

SCHAU & ROOSA CO.

For All Sorts of "Whethers"
TOPCOATS

Whether it storms and blows — here is the Topcoat that will give you the protection you seek.

Whether it is fair and chilly — here, too is the Topcoat that is essentially a part of your wardrobe.

For all kinds of weather — here is the Topcoat you want — in the quality you want and at the price you're glad to pay.

\$25 to \$50

Spring Showing of KNOX HATS

SCHAU & ROOSA CO.

117 Main Street

HORNELL, N. Y.

Of Interest to Farmers

MILKING MACHINES
NEED WATCHING

Mechanically Perfect, But Must be Kept Sterile For Best Results

Extended studies of the milking machine situation made at the Experiment Station at Geneva have convinced the Station specialists that milking machines manufactured have exerted every effort to make their machines mechanically perfect but have failed to appreciate the more important matter of sanitation including the possibilities of bacterial contamination of the milk by the machine. The modern milking machine eliminates dirt from the milk, but says the Station bacteriologist, but care on the part of the operator is required at least twice a day to keep the machine bacteriologically clean in order to prevent contamination of the machine by large numbers of bacteria which may grow in the machines between milkings. Most milking machines furnish ideal breeding places for bacteria. With proper care, however, just as good milk can be produced with machines as by hand milking.

Two methods of keeping the machines sterile have been found to give satisfaction depending on the construction of the machine and the care exercised by the operator. The prevalent method followed is, after thoroughly cleaning the machine, to immerse the teat cups and milker tubes in some chemical solution usually strong brine made by adding 2 pounds of salt to each gallon of water. The brine is kept sterile by adding hypochlorite solutions or chloride of lime found successful under some conditions is the use of hot water. In this method the milk tubes and teat cups are immersed in water brought to a temperature of 160 to 180 degrees F. There is no question but that the parts are sterilized by this treatment declare the Station workers, but only in certain machines are the rubber tubes and inflations capable of withstanding the high temperatures. The rubber parts of some machines are quickly destroyed when heated sufficiently to sterilize them thus are a constant source of annoyance and expense.

Homespun Yarn

When father plays ball with Bobby, he makes both of them happy.

Do you stand up when you're washing dishes, or do you keep a high stool in your kitchen?

Oatmeal for breakfast cold mornings is popular with the family. It requires long, slow cooking — eight hours is not too much.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: "The housekeeper's sphere no longer is bounded by four walls; she has civic, social and community responsibilities."

A thin strip of wood screwed under the pantry shelf makes a safe place for knife blades to be slipped, with only the handles protruding.

Celery can come out of the luxury class if all of the bunch is used. The green ends and leaves may be used to good advantage in soup.

We may build more splendid habitations, fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures, but we cannot buy with gold the old associations. — Longfellow.

Care of the chickens is the woman's job on many a farm. Knowing how to feed them is half the battle. The State College at Ithaca has just reprinted the bulletin on poultry rationing. You can get a copy by asking on a postal card for E. 45.

Agrigraphs

The first few hours of the lamb's life are the most critical; keep it from getting chilled.

Uncle Ab says: "It makes him a lot happier to think of the good points of his friends than of the bad ones of his enemies."

Keep an account book and enter therein every farthing of your receipts and expenditures. — George Washington.

Don't let leaf curl get your peaches. It's likely to unless you apply a fungicide while the trees are dormant.

There are a hundred and one jobs of soldering about the farm you might do yourself. The State College at Ithaca has a new soldering bulletin. Ask for E. 57 if you'd like a copy.

Out of the
DarknessBy
CHARLES J. DUTTONIllustrations by
Irwin Meyers

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(Continued from Page 3.)

one — in youth or money troubles? Had he quarreled with anyone lately? She seemed to have more difficulty with these last questions than with any of the previous ones. She was so long in answering that some of them had to be repeated several times. She was so careful of what she said that she gave me the impression that she was trying to keep something back.

In response to the first question, she repeated that she knew no reason why Slyke should want to commit suicide. She had heard of no money troubles, and his health was good. No, she had never heard of his having quarreled with anyone. It was his last answer that she had hesitated longer over than over any of the others, and it was the one which caused me to feel sure she was hiding something.

The question regarding the revolver that had been found in Slyke's hand she answered readily enough. He had kept it in his room, just where, she did not know; it was one that he had bought a year before.

When questioned as to her own doubts on the night of his death, she could tell us nothing of value. There had been a card party, but she had gone to bed about ten o'clock and had not even heard the man go out. During the night she had heard no sound. As this was all she had to tell she left the stand. Though her testimony had thrown no light on what had taken place, I felt more strongly than ever that she could have done so had she wished. I glanced at Bartley, and the queer smile he gave me hinted that he, too, thought as I did.

The next witness was a Doctor Webster. I knew that a second physician had been called in on the morning of the crime, but had not met him. Doctor King's position was a peculiar one, as he was not only the physician who had first seen the body, but also the coroner. In order to have the

Livestock and Meats

Chicago hog prices generally 30-45c higher than a week ago. Beef steers 5-60c lower butcher cows and heifers 15-35c and feeder steers steady to 15c off with veal calves 25-32.25 lower. Fat and feeding lambs declined 15 and yearlings 25c while fat ewes were steady to 50c up. On March 5 hogs were active, 10-15c higher; beef steers uneven, generally steady to 15c lower; butcher cows and heifers largely steady to

strong; bulls strong to 15c up; veal calves steady to weak and stockers and feeders firm. Fat sheep and lambs generally steady to 25c higher. March 5 Chicago prices: Hogs, top, \$8.65; bulk of sales \$8-\$8.55; medium and good beef steers \$8.15-10; butcher cows and heifers \$5.25-9.50; feeder steers \$6-8.25; light and medium weight veal calves \$7.25-10.50; fat lambs \$13.50-15.35; feeding lambs \$13.50-15.25; yearlings \$9.75-13.50; fat ewes \$6.50-8.75.

testimony of a second medical man, he had sent Doctor Webster to examine the body and testify as to its condition. As the doctor took the seat near the coroner, I examined him closely. He was a man of at least sixty, rather stout, with a beaming, kindly face, and white beard that gave him the appearance of a practitioner of the old school.

In response to questions, he told how Doctor King had requested him to go to the house and examine the body, because, as coroner, King himself could not testify at the inquest. In terms more scientific than plain, he described how Slyke met his death, a death which, he said, must have been instantaneous, as the bullet had lodged in the brain.

"Doctor, do you think the wound could have been self-inflicted?" came the question.

The doctor paused, then answered thoughtfully, "That is very hard to answer. So far as the wound itself is concerned, it could have been self-inflicted. But other things that were brought to my attention cause me to believe that it could not have been so inflicted."

The room stiffened into attention. It was the first hint they had had that Slyke might have been murdered. "Explain your answer. What do you mean by 'other things' were brought to your attention?"

The doctor replied slowly, "The facts I will mention were brought to my attention by Mr. John Bartley, the famous criminal investigator, whom I found at the house when I arrived."

At the mention of Bartley's name a little murmur of surprise went over the room. Half way down the room the reporters, for the first time, were writing hurriedly, and in a minute a telegraph boy went out with a mass of telegrams. Within an hour the fact that Bartley was working on the case would be in all the newspaper offices in New York.

The doctor continued: "Mr. Bartley aided me in making my examination of the body. The wound was, as I have said, one that a man could have easily inflicted upon himself, but such a wound causes death within a few seconds after it is made. I thought at first sight that it was suicide, but Mr. Bartley pointed out that the hands of the dead man, one of which held the revolver, were under the bedclothes and that they were pulled up smoothly around his neck. It would have been impossible for Mr. Slyke himself to have done that. I mean he could not have killed himself and then placed his arms under the

again there came a murmur of astonishment. The doctor's statement had been entirely unexpected by most of the audience. For the first time it was suggested that, instead of Slyke's having killed himself, he had been murdered. All awaited eagerly further developments.

"Then you would say that Mr. Slyke was murdered?" came the question.

The doctor's answer was a long time in coming.

"I hardly know what to say. What Mr. Bartley pointed out to me causes me to believe that Mr. Slyke was killed. Of course, there is a possibility that the wound might have been self-inflicted, and someone else arranged the bedclothes around his neck after he was dead."

He paused again, then continued, "That might have been done, but the chances are that he did not kill himself. I cannot positively state, however, whether it was suicide or murder."

His hesitation started a long argument between him, the coroner, and the district attorney. If Slyke had killed himself, then someone else must have pulled up the bedclothes and arranged the body. What had been the person's reason for doing it? If, on the other hand, he had been murdered, then a very definite attempt had been made to make it look like suicide. The revolver in the dead man's hand came under discussion, and Doctor Webster said that, though it could be placed in a person's hand after death, any trained eye could detect the fact. His evidence, while it had for the first time suggested that a murder might have been committed, had yet done little to clear up the mystery. I could see by the doubt and bewilderment in their faces that his uncertainty as to whether it was murder or suicide had communicated itself to the audience. They looked eagerly about for the next witness, wondering what his testimony would disclose. There was little enough, as I knew too well, that any witness could tell that would throw light on Slyke's death.

The coroner glanced at a piece of paper and said: "Will Mr. John Bartley kindly take the stand?"

(To be continued)

Farm and Stock Mart

Stocking and feeder shipments from 12 important markets during the week ending Feb. 23 were: Cattle and calves 41,987; hogs 19,588; sheep 11,720. In eastern wholesale fresh meat markets beef was 50c-\$1 lower; veal \$4 lower to \$3 higher; lamb and mutton generally weak to \$1 down, light pork loins \$1 lower and heavy loins 50c-\$1 off for the week. On March 5th beef was steady to 50c higher, veal and lamb steady to \$1 higher and other classes about steady at Philadelphia. Beef is steady, \$1-3 lower and lamb and mutton around \$1 lower and pork loins weak to 50c lower at Boston. Beef and pork weak, other classes about steady at New York. March 5th prices good grade meats: Beef \$13-14; veal \$14-21; lamb \$23-26; mutton \$13-16; light pork loins \$15-17; heavy loins \$12.50-14.

Fruit and Vegetables

Potato markets higher for the week. Eastern Sacked Round Whites up 15c-50c per 100 lbs. Prices at shipping points up 5c-15c. Markets steady to strong for barreled apples, weaker for boxed stock. Onions advancing. Cabbage \$1-15 per ton higher. Celery and lettuce show marked price gains. Spinach about steady. Prices reported March 5th: Eastern Sacked Round White potatoes \$1.50-2 per 100 lbs. in consuming centers, \$1.25 f. o. b. Maine Green Mountains in bulk \$2.10-2.20 in New York City, 95c-95c f. o. b. Northern Sacked Round Whites mostly \$1.1-1.25. Increasing supplies in Pittsburgh caused a decline of 5c and Sacked Round Whites closed at \$1.85-2. New York Baldwin apples were steady to strong in most markets at \$5-6 per barrel. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps sold at \$2-2.75. Midwestern yellow onions, mostly \$3-3.25 per 100 lb. sacks. Eastern Yellow Globes \$2.50-3.10. Spanish Valencias \$1.50-1.75 per crate in Pittsburgh. Florida pointed cabbage steady at \$3-3.25 per 1 1/2 bu. hamper. Texas flat type down \$10 in Pittsburgh at \$100-110 per ton bulk. New York and Northern Danish stock generally \$65-70, reaching \$75 in Philadelphia. Texas Savoy Spinach \$1.25-1.65 per bu. basket, curly varieties 90c-\$1.25. South Carolina Savoy \$3-3.50 per bbl. in New York. Florida Golden self-blanching Celery \$2.50-3.25 per 10-inch crate, \$1.65-1.75 f. o. b. French Strain \$2.25-3.25 in city markets, \$1.50 f. o. b. Calif. Golden Heart \$5.50-6.50 per crate. Florida head lettuce \$3.25-3.75 per 1 1/2 bu. hamper. California Iceberg stock \$3.50-4.50 per crate in leading cities, \$1.75-2 f. o. b.

Hay

Receipts continue generally light. Bad roads and farm work restrict movement in West and Southwest. Southern demand slightly improved as local hay is becoming exhausted. Higher grades of hay in good demand in all markets, poorer grade also sold better where good hay was scarce. Demand for clover and alfalfa generally less urgent than for timothy.

Quoted March 3: No. 1 Timothy Boston \$26.50, New York \$29.50, Philadelphia \$25, Pittsburgh \$20, Cincinnati \$18.75, Chicago \$23, Minneapolis \$16.50, St. Louis \$20.50. No. 1 alfalfa Kansas City \$24.25, Omaha \$20.50; Memphis \$32, St. Louis \$28, No. 1 prairie Kansas City \$18 Omaha \$14.75, Minneapolis \$15.50.

Feed

Market continues firm for spot and transit millfeeds. Demand slow for deferred shipment. Stocks of all feeds of moderate volume but demand generally limited to immediate needs of the trade. High protein feeds and corn feeds practically unchanged. Imports of beef pulp increasing supply and causing lower quotations. Quoted March 3: Spring bran and middlings Minneapolis \$28.50, Philadelphia \$36.50; Winter bran St. Louis \$32; linseed meal Minneapolis \$48.50; 36% cottonseed meal Memphis \$41 alfalfa meal Kansas City \$24, gluten feed Chicago \$42.55 White Hominy Chicago \$29.

Grain

Market unsettled during the week but the undertone was firm and prices closed higher. Bullish factors were drought reports from Southwest and passage of farm credit bill. Chicago May wheat up 1 1/2c net; Chicago May corn up 1 1/2c net. Wheat prices advanced on the 5th on report that stocks on farms were less than trade expected. Trade estimates consumption of wheat this season 33,000,000 bushels more than last year. Corn prices held strong with wheat. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.30; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.20; No. 2 mixed corn 74c; No. 2 yellow corn 74c; No. 3 white oats 45c; average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 60c; No. 1 dark Northern wheat in Central North Dakota \$1.01; No. 2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas \$1. Closing future prices: Chicago May wheat \$1.18 1/2; Chicago May corn 75 1/2c Minneapolis May wheat \$1.19 1/2; Kansas City May wheat \$1.11; Winnipeg May wheat \$1.13 1/2.

Dairy Products

Butter markets unsettled thruout the week but steady to firm at the close. Unusual demand at Chicago for butter to be used in filling contracts for Feb. delivery kept markets firm until all contracts had been filled, following which weakness developed and prices declined sharply. With prices at lower levels, demand has increased somewhat and market has become stronger. Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 49c; Philadelphia 50c; Boston 50 1/2c; Chicago 48c. Cheese markets unsettled and barely steady thruout week. Trading not up to expectation. Most of larger cities thruout the country reported to have consigned stocks. In the markets buyers were plainly holding off in anticipation of lower prices. Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets March 3rd: Flats 24 1/2c; Daisies 24 1/2c; Double Daisies 24c; Young Americas 25 1/2c; Longhorns 25 1/2c; Square Prints 25 1/2c.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held in and for the Village of Andover, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, 1923, at Village Hall, in said Village. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and closed at 4 o'clock p. m. The following officers are to be chosen:

President in place of E. J. Atwood, term 1 year
Trustee in place of Henry Stephens, term 2 years
Treasurer in place of A. D. Fuller, term 1 year
Collector in place of Velencia Slocum, term 1 year
Police Justice

The following is a true and correct list of all nominations of candidates for offices to be filled at the Village Election, filed with me pursuant to the provisions of chapter 90, Law of 1896 and amendments thereto.

Name of Candidate	Residence	Office to be Filled	Party Name	Emblem of Party
E. J. Atwood	Andover	President	Union	
Ardean Wilcox	Andover	Trustee	Union	
A. D. Fuller	Andover	Treasurer	Union	
Velencia Slocum	Andover	Collector	Union	
Grant Sherwood	Andover	Police Justice	Union	

Also to vote on the following proposition, submitted by the action of the Village Board of Andover, N. Y.: "Shall the Village Board of Andover, N. Y., be authorized and empowered to turn over to the Thomas M. Lynch Post, No. 397, Andover, N. Y., the funds known as the Park Fund, represented by certificate of deposit at the Andover State Bank, for building a public park on the property of the above mentioned Post, located on the corner of First and Greenwood Streets?"

P. W. RICHARDSON, Village Clerk