

Chamber of Commerce

ANDOVER LODGE
No. 796. I. O. O. F.
Meets Every Tuesday Evening. Visitors are always cordially welcomed.
FAY E. BOYD, N. G.
AMES L. ROGERS, Secy.

ANDOVER LODGE
No. 555. F. & A. M.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors always welcome.
J. E. THEETGE W. M.
H. D. SMITH Secy.

ANDOVER GRANGE NO. 1098.
Meets Every Second and Fourth Wednesday Evening, I. O. O. F. Hall.
CLIFFORD T. BURDICK, Master.
MRS. AGNES ROBINSON, Lecturer.
HARRY SMITH, Secretary.
Visitors Always Welcome

WALTER J. GRENOLDS, M. D.
Will answer all country calls.
Office Hours 8-10 A. M.
1-3 P. M. 7-9 P. M.
Office Main and Center
Andover, N. Y.

W. O'DONNELL, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office and Residence, Church St.
ANDOVER, N. Y.

J. LOUGLEN, M. D.
GENERAL PRACTITIONER
Office and Residence, Center St.
Andover, N. Y.

BERTHA HARMON CRONK
CHIROPRACTOR
McLaughlin Building
Andover, N. Y.

MARY L. RAY
The Beauty Shop
Toilet Requisites
Andover, N. Y.

C. DAVIE
VETERINARIAN
Wellsville, N. Y.
Telephone Office 47-W.
Residence 225-W.

HENRY STEPHENS
FIRE INSURANCE
LIFE
Offices, No. 13, Main St.
Andover, N. Y.

CRAYTON L. EARLEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Money Loaned on Good Real Estate Security
ALL LEGAL BUSINESS RECEIVES PROMPT ATTENTION
Andover, N. Y.

C. E. BROWN
Undertaker and Embalmer
Finest Equipment. Skilled Service
Calls Attended to Day or Night
Main Street, Andover, N. Y.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
WETTLIN, The Florist,
Hornell, N. Y.
Funeral Designs. A Specialty
Both Phones

THE BEST is never too good. The quality of our Job Printing is unsurpassed anywhere. A trial order will convince you.
NEWS PRINTING HOUSE

ONE CHANGE - ONE RESPONSIBILITY
This is our method, because we handle your optical work from start to finish in our own establishment.
As a result you are certain to get better and more accurate glasses that fit you perfectly and clear your eyes.



A. O. SMITH

Of Interest to Farmers

MORE FUNDS SOUGHT FOR INVESTIGATIONS

Research in Agriculture Has Suffered For Lack of Money Since War Period

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives to provide increased funds for the agricultural experiment stations of the country. The bill, which was introduced by the Hon. Fred S. Purnell of Indiana, a member of the committee on agriculture, provides that each state receive for its federal experiment station, in addition to sums now received, \$15,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and \$40,000 additional each year until 1928. Then each year after that the experiment station of each state would receive, in addition to sums now received, \$25,000.

It is generally recognized that progressive scientific agriculture in America had its foundation in the establishment of the state and federal experiment stations as a result of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1887. The experiment stations have made enormous contributions to American agriculture, Mr. Purnell points out, but the contribution has been small, compared with the number of still unsolved problems in agricultural production and distribution.

Experience has indicated that a peculiar type of research worker is needed for the experiment stations, scientific men say. Neither acquaintance with practical agriculture nor training in pure science will alone fit a man to solve difficult agricultural problems. For the solution of the most difficult problems, both intimate touch with farm conditions and the best of training in scientific methods are apparently required.

Before the beginning of the war, there had been developed a considerable number of such highly trained men, and the experiment stations were looking forward to their work with confidence. However the changes brought about by the war have had disastrous effects upon the experiment station. There has been practically no increased support while extension and teaching activities, on account of their better financial support, have drawn many of the most promising men at least temporarily away from experiment station work. Commercial enterprises have drawn perhaps larger numbers. Dr. E. W. Allen of the state stations service reports that of 1700 men engaged in experiment station work nearly 1400 have changed positions since 1914.

He then says that it is easy to detect the injury that has been done to the experiment stations, by examining the plans for experiments that have been submitted to him. While before the war there was a growing tendency for the plans submitted to show that the workers understood their problems in the fundamental way that is necessary if farmers' questions are to be answered, plans recently submitted are more superficial and show lack of deep understanding.

This, of course, is because the best men could not continue in experimental work, partly on account of the low salaries, but particularly because there were not available funds with which to conduct the work. If the entire system of agricultural education is not to suffer, it is said by those who have studied the case that funds must be made available to bring back to experiment station work some of the well-trained scientists who have been lost, and to obtain adequate equipment for the conduct of the work.

BLUING LEAVES

NO STREAKS. RUST
Bluing differs in composition as well as in form. The commonest bluing is Prussian blue; aniline, and ultramarine. Indigo is now rarely used. "Bottle blues" are in many cases made of Prussian blue, an inexpensive soluble salt of iron. Unfortunately, however, they are easily decomposed by soap, and if the clothes are not thoroughly rinsed, iron rust stains may appear on them when dried, say household specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is easy to discover whether or not a bluing contains iron, by adding strong soapuds to some of it; if it changes from blue to yellow, iron is present.

Aniline blues are also soluble and may be bought in both liquid and powdered form. Although the powder seems dear when it is bought by the ounce, so little is used at one time that it is really not expensive and is, perhaps, to be preferred to any other kind of bluing. A quarter of an ounce may be dissolved in a quart of water, bottled, and kept indefinitely. A half-teaspoon of this is enough for a tub of water.

Ultramarine blue is not very soluble and is sold in balls or cubes. Because it is difficult to dissolve, much of it must be used to be effective and the water must be kept well stirred to prevent the bluing from settling. To prevent the bluing from settling, or streaking the clothes. For use, the balls or cubes, wrapped in heavy muslin or burlap so that only the very finest particles of the ultramarine are released, should be soaked in

ASPARAGUS IS NOT DIFFICULT CROP

Rhubarb Also Can Be Grown in Any Garden—Labor and Expense No Greater Than for Annual Vegetables

The labor and expense required for raising asparagus and rhubarb are no greater than for annual crops, probably in the long run, even less, say experienced gardeners. Like any long term investment, however, they require a little foresight and a little patience.

Rhubarb or pie plant may be grown either from sets or roots. There are several advantages in using roots—the variety comes true as it does not always do from seed, a year is saved since roots set this spring will yield a crop the next spring, and for the small number of roots required for the home garden, the labor of caring for seedlings is hardly justified.

Roots Not Costly
Roots may be purchased from seedmen at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$2 a dozen. They may often be obtained free from a neighbor as the removal of a few from a well established plant does no injury to it; in fact, it is well to dig out the roots and divide them every four or five years.

Plenty of manure should be worked into the soil where rhubarb is to be planted. The roots must be set at such a depth that the crowns will be covered with two or three inches of soil. Subsequent care consists in keeping out the weeds and in liberal fertilizing to meet the heavy feeding demands of the plant.

Dozen Plants Enough
Roots set this spring will yield next year. A dozen plants will furnish an abundant supply for the average family, with some to can and some to give away.

Asparagus seeds and asparagus roots are likewise to be had from seedmen. As in the case of rhubarb, roots are to be preferred for the home garden. One hundred plants, about the right number for an average family, will cost from \$1 to \$2.

Trenches wide enough not to fill by washing and ten or twelve inches deep—they should be deeper in sand than in clay—are dug to receive the roots. Plenty of manure should be worked into the soil at the bottom of the trench and the plants set about a foot and a half apart with roots well spread out. Soil should be thrown over the roots to a depth of about two inches. During the summer, soil is gradually worked into the trench until the ground is leveled; the roots must not be buried too deeply at first.

After the bed is established, its care, like that of rhubarb, should consist in clean culture and liberal manuring. No cutting is done until the second spring after the plants are set, when a small crop may be taken.

COMMITTEE SEEKS FARMERS' IDEAS

Plans for New York's Rural Schools to Depend on a Careful Study of Their Needs

The committee of twenty-one engaged in a study of rural schools in New York State, held a conference recently at the New York State College of Agriculture and determined to find the farmers' point of view on the betterment of rural schools.

The committee is composed of representatives of the State Department of Education, the State College of Agriculture, the Farm Bureau Federation, the dairymen's League, the Home Bureau Federation, State Grange and the State Teachers' Association. Its aim is to find the facts and to determine whether the rural schools of New York have faults, if so what those faults are, and finally, how those faults may be remedied.

The committee doubts whether there is a more important problem before the farmers of the state today than that of the equipping educational opportunities so that the country child may not be at a marked disadvantage in obtaining an education. The expenses of the committee are paid by an outside association interested in educational problems.

To get the farmers' point of view questionnaires are to be sent out. The committee states that it is strongly desired that each farmer shall avail himself of the opportunity to contribute his personal ideas, particularly with criticisms that will lead to the betterment of rural schools. It is felt that the problem is a rural one, so the majority of the committee of twenty-one was made up of farmers who are endeavoring to aid other farmers of the state thru education.

FRESHEN VELVET BY STEAMING

Good velvets cost so much nowadays that it often pays to spend time in freshening them.
Most velvets may be freshened by steaming from the wrong side, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. One way to do draw the velvet thru the steam from a teakettle. Care must be taken that the teakettle contains only little water, so that the water may evaporate and the steam may be dry.

OUR CHURCHES

BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. D. M. Sutton, Pastor
Morning worship 10:30. The pastor expects to speak upon the theme of "Christian Marksmanship."
Bible School at 12:00. Lesson: Romans 12:1-21. Topic: "The Christian's Standard of Character."
Christian Endeavor 6:15. Topic: "Thy Kingdom Come, IV. In My Community." Miss Lillian Warfield is the leader.

BULLETIN ON COUNTRY WEEKLY IS PUBLISHED

State College Calls It Factor in Community Life Which Should Have Consideration

The State College of Agriculture at Ithaca has just issued as Lesson 165 in its reading course for the farm a bulletin on the country weekly in New York State in which it is pointed out that the country newspaper is an important factor in community life and one worthy of serious study.

The bulletin says that in New York State in 1920 when the figures were compiled there were 489 newspapers published in 376 villages not having daily newspapers, which is an 11 per cent. decrease in number of papers and a 4 per cent. decrease in villages having papers from 1916. The state can ill afford to lose its country weeklies, it is pointed out, because they are in reality the voices of their communities and no paper which comes into the community from outside, can speak for it as well as the paper which is the product of that community.

Farm News Stressed

Considerable space is devoted in the bulletin to emphasizing the space which farm news should have in the country weekly. It is pointed out that a majority of the readers of country weeklies are on the farms, but in too many cases most of the space in the paper has been devoted to doings of the village. The country weekly is defined as "a newspaper published in a town which does not have a daily paper; which makes it appeal wholly or chiefly thru its interest in local affairs, and the chief interest of whose readers is agricultural."

The bulletin contains an appendix which has some interesting tables, an appreciation of the country weekly, a cost survey of a typical country newspaper plant, a short biographical sketch of an old-time country printer, and a paper on "The Value of the Reminiscence Tinge" by the late E. E. Carpenter, former publisher of the Morris Chronicle of Otsego County.

A copy of the bulletin will be sent without cost to anyone who writes the college at Ithaca, N. Y., and asks for F. 155.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Rev. W. H. Smith, Minister
10:30 A. M. public worship. Sermon by the Rev. W. H. Pullen, on the work of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Pullen, a member of the Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is connected with the Extension Department of the Anti-Saloon League. A man of strong convictions, he has always stood for high moral principles in his public ministry and is an outspoken advocate of prohibition. He will present the cause clearly, and from the heart.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to 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 Flora Bundy, late of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned Executor of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley, in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the first day of June, 1921.

Dated at Andover, N. Y., this 17th day of November, 1920.

ROXIE B. BRUNDAGE, Executor.



GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM
tobacco makes 50 good cigarettes for 10c

SUMMONS COUNTY COURT

COUNTY OF ALLEGANY
Emma Bissell and James S. Clair, Plaintiffs,

against
Lena Scott, Augusta Chase, Minnie Marvin, Frances Meeler, Rose Redner, Sarah Paterson, Gertrude Rice, Bert Wandover, Will Wandover, Bertha Fessenden, Walter D. Clair, Earl E. Clair, Emma Jane McCray, Vera Rogers, Mattida Gleason, Mabel Tillinghast, Claude Stives, and Kate Stives being fictitious, her true name being unknown, Ethelra Clair, Kate Clair, Valley Clair, Minnie Wandover, Deal Gardner, John Doe and Mary Doe, (John Doe and Mary Doe being fictitious names, their true names being unknown,) John Doe being and representing all unknown heirs at law and next of kin and persons interested in the estate of Chester Clair, deceased, and Mary Doe being and representing the wife thereof, Emma Bissell and James S. Clair as Administrators of the estate of said Chester Clair, dec'd, the 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 on the plaintiffs' attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Allegany.
Dated this 14th day of February, 1921.

CRAYTON L. EARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office & P. O. Address,
Andover, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE

Having decided to sell my Farms, I will sell at public auction on my farm on Hart Street, City of Hornell, on Thursday, April 7, 1921, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. sharp, the following property:

22 THOROUGHBRED AYRSHIRES

This is an exceptionally fine herd and consists of one yearling bull to head a herd, 8 cows, 6 two year old heifers, 3 yearling heifers and 4 heifer calves. Booklet containing Pedigrees of this fine Herd will be sent on Request

HORSES

One pair black mares, 5 years old, weight 2,500. One team of large work-horses.

FARM MACHINERY AND TOOLS

Don't miss this opportunity to buy what you need to tide over until manufacturers' prices decline. COMPLETE HAYING OUTFIT - In Good Condition

One Hay Loader, 1 Side Delivery Rake, 2 Wheel Rakes, 3 McCormick Mowing Machines, 2 Hay Tedders, 2 Horse Forks.

One Power Spray, used only one season, 2 Iron Land Rollers, 4 Lumber Wagons, 2 Milk Wagons, 2 Buggies, 3 Sets Heavy Harness, 2 Sets Heavy Bobs, 1 Lime Sower, 2 Flat Land Plows, 1 Syracuse Sulkey Plow, 1 Disk Harrow, 1 Spring Tooth Harrow, 2 Cultivators, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Cabbage Setter, 1 Potato Hiller, 2 Large Ropes, 2 Heavy Chains for Stumping or Moving Buildings, Lot of Small Tools. And other Articles too numerous to mention. No property to be removed from the premises until settled for.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE

Both are on the outskirts of the City of Hornell. Both have natural gas, running water in House, and milk houses. Also advantages of city schools and fire protection. One Farm of 70 Acres on Dennis Ave., Hornell. One Farm of 70 Acres on Hart Street, Hornell.

TERMS: All sums of \$10 and under, cash. On sums over \$10 six months time will be given on good, endorsed, approved, bankable notes with interest.

HARRY SCOTT, Auctioneer

M. A. TUTTLE

New York

SUMMONS

STATE OF NEW YORK
SUPREME COURT
COUNTY OF ALLEGANY
ACTION FOR DIVORCE

Ruth Amie Peacocks, Plaintiff
vs.
George R. Peacocks, Defendant

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED, to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Allegany.
Dated, December 31st, 1920.

ELLIOTT & MAPES, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address,
Friendship, N. Y.

TO GEORGE R. PEACOCKS:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Ches. H. Brown, Justice of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1921, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, at Belmont, N. Y., on the 8th day of March, 1921.

ELLIOTT & MAPES, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Friendship, N. Y.