was about 4 cents an hour.

"The bacteriological examinations showed that the germ content was slightly decreased and the keeping quality of the milk was somewhat improved by machine milking. Veterinary examinations showed no appreciable effect on the udders or the general health of the cows as a result of machine milking.

"The experience of forty-one dairy farmers covering periods from one month to over two years indicated that a majority of them are favorable to the machine. Some twenty-seven reported favorably, eight were undecided, and six were unfavorable."

Selecting the Brood Sow.

A man of wide experience in swine husbandry writes: "In selecting the brood sow, choose one with a straight or slightly arched back, straight lower line, deep girth, the body neither fat, fairly sprung rib, straight legs, plenty of bone, neat head and not less than twelve well developed teats, for a large number of teats is one of the best indications of a valuable brood sow. She should possess a quiet disposition and should be accustomed to being handled, which is of great value in caring for the dam and litter at farrowing."

THE FEEDER.

Do not feed corn to breeding ewes. It is too heating. Give two-thirds oats, one-third wheat bran, with a little oilmeal mixed in. The grain should be selected with care.

Salt as an Appetizer.

Salt makes animals liveliier, stronger and more capable of resisting disease. Their flesh is harder, and the functions of the organs are more regular. Their digestion is better, and they can subsist on fodder that otherwise might be injurious to health. Moreover, with the assistance of salt they can extract more nourishment from a given quantity of fodder, since the flow of digestive liquids is more copious; hence salt is of special importance.

Food For Strengthening Bones.

The Nebraska experiment station reports the effects of different feeds upon the strength of the bones of the hog. Hogs fed corn alone had the weakest bones. Corn and shorts gave bone somewhat stronger. Corn and skimmilk, corn and tankage and corn and ground bone produce increased strength. The bones produced by corn and tankage and ground bone were more than twice as strong as those produced by corn alone. The stronger bones were not larger than the others, but the walls were thicker.

Potatoes For Colts.

An occasional feed of sliced raw potatoes substituted for the grain ration of colts will prove beneficial. Those that are not inclined to eat them can soon be taught to do so by cutting them very fine and mixing them with the grain ration. Potatoes are cooling and tend to prevent constipation. The latter must be guarded against when dry hay is fed. A bran mash once or twice a week into which a generous spoonful of linseed meal has been stirred is an excellent laxative.

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America now has a membership of 1,500,000 in twenty-four states where it is organized. One of the objects of the union is to rush the marketing of the wheat crop of Texas when it is threshed. An organization is the outcome of a project suggested by a Texas schoolmaster.

All southern states have union organizations, as have Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Washington. Two great crops, cotton and wheat, have received the attention of the union up to date. But this will not be the limit of the organization's activity in the future, the members assert.

It is the object of the union to make "standard" prices for everything raised on American farms, from a bale of cotton to a dozen eggs. As yet, however, there has been no scale of prices fixed to cover the whole list. That is a matter to be worked out by each state organization. There is a minimum and maximum price for wheat, the so called "fair" or "standard" price for that grain being a dollar a bushel.

It is the purpose of the union to have elevators to store grain in, to be sold at such time and for such prices as the local union may think best, provided that none be sold below the minimum price and that none be held for more than the maximum price. All sales are conducted through the business agents, the union being at work to eliminate the middleman.

This is attempted by having the business agent deal directly with consumers, so each business agent has a list of milk and grain buyers who want the actual grain for manufacturing or feeding purposes, and he keeps in touch with them by correspondence. Each local has a business agent, and there is one for each state and a national business agent.

A farmer who needs cash after putting his wheat in a union elevator is tided over by his "tight place" by brother members of the union who are better fixed than he. The same sort of system is in operation in the southern states, where cotton instead of wheat is the great staple crop. The elevators and cotton warehouses are stock concerns, the par value of each share of stock being fixed by the local which erects the elevator, but the fact that a member holds stock in the union's enterprise does not give him any more extensive privileges in the organization or in the handling of his grain.

The association is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Though it is not a real branch of that organization, there exists between the two what is known as a fraternal understanding.

The union operates several banks. The charter of the national union was issued by Texas, giving it authority to charter branches anywhere and engage in all banking business. The latter union co-operative stores are in existence. Country girls more than sixteen years old and farmers' wives are admitted to honorary membership. The locals meet twice a month, and the social features are by no means the least important in the union.

Best Sugar In the United States.

Beet sugar factories are now in successful operation in sixteen states.

Colorado leads all other states engaged in the industry, having sixteen factories. In 1907 these produced 169,000 tons of sugar, or enough if it had been passed around to give all the people in the United States four pounds apiece.

California and Michigan follow Colorado at a respectful distance in the race for second place. Michigan has the same number of factories as Colorado, but their product is considerably smaller. California has only nine plants, but some of the latter are very large. From year to year the production of sugar is about the same in the two states.

Utah has five factories, and they are strong producers. Idaho and Wisconsin follow with four each, and there are ten states with one factory each.

The most eastern factory is that at Lyons, N. Y. Hamilton City, Cal., is the most western factory. Los Alamitos, Cal., the most southern and Billings, Mont., the most northern.

The largest factory in the United States and one of the largest in the world is the one at Spreckels, Cal., which is able to slice 3,000 tons of beets in a day, or a hundred carloads of thirty tons each.

The oldest successful factory in the United States is the one at Alvarado, Cal., which was established in 1870 and has been making beet sugar for thirty years.

Lambs, Rams and Mutton.

The time that elapses between service and lambing runs from 145 to 150 days. About 147 days will catch the great majority. As in mares, the males are carried slightly longer than the females. Old ewes, say from four to six years, will produce the most lambs and will save the most. There are more single lambs produced by young ewes than by older ones. Merino is the wool sheep, Shropshire the all purpose and Southdown the best mutton sheep.

Weeding Small Fruits.

Do your weeding among the small fruits with mulching of straw hay, straw or forest leaves. This will save a large amount of hard work in hoeing. It holds the moisture, keeps the weeds from growing, keeps the fruit clean while growing and ripening. The berries will grow much larger and of finer quality and certainly will bring better prices.

E. D. SMITH'S
Maple City Fertilizer Works
Phone 237 78 Hill St., Hornell, N. Y.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FUNERAL DESIGNS
. . . . A SPECIALTY.
WETTLIN, The Florist,
Hornell, N. Y.
BOTH PHONES

Jack for Sale!
One two-year-old Jack, old enough for service. Will more than pay for himself the first season. Also two Jennetts. Write Persons' Jack Farm, Delevan, N. Y.

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Rates $1.00 and $1.25 per day. Meals 25c
Good Barn Attached
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KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
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Electric Bitters
Success when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are wonderful. Only a trial is needed to prove this remedy, as thousands have testified. It is the best medicine ever discovered for FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE.

Farm and Garden

LESSONS IN HONEY CULTURE

Making Colonies with Baby Hives—Suggestions for Apiarists.

There is a great difference in the surplus storing abilities of the colonies in an apiary. Some colonies are disappointing. After an apiarist has the desired number of colonies, swarming generally is suppressed as much as

BABY HIVES IN THE BRANCHES.

possible. Get the "star" colonies to swarm, so that the queen cells can be saved and the queens introduced into poor colonies. Such queens must first have mated, and that requires extra hives. If the queen cells are allowed to hatch inside of cages, these virgin queens may be fertilized by only a handful of bees in suitable small hives. Use small frames of such size that four will fit into a regular brood frame. The miniature hives will hold two frames. A three-eighths inch hole is bored at the bottom of one end of the baby hive to serve as an en-

HOME OF THE BABY BEES.

trance for the bees. The cover works with leather hinges.

The frames are filled by cutting pieces of worker comb to fit into them. When four of the little frames have been wedged into a regular brood frame they are hung in an upper story to be filled with honey practically.

To stock the little hives with bees smoke well, preferably, the bees of a queenless colony and get them to fill themselves with honey. After the bees are well satisfied shake them into a small box or basket. Then dip about a teacupful of bees and empty into each little hive. Quickly turn down the cover. The small entrances should already have been closed, so the bees will be imprisoned. Leave them five or six hours, then pull out the plug and smoke well again. Use a little tobacco in the smoker. Then run in a five or six day old queen, first blowing some smoke after her. Leave the bees imprisoned another twenty-four hours, then pull out the plug.

If the weather is favorable the queen will commence to lay in a few days. The bees will kill the queens, no matter how much you smoke them. For this reason it is better to brush out all of the bees from the little hives and restock them the same as at the start. On account of the few bees the baby hives are liable to be robbed out if precautions are not taken. Have the little hives scattered among shrubs and bushes or perched in trees and always place them a way off from the main apiary.

Crop Conditions May 1, 1909.

The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics, United States department of agriculture, estimates from the reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau as follows:

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 27,871,000 acres, or 2,478,000 acres (8.1 per cent) less than the area harvested in 1908 and 2,163,000 acres (7.2 per cent) less than the area sown last fall, 30,034,000 acres, which includes 150,000 acres of winter wheat sown in Montana not included in the December estimate.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 83.5 compared with 82.2 on April 1, 89 on May 1, 1908, and 86 the average for the past ten years on May 1.

The average condition of rye on May 1 was 88.1 compared with 87.2 on April 1, 90.3 on May 1, 1908, and 89.1 the average for the past ten years on May 1.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 84.5 compared with 93.5 on May 1, 1908, and a ten year average on May 1 of 89.5.

The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 80.1 compared with 92.6 in May 1, 1908, and a ten year average on May 1 of 88.

Of spring plowing 64.1 per cent was completed up to May 1 compared with 56.6 per cent on May 1, 1908, and a ten year average on May 1 of 65.4 per cent.

Of spring planting 51.9 per cent was completed up to May 1 compared with 44.8 per cent and 47 per cent on May 1, 1908 and 1907 respectively.

BUNCH OF RED CLOVER.

bee as an agent in fertilizing the clover blooms is fully appreciated. A knowledge should be had of the useful as well as the destructive insects, which would prove that the farmer has quite as many good insect friends as he has destructive ones. The clover in the illustration, is the red species. It is a favorite with the butterfly.

Farmers' Families In This Country.

It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 farmers' families in the United States today, taking the word farmer in its broadest sense and including all families living in the open country.

WELLSVILLE FAIR

A HUMMER

LARGEST CROWD IN HISTORY OF THE FAIR WILL BE ENTERTAINED NEXT WEEK.

The great Wellsville Fair occurs next week, Aug. 24th to 27th., and judging from the interest aroused over the many attractions this year there will be a large attendance from this section. The Fair promises to excel those of previous years, and Assistant Sec. Jones informs us that many of the departments are filled, and additional tents are being erected to provide for the overflow. The Midway, will have more attractions than ever, and the race program, with three races a day, and purses amounting to $3,00, will bring some of the fastest steppers in Western New York.

The Wellsville Fair shows an innovation this year in providing other attractions besides horse racing, such as the motor bicycle race on Tuesday, and the exciting hub and hub hose race on Friday, to which four are assured: The Crystal City's of Corning, the Gale's of Galeton, the Rescue's of Warsaw, and the Barber's of Marathon. The race is for a purse of $225, and there will be thousands of spectators to witness the exciting finish. A three mile marathon race for Wednesday has many entries. There will be balloon ascensions and parachute jumps every day of the Fair, while among the other free attractions will be De Renzo and La Due in their sensational trapese performance; and the famous Gregory Family of five acrobats. Ted Miller, the champion one-arm bag puncher, will give exhibitions daily, and is scheduled to meet Reinhart, of Chicago. Farmers are taking great interest in the four days program of talks and the demonstrations by Cornell and Alfred Agricultural experts. The special tent for this school will be crowded morning and afternoon.

There won't be any one big day because the four days are crowded with exciting and interesting events. The general admission is only 35 cents and teams will be admitted to the infield. The railroads offer special rates. Plan to spend next week at Wellsville and meet all your friends, and have the time of your life.

Seared With a Hot Iron

or scalded by overturned kettle—cut with a knife—bruised by slammed door—injured by gun or in any way—the thing needed at once is Bucklen's Arnica Salve to subdue inflammation and kill the pain. It's earth's supreme healer, infallible for Boils, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Eczema and Piles. 25c. at

Brundage Drug Co.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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64 Main St., Hornell, N. Y.

Notice To Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Elba Reynolds, Surrogate of the county of Allegany notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Sarah Atwell late of the town of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned at the law office of Crayton L. Earley, at the village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of February, 1910.

Dated, July 21, 1909.

Flora B. Cook.
Executrix.

Decidedly Different..

You people who appreciate the rich beauty, the quiet tones, the endurable quality of Mission Furniture are invited here. Here is a line of Mission Furniture that will please you, not only in quality, but in price. You can save many dollars on your Spring Furniture by coming here. Drop in and get acquainted anyway.

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Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Passenger Schedule

Effective Sunday, May 30, 1909.

Train No. 340 leaves Genesee at 7:51 a. m., Wellsville 8.22 a.m., daily except Sunday, for all points North, arriving at Buffalo at 11:50.

Train No. 342 leaves Genesee daily at 3:26 p. m., for points north, arriving at Wellsville 3:42 p. m., Buffalo at 7:00 P. M.

Train No. 343 leaves Buffalo at 8:40 A. M. Wellsville 12:15 P. M., Genesee 12:42 p. m., daily, for Galeton, Austin, Cross Forks, Ansonia, Addison and intermediate points.

Train No. 345 leaves Buffalo 3:15 P. M., Wellsville 6:47 P. M., Genesee 7:14 P. M., daily except Sunday for Galeton and Intermediate points.

Train No. 342, connects at Crystal Lake with B. R. & P. train No. 5 arriving in Rochester at 7:40 P. M., daily.

Train No. 343 connects at Crystal Lake daily except Sunday with B. R. & P. train No. 3, leaving Rochester 7:30 A. M.

N. Y. & P. R. R. CO.

Taking effect May 18, 1908

WEST.

No. 2 Mail. Leave Erie Junction at 9.00 a. m. arriving at Canisteo 9:15, Greenwood 9:41, Rexville 9:53, Whitesville 10.14, Genesee 10.32, Ellisburg 10.45 Oswayo 11.08, Millport 11.25, Shingle House at 11.33, P. S. & N. Junction 11.40, Ceres 11.53.

No. 4 Mail. Leave Erie Junction at 5.47 P. M., arriving at Canisteo at 5.55, Greenwood 6.20 Rexville 6.32, Whitesville 6:37, Genesee 7:09 Ellisburg 7.22, Oswayo 7.46, Millport 8.02, and at Shingle House 8.15.

NO. 6 Way Freight and Accomodation. Leave Canisteo at 6.25 a. M., arriving at Greenwood at 7.10, Rexville 8.14, Whitesville 8.34, Genesee 9.26, Oswayo 10.40.

No. 8. Way freight and accomodation. Leave Oswayo at 11.15 a. m., arrivine at Shingle House at 12:25.

No. 10. Way freight and accomodation. Leaves Shingle House 7.45 a. m., arriving at Ceres at 8.50 a. m.

EAST

No. 1, Mail. Leaves Shingle House at 6.30 a. m. arriving at Millport at 6.42, Oswayo 6.58, Ellisburg 7.31, Genesee 7:36, Whitesville 7:51, Rexville 8.14, Greenwood 8.25, Canisteo 8.50, Erie Junction 8.54.

No. 3. Mail. Leaves Ceres 12.53 P. m. arriving at P. S. & N. Junction at 12.56, Shingle House 1.07 Millport at 1:18, Oswayo at 1:34, a. m., Ellisburg 1:57, Genesee 2:12, Whitesville 2:27, Rexville 2:50, Greenwood 3:01, Canisteo 3:26, arriving at Erie Junction at 3:30.

No. 5. Way freight and accommodation Leave Oswayo at 11:20 a. m. Ellisburg at 12:05, Genesee at 12:20, Whitesville 1:07, p.m., Rexville 1:50 Greenwood 2:11, Canisteo 2:35, arriving at Erie Junction at 3:10.

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