

ANDOVER LODGE
No. 786. I. O. O. F.
Meets Every Tuesday Evening. Vis-
itors are always cordially welcomed.
EARL KEMP, N. G.
AMES L. ROGERS, Secy.

UNION ENCAMPMENT
No. 171. I. O. O. F.
Meets Second and Fourth Monday
Evenings of Each Month.
E. V. DUTTON, Chief Patriarch
AMES L. ROGERS, Scribe
Visitors are Always Welcome.

ANDOVER LODGE
No. 558. F. & A. M.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening
of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors
always welcome.
H. D. SMITH Secy.
FAY E. BOYD, W. M.

ANDOVER DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE
Co-Operative Association, Inc.
Meets First Saturday Each Month
JAMES P. DEAN, President.
BENJ. CONLEY, Vice Pres.
HARRY SMITH, Secretary

ANDOVER GRANGE NO. 1092.
Meets Every Second and Fourth
Wednesday Evening, I. O. O. F. Hall.
C. A. ROBINSON, Master.
MRS. JENNIE SMITH, Lecturer
AMES L. ROGERS, Secretary
Visitors Always Welcome

MUTUAL TENT NO. 18
K. O. T. M.
Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each
month at the Maccabee Hall.
RALPH O. BURGETT, Commander
B. S. BRUNDAGE, Record Keeper.
Visiting Knights always welcome.

C. W. O'DONNELL, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office on West Greenwood St.
ANDOVER, N. Y.

E. B. WELLS, M. D.
Will Answer all Country Calls
Office Hours 8-9 A. M.
12:30-2 P. M. 7-8 P. M.
Office Main and Center
Andover, N. Y.

E. J. LOUGHLIN, M. D.
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Wellsville, N. Y. Phone 395-J

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

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Veterinary Physician and Surgeon
Alfred, N. Y. Telephone 8-Y

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Money Loaned on Good Real
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ALL LEGAL BUSINESS RECEIVES
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To Your Satisfaction
Hours 80. N. Main St.
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LEGUME SEED SCARCE
The 1923 crops of medium red
and alsike clover seed are short;
there is unusual danger of buying
foreign grown seed that winter-kills;
year after year the best seed comes
on to the market first. All these
facts would seem to make it more
than usually desirable this season to
purchase legume seeds early, and
from the most dependable source.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

ACID PHOSPHATE LOW PRICE CALLED LUCKY

Dairymen Can Use it Profitably at
Rate of 10 Tons for Every Hun-
dred Acres Cropped Land.

With little likelihood of any material change in fertilizer prices this coming spring, the New York dairy farmer, in the opinion of the college of agriculture at Ithaca, may consider himself fortunate that acid phosphate still remains reasonable in price. According to the college, indications are that 16 per cent grade will sell for around \$17 to \$18 cash this winter. At this price, successful dairymen say they can use it profitably at the rate of 10 tons for every 100 acres of cropped land.

The commercial ammoniates still remain well above pre-war prices. The nitrogen, even in the high analysis mixtures, will cost upwards of 25 cents a pound. This means that it can hardly be used profitably for the fertilization of grain and hay.

Vegetable men, however, can purchase nitrogenous materials for home mixing, or even get it in high analysis mixed goods, at prevailing prices and still show a profit on their crops.

The potash salts remain at pre-war figures, or a little lower. The college believes that vegetable growers who mix their own fertilizers should be able to produce the 5-10-5 grade for about \$33 a ton, which is the equivalent of some \$26.40 a ton of the 4-8-4 grade; this 4-8-4 purchased ready mixed will cost upwards of \$35.

NOVEMBER MILK PRICES HIGHER

The price of November fluid milk offered for sale by the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., will be \$3.45 according to recent announcement made at the general offices of the association in New York. This is 20c higher than the price received for fluid milk during the last half of October and 47c above the price which prevailed during the first half of October.

With the exception of Class 3 milk, which includes condensed and evaporated, it was voted to offer milk in the other classifications at the same prices prevailing October. The price of Class 3 milk will be offered at \$2.20 per 100 pounds instead of \$2.25.

The complete schedule of prices is as follows, all prices being based on 100 pounds of 3% milk at the 201-210 mile zone from New York City:

Class 1—\$3.45. All milk sold in fluid form.
Class 2 A—\$2.05. This includes all milk from which cream is marketed with certain differentials if the resulting skim milk is used in the manufacture of various by-products.
Class 2 B—\$2.40. This classification includes all milk made into plain condensed milk and ice cream and certain cheeses, not included in other classifications.

Class 2 C—\$2.35. This includes all milk used in the manufacture of cheese of the soft type.
Class 3—\$2.20. All milk made into condensed and evaporated milk or whole milk powder or hard cheeses of various types.

Class 4 A—Butter, price to be determined on the official average outside quotations for 92 score butter in the New York market with certain differentials for skim milk, depending on its various uses.

Class 4 B—American Cheese, prices to be based on the average price for New York State average run colored and uncolored fats in the New York market.

FINDS CLOVER SOLVED

HIS PASTURE PROBLEM
Lack of Rainfall Failed to Bother
Dairymen Who Had Planned on
Right Feed for His Cattle

J. Smith Wilcox of Leroy proved during the past summer the value of sweet clover for pasture. Mr. Wilcox reports to the state college of agriculture at Ithaca that he pastured twelve cows on twelve acres of land continuously from early spring through the season and that the cows finished in good condition. He attributes his success to the fact that fully half of the pasture was sweet clover, while the other half was good bluegrass.

In commenting on this experience of Mr. Wilcox, the agronomists at the college say that the lack of sufficient rainfall made the pasture problem very acute for many farmers this past season. Nevertheless, they say that thousands of farmers can guard against this situation by using sweet clover in their pastures.

Even an old worn-out pasture can usually be made to produce sweet clover if lime is used and other conditions are favorable. The sweet clover will enrich the soil and make

it much more favorable for desirable pasture grasses even after it is gone.

Any farmer whose pasture is poor, if it will successfully grow sweet clover, might well plow up a small portion of the old pasture and, after liming it in the fall, try some sweet clover in the spring.

GUARD CLEAN HERDS FROM REINFECTION

Fight Against Tuberculosis Demands
Eternal Vigilance of Dairymen
—Some Things to Watch

In fighting tuberculosis in cattle the old reliable eternal vigilance is as much the price of victory as in any other contest.

Men about the state who are most closely in touch with dairy conditions say there is grave danger of reinfection even after the herd is clean.

They say that special care should be exercised in cleaning and disinfecting a barn after the removal of reactors. The dairymen should be sure that every corner is scrubbed, cleaned and disinfected.

The danger that cows from a clean herd will be infected at fairs, stock shows, and sales is also said to be great. The cattlemen at the state agricultural college at Ithaca go as far as to say that the farmer with the clean herd should refuse to exhibit his stock unless he is quite sure that the regulations permitting only the entry of tuberculin-tested stock are strictly enforced.

The pasture offers another source of infection. Even if the farmer is sure his herd is clean, the cattle may get the germs from a stream which carries them from another pasture in which tubercular cows are kept. One herd was known to have become infected by drinking from a stream which flowed thru a slaughter house yard where reactors were killed.

The calves need to be protected. They should not be fed milk which is even suspected of harboring the germs. Such milk can be made safe only by holding it at a temperature of 150 degrees for twenty minutes.

Agriographs

A checking account is as necessary to the farmer as to any other business man.

Jack Frost got in his tricks so early that good seed corn is scarce. Get your supply while the getting is good.

Artificial lights, properly used, make poultry keeping more profitable. But one shouldn't forget that "properly used."

Uncle Ab says he's getting so that he doesn't care so much how long it takes to do a job, just so it's right when it's done.

Sometimes it's lack of time and sometimes it's just indifference that leaves farm machinery neglected and broken from one season to the next.

If you're that individual they call the "average American," you ate 2.2 bushels of potatoes last year. The "average European" eats from 10 to 25 bushels.

Blanks for rural ministers to use in making a survey of a parish can be obtained free from the department of rural social organization, state college of agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

RAILROADS SHOULD SQUEEZE WATER FROM STOCKS

(Continued from 1st Page.)

the producers and consumers, who are being mulcted by the excessive rates under the Esch-Cummins Act. The railroad stock owners, seven-tenths of one per cent of our population, control directly or indirectly a large part of the press and other publications, which are prohibited from publishing articles, written by men understanding the railroad business, in which full facts are given.

To confuse and camouflage the issue, articles by professional writers and others with no understanding or knowledge of the railroad business, are given full and complete publicity.

An article of this character, entitled "The Future of the Railroads" appeared this summer in the Saturday Evening Post, written by Isaac F. Marcossion. Mr. Marcossion is an excellent professional writer. Writing is his profession. He writes and has written on many subjects. An article by the late Robert Louis Stevenson, great writer that he was, on the railroad situation, would be of not more practical value than such articles as above described.

Can a man master the railroad business, great subject that it is, and scatter his time and that or follow another profession? Common sense says no. The writer of this can positively say no, based upon thirty years of experience in the railroad business.

Make Railroads Squeeze Water from Inflated Stocks
The same responsibility as upon national bank directors, officers and stockholders, should be upon railroad directors, officers and stockholders for the correct use of railroad funds. Especially if they are to continue to receive as semi-pub-

lic institutions, guaranteed returns thru freight and passenger rates under the Esch-Cummins Act at the expense of the public at large, 99.3 per cent of our population, the producers and consumers.

The water should be squeezed out of both capital railroad stock and bonds or funded debt, just as national banks are required to write bad assets off their books. There can be no half-way course.

Railroads privately owned are not entitled to be treated, under the Esch-Cummins or any other Act, with the aid of Federal injunction, to special protection thru grossly excessive rates at the expense of the public at large, the producers and consumers, 99.3 per cent of our population.

The Esch-Cummins Act should be promptly repealed, disposing of its questionable status, and the railroads left to the jurisdiction of the States, in which incorporated and built, unhampered by Federal injunction. Mr. Coolidge owes it to the public at large, the producers and consumers, 99.3 per cent of our population, to insist that the forthcoming Congress repeal it.

The Test You Know is the Test of Taste

You may pay more, but you cannot
buy better Groceries than here
They Taste Right and
are Right

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