OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

A MIGHTY SPEECH FULL OF FACTS

Senator Borah Ably Defends the Debenture Plan.

(Continued from First Page)

possible, thru legislation to bring about economic equality between the farmers and the industries of the United States. There was a feeling that the industries had been favored; that under legislation they had had an advantage; there was a further feeling that the American farmer, in order to be placed upon an equality with the industries, must be aided; and both political parties were pledged to that end. We sit here in the Senate of the United States today, Democrats and Republicans alike, altho arriving at our conclusions over different roads, pledged to put the American farmer upon an equality with industries if it is possible to do so. Will the debenture help to do it? We contend it will.

Speaking of "protective duties—or duties on those foreign articles which are the rivals of the domestic ones intended to be encouraged"—he said:

"Duties of this nature evidently amount to a virtual bounty on the domestic fabrics; since, by enhancing the charges on foreign articles, they enable the national manufacturers to undersell all their foreign competitors."

Now, what is the effect of a protective tariff? It has the effect of foregoing a certain amount of revenue in order to build up a particular industry. We favor a particular industry, and favor it to the extent of raising the tariff so high that less revenue comes in than would come in if it were upon a tariff-for-revenue basis. And so Mr. Hamilton correctly said that the effect of a protective tariff is that of a bounty, the nature of it is that of a bounty, for the reason that thru the operation and favor of the government the individual receives a benefit which he otherwise would not receive if it were laid purely as a taxing matter.

The position of the Republican Party has always been that it was more important to build up industries and develop the country than it was to collect revenue, and that whereve: it was necessary to build up an industry we would forego the revenue in order to build up the industry; and in that way work, as Mr. Hamilton says, in effect as a bounty. We are asking no more for the farmer. Speaking of bounties, Mr. Hamilton says:—

"It cannot escape notice that the duty upon the importation of an article cannot otherwise aid the domestic production of it than by giving the latter greater advantages in the home market. It can have no influence upon the advantageous sale of the article produced in foreign markets—no tendency, therefore, to promote its exportation. As often as a duty upon a foreign article makes an addition to its price it causes an extra expense to the community for the benefit of the domestic manufacturer. A bounty does no more. But it is the interest of the society in each case to submit to the temporary expense—which is more than compensated by an increase of industry and wealth, by an augmentation of resources and independence, and by the circumstance of eventual cheapness."

Let me ask these gentlemen who sit about me and are members of the finance committee, are they willing to bring a bill into the Senate, when we shall take it up later, that will put the industries of this country upon a tariff-for-revenue basis, upon a basis where we can collect a very much greater amount of revenue, and then let the industries take care of themselves? If we take away the government protection, the government favor, they tell us that they will go into bankruptcy. Then, if we keep it there, we are giving them a bounty to keep them in business; are we not? Will you not do the same for the farmer?

Mr. Hamilton says:

"Bounties are sometimes not only the best but the only proper expedient for uniting the encouragement of a new object of agriculture with that of a new object of manufacture."

Again, he says:

"The true way to conclude these two interests is to lay a duty on foreign manufactures of the material the growth of which is desired to be encouraged, and to apply the produce of that duty, by way of bounty, either upon the production of the material itself or upon its manufacture at home or upon both. In this disposition of the thing the manufacturer commences his enterprise under every advantage which is attainable as to quantity or price of the raw material, and the farmer, if the bounty be immediately to him, is enabled by it to enter into a successful competition with the foreign material."

Mr. Hamilton, as a part of his scheme for a protective tariff, realized that a protective tariff would elevate the cost of living; that it would increase the cost of production; and that those who had the advantage of it must share with those who did not have the advantage by giving them a bounty instead of a tariff.

Mr. Webster took the same position. When Webster first came into public life he was a free trader. He declared against protection because it was basically a bounty, a government favor. In after years he came to be an advocate of protection, saying that the policy had been adopted, and New England would not stand out against it; but he never changed his view that the basic principle that a protective tariff is a bounty was true; and so it is, Mr. President. From the viewpoint of those who advocate a debenture, we are doing no more and asking no more than you will do to dozens and dozens of industries when you pass the next tariff bill.

The second proposition which these editorials stressed, as I read them, was the fact that they were opposed to any adequate debenture upon farm products. Notice is, in fact, so served upon the agricultural interests.

In order to get the viewpoint of these editorials and retain the position which I have taken that this is a real contest as to whether the farmer is going to share the protective system, let us go back a little and follow up the history of this idea.

I sat in this chamber a few years ago and heard read from the desk a message from a Republican President proposing to put farm products upon the free list, in effect, and maintain the protective system for the industries of the United States. I witnessed the Republican Party, some of the members of which had been advocating protection in this country since the organization of the party, turn about and support a measure which had for its purpose and effect the placing of agriculture in the free market and the industries in the protected market, and that idea has never died out of the editorial pages of the eastern Republican press. We western people have had to meet it for 20 years.

In other words, we were told here upon this side of the chamber that the time had come when the protective system would actually serve the American farmer, and therefore we were to open the markets of the world and permit the manufacturer to buy his food and his free raw materials in any market of the world where he could buy them the cheapest.

Now, you are mistaken, my friends, if you think that idea has not been promulgated in advance thru the country in the last 15 or 20 days. They say, in effect, "We will not stand for a duty upon farm products. It will raise the cost of living. The cities will not submit to it. The Republican Party will have to pay the penalty if it agrees to that."

I repeat, the real contest in this fight is whether the farmer is to be brought within the purview of the protective tariff system. If he is denied a debenture, if he is denied adequate duties, then he is outside the system, its victim and not its beneficiary.

It is true, that those of us who come from the agricultural states feel a sense of responsibility to the agricultural interests. Our sole offense is that of having voted to give the same protection to the agricultural interests which many representatives on this side of the chamber have heretofore voted to give to their industrial interests.

What, in conclusion, is it the farmer asks? First, he asks the full benefit of the home market. He asks for protective duties which will give him the home market. He is not willing, in order to get those protective duties, to have embargoes placed upon manufactured products. He insists that the time has come when he is in competition with cheap labor abroad, the same as is industry, and that he is entitled to protective duties which will protect him against the competition of such cheap labor.

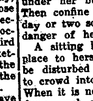
We are importing some $2,500,000,000 worth of stuff into this country which the American farmer can produce. He insists that that home market, according to the pledge in the platform, shall be given over to him to the full extent of his ability to supply it. Secondly, he asks, as an equality with those who enjoy the bounty of a protective tariff. He asks for the doctrine of Hamilton. In the third place, he asks for a proper marketing system, that he may reach the market without being robbed on the way.

I do not know about that.

Here is the situation: We have two classes of producers in the United States, one engaged in producing commodities of which we produce a surplus, and another engaged in producing commodities where we produce in competition with the outside world. Those who represent the agricultural interests from the viewpoint of myself, contend for two propositions; first, for the debenture because we believe that it is the only way by which immediate and effective relief can be given to the farmer. We feel, as Hamilton stated, that that is the only way we can compensate the farmer for the increased cost of the things which he has to buy by reason of the high protective tariff.

We are asked now to give up the debenture. If we give up the debenture we must necessarily place outside of the protective system the farmer who produces products of a surplus character. There is no way by which he can enjoy the protective system if he cannot get the benefit from the debenture. He is outside of it. He is producing where he has to sell in the open market, in the world market. He is buying in a protected market. There is no possible way by which he can compensate himself unless it is, as Hamilton said, by us granting him a compensation in the way of a bounty. We are asked to give up the debenture.

Then, mark what I tell you, when the tariff bill comes before the Senate we will be asked to give up the duties which are sufficient to protect American agriculture as compared with the duties upon industrial items. I say that for the reason that when we analyze the House bill we find that in its effect. The farmer can receive no real benefit from the change in tariff duties as they are found in the House bill if the increases which he gets upon his duties, or the few that he does get, are far more outweighed by increased duties upon the things which he has to buy. I repeat, therefore, that our contest here is whether the farmer is going to enjoy the protective system. We are contending for no new or untried principle; we are pleading for economic equality. We are asking for nothing in the way of favor; we are asking for simple economic justice. We want no temporary remedies; we want permanent equality in the great struggle for existence.



How to Raise Poultry

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

Dr. LeGear is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-six years of veterinary practice on diseases of live stock and poultry. Eminent authority on poultry and stock raising. Nationally known poultry breeder. Noted author and lecturer.

WHEN NATURE "MOTHERS" THE EGGS

Don't Leave the Whole Job to Your Hen's if You Use Nature's Method of Hatching—Careful Following Out of Simple Rules Insures a Maximum Degree of Success.

The question which is best, hen or incubator, has been discussed pro and con almost as much as that prime favorite of old time high school debating societies: "Which came first, the chicken or the egg?" The real solution of the problem depends largely on circumstances. For a number of reasons, the commercial poultry raiser is forced to use the incubator. For the owner of the average back yard or farm flock, however, it often happens that hens will serve the purpose just as well and for a much smaller outlay. Unlike the commercial breeder, he can usually afford to wait until hens are broody and the problem of securing enough broody hens for his entire hatch is not very often encountered.

As far as results are concerned, one method is as good as the other if proper methods are employed.

First of all, considerable care should be exercised in the selection of hens used for hatching eggs. The following points are very important. The hen should have a well-developed broody inclination; should be even tempered, free from nervousness and not too offensive when approached while setting. A yearling or two-year-old is more dependable than a pullet; never use pullets if you can avoid it. Use only hens that are large enough to thoroly cover the desired number of eggs with a little to spare. Use only healthy, vigorous hens, in good flesh and having bright eyes and red combs.

Eggs should not be put under any hen until she has shown well developed signs of broodiness. It is a good plan to put several chins eggs under her ladyship at first and confine her to the nest for a day or two. If, at the end of the second day she still shows unmistakable signs of broodiness, remove the chins eggs and give her the eggs to be hatched. Let her feel the eggs under her before releasing her. Then confine her to the nest for a day or two so that there will be no danger of her deserting her trust.

A sitting hen should be given a place to herself where she cannot be disturbed by other hens trying to crowd into the nest with them. When it is necessary to set hens indoors, each one should have an individual run fenced off with chicken wire. If that is not practical, hens must be confined to their nests and only released at regular intervals so they can eat and exercise. Unless this plan is followed, you will often find two or more hens crowded into one nest with eggs growing cold in the other nests.

If sitting coops are placed on high ground with sufficient drainage all around, nests may be placed directly on the ground. Scoop out a depression so the nest can be properly shaped to keep the eggs from rolling out. If conditions make it necessary to have a floor in the coop sod or loose dirt can be used to support the outer edges of the nest. Better still, make the nest in a box about six inches deep and 15 inches square for ordinary breeds. For Asiatics, nest boxes should be 18 to 20 inches square. Pack sod or earth in the corners to round them out. Then arrange your nesting material inside the depression so formed. The use of sod or earth is advisable because it helps to conserve the moisture so necessary during incubation.

CORN AND PASTURE ARE SAME TO PIGS

Let Them Do Harvesting—Acre of Rape May Equal 50 Bushels of Corn—Serves More Than Twenty Hogs.

Pigs will be pigs and might as well be hogs; so turn them loose in the pasture. An acre of pasture may be worth 50 bushels of corn—to a pig. Another good thing about turning pigs into pasture is that they do the harvesting themselves.

Rape is the best annual crop for pigs, and on good ground will surface for more than 20 to the acre. On alfalfa and clover pastures, which fit well into crop rotations and tend to improve the soil, about 17 pigs can be fed. In early spring and late fall, sows with suckling pigs can pasture on bluegrass.

A combination of clover and timothy also serves as a good pasture for pigs and if farmers use a mixture of clover and timothy in their annual crop rotations, hogs may be pastured on this crop without the necessity of planting special pastures.

An unpleasant flavor in canned goods may be caused by the powder sometimes used to protect new jar rubbers. Remove this powder by pouring boiling water over the rubbers and allowing them to stand in it a few minutes.

The greater part of crown and root injury of apple trees in this state is started by low temperatures from now until September 15. Better still, make the nest in a box about six inches deep and 15 inches square for ordinary breeds. For Asiatics, nest boxes should be 18 to 20 inches square. Pack sod or earth in the corners to round them out. Then arrange your nesting material inside the depression so formed. The use of sod or earth is advisable because it helps to conserve the moisture so necessary during incubation.

From now until September 15, New York poultrymen will be culling their flocks at two-week intervals. Bulletin E 175 on "Culling and Selecting for Egg Production" tells what to look for in a hen which is to be retained. The bulletin will be sent free to those who write for it to the office of publication, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

Too ripe fruit is the cause of many failures in canning.

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON'S

Extra Low Prices

Our store is always known for good values, a large selection of footwear and large range of sizes such as is seldom found outside a city. This month our prices are still more in your favor. Read these prices and compare them with others.

Sneaks for boys and girls, all sizes, white, lace-to-toe, trimmed in black, pair -- 89c

Women's Elk Sport Oxfords with crepe soles, sizes 2½ to 8 ---------- $3.98

Men's Oxfords in tan or black; new styles. We have them all this month at $3.69 pair.

We are showing a special lot of odds and ends. Oxfords and Colored Pumps for women; all this season goods at $2.69.
One lot at ---------- $1.99

Men's canvas scout type Haying Shoe with rubber soles here at ---------- $1.59

Girls' Patent One-Strap Slippers; sizes 8½ to 11 at $1.98; sizes 11½ to 2 at $2.29

Men's good Scout Work Shoes here in one or a dozen pairs at $1.79.

Boys' Oxfords, made to wear, sizes 9 to 13½, at $2.39
Sizes 1 to 6 at ---------- $2.79

O-So-Easy One-Strap Kid Cushion Pumps for women, here ---------- $1.98

Men's 17-inch Hi-Cut Shoes; we have never had a shoe like this at this price before, $5.29.

One lot of Women's House Slippers in various colors and padded soles at -------- 79c

Men's Elk and Tan Golf and Sport Shoes at -------- $4.98

Women's White Shoes—We have many now at lower prices —some $2.98 and up.

We are proud of our Arch Support Shoe line for women. The most of our customers buy Shoes with arches in them. We have them from $3.98 up. Patent, White, Black Kid, Brown Kid and some very sporty ones with built in arches.

Endicott-Johnson Shoe Store
Wellsville—Opposite Hotel Fassett

BIG DAYS IN HORNELL
STARTING SATURDAY
July 20th to 27th

THE R&S INC.
"The Women's Shop of Hornell"

JULY CLEARANCE SALE
Of Dresses, Coats, Suits, Underwear
Millinery, Hosiery, etc.
The Greatest Sale in Our History

Silk Dresses as low as $2.00 $3.00 $4.00 $5.00

8 Gigantic Clearance Days

Coats as low as $3.00 $5.00 $7.00 $9.00

All Hats in my store sold up to $8.00 $1.49

Sale Starts SATURDAY JULY 20th

Correspondence

South Hill

July 17.—Sunday was an ideal day for motorists and a number traveled over our highways.

Mrs. P. J. Byrnes of Wellsville spent Thursday with her neices Mesdames Dean and Dougherty.

Our mail carrier Mr. Church, now has a new roadster for his mail delivery and Mrs. Church is acting as substitute carrier.

Rev. C. E. McHugh of Andover was a South Hill visitor one day last week.

Howard and Richard McAndrew of Andover are spending many of their vacation days with their father on the farm.

Mrs. Clarence Cronk and new daughter arrived home Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dougherty and their "fresh airs" visited Mr. and Mrs. Daniher of Wellsville, Sunday.

Louis Dean has been repairing and reshingling their tool house.

Book agents to the number of three motored over the hill, Monday.

Raymond O'Boyle of Andover was helping Howard Dean, Tuesday.

And now the farmers' activities will be centered on the work of haying.

Greenwood

Claude Wallace and Miss Verona Stephens attended the circus in Hornell, Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Trowbridge and Miss Anna Frent and Miss Agnes McCaffery were shopping in Canisteo, Saturday night.

Mrs. Judd Sampson and Mrs. A. L. Trowbridge called on Mrs. Lee Trowbridge at the hospital in Wellsville, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Trowbridge spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. H. C. McCaffery in Milwaukee.

Miss Agnes Caffery is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Caffery in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Mallotte of Milwaukee visited Mr. and Mrs. Guy Drake, Sunday.

Ernest Trowbridge and Mrs. Clara Emery of Buffalo spent the week-end with her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Judd Sampson.

Miss Cleone Travis of Canisteo spent Saturday night and Sunday with Miss Agnes McCaffery.

Homer Stephens of Hornell spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. George Stephens.

Mrs. Blanche Rollins and two sons Donald and Dale, of Hornell, spent the week-end with Mrs. Jennie Williamson, her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen VanFleet and two children of Canisteo spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Jennie Williamson.

Barney Mills

Mr. and Mrs. Sherd Austin entertained over the week-end, relatives from Rochester, Hornell and Greenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Edwards and family attended a reunion near Bath, N. Y., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex Teausocher and family of Duke Center, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Horton of Hornell were Sunday visitors at Carl Tracy's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Frost and family and Mrs. J. W. Wallace were guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elay Pease on Sunday.

Mrs. Jane Udyke is visiting at the home of her son, Fred, and family.

The Home Bureau play, given at Greenwood, Friday night, was a decided success.

Davis Hill

July 17.—Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Halsey enjoyed a picnic dinner at Canisteo and a visit at Mrs. Halsey's home on Hartsville Hill, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Davis and children, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Davis motored to Whitesville and Canisteo, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leeman Davis attended the Clark reunion at Little Genesee, Sunday.

Mrs. Mabel Halsey attended the Stephens reunion at Island Park, Wellsville, Sunday also visiting her mother at the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Arling Briggs and family, Joe Baker and Mr. and Mrs Oliver Baker and family and Roy Meade visiting Mr. and Mrs. Will Baker of Five Corners, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Slocum and Mrs. Leona Slocum visited Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hoagland and family of Canadice, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Schriener, son, Billy and a little fresh air girl from New York stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Slocum in their absence, Saturday and Sunday.

Arling Briggs and Billy Meade are doing Floyd Slocum's haying.

Frank Graves was on the hill, Tuesday and set up a radiola 20 for Mrs. Frank Halsey, a gift from her brother, Bert Trowbridge of Pulaski, taking dinner with Mr. and Mrs Floyd Slocum.

West Greenwood

Mrs. Bell Dewey passed away at her home here Friday, after a lingering illness with cancer, besides her husband, she leaves two daughters, Mae and Mrs. Ephriam Ribble and one son, Charles. Funeral services were held Sunday.

Idanette Brewster spent a few days with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Miller at Hornell.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Coombs spent Wednesday with relatives at Whitney Crossing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Brown and daughter, Veronica, of King Hill and Bernice and Ella Conrad spent Wednesday evening with their aunt, Madam Reynolds, who is ill at the St. James Mercy hospital, Hornell.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brewster spent Saturday and Sunday at Hornell.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker, Mr and Mrs. Van Coombs of this place and Gordon Grantier of Whitesville attended the dance at Greenwood, Friday night.

Refreshing and delicious milk drinks are some of the best beverages for children on hot summer days. Cornell has a bulletin giving several excellent recipes for these Write to the office of publication, state college, Ithaca, N. Y., for "Milk as a Daily Food," (E 105).

Uncle Ab says time spent in grieving for the past is time lost in getting ready for the future.

THE CALL OF THE OUTDOORS

A New Industry

Phillips was a lumber town of 1,000 happy souls. Everybody worked for the company. Many of the workers had built their own homes. A mine was opened nearby. This added business helped Phillips, and stores, garages, and a hotel did a thriving business. Finally a bank was established, and everybody was happy—for a few years.

Imagine the consternation when the company announced that in 12 months all the marketable timber would be cut, and the mills would be dismantled. The mine had been a failure; the ore could not be mined profitably. The banker was discussing the town's future with the merchant who handled sporting goods.

"Do you know, Barton," said the merchant, "I believe that some of us can stick here even after the mills go. Since this town has had a chapter of the Izaak Walton League the fellows have been preventing keeping sawdust out of the creek, and saving the game and fish. Right now five neighboring towns with League chapters are busy raising fish for stocking purposes. I believe this community can be made to pay as an outdoor recreation center."

"I wish I had your optimism," rejoined the banker. "The way things look right now I'll have to close my doors soon. How to do it and break even is beyond me."

"Why, don't you know, Barton," said the merchant. "I was checking up the other day. During the last four years my sporting goods business has grown from $400 a year to almost $4,000. And if we can get a lot of people to come here every summer we can save this town."

"Do you think some of these houses can be sold to summer residents?" asked Banker Barton, seeing a ray of light.

"I am sure of it. People who want to move out can get enough out of their properties to pay what they owe and you have something left," assured the merchant. "Why, this town has a chance to get its share of a new industry. The American tourists spend $750,000,000 annually, and the outdoor equipment people last year manufactured over $300,000,000 worth of products. By Jove, we should be able to get enough of it to help keep Phillips alive. What do you say?"

The amounts quoted made the banker sit up and take notice. He got a new idea; the merchant, the hotel proprietor and the banker got together. They put the town permanently on the map as a tourist and recreation center instead of an abandoned lumber town, with a mine fizzle nearby.

Makes Life Sweeter

Children's stomachs sour, and need an anti-acid. Keep their systems sweet with Phillips Milk of Magnesia!

When tongue or breath tells of acid condition,—correct it with a spoonful of Phillips. Most men and women have been comforted by this universal sweetener—more mothers should invoke its aid for their children. It is a pleasant thing to take, yet neutralizes more acid than the harsher things too often employed for the purpose. No household should be without it.

"Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. registered trade mark of the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co. and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

Around Our House

BACKGROUNDS

Many a homemaker who has rearranged the furniture of her home again and again, or bought new hangings in an attempt to improve a room, discovers that the difficulty, after all, lies with the walls, painting or floor. The background for the furnishings of the room deserves first consideration, according to the New York state college of home economics.

Choose carefully the color and finish of the walls. The floor, which is the foundation and basis of the entire room, should be darker than the walls. Since floor coverings of all kinds have a tendency to appear lighter in color when they are spread out on the floor, it is well to select a darker shade of carpet than one really desires. Ceilings, on the other hand, should be of lighter color than the walls and are most attractive if they are not pure white but are toned slightly to the walls. Plain walls of warm grey or buff make excellent backgrounds for all the furnishings of the room, especially if these are colorful. If figured wall paper is used, take care not to have it so striking that it blots out every other object in the room.

Brace or bolt the main limbs of badly crotched trees before the load of fruit spreads the limbs appreciably. Particular attention should be given to Northern Spy and Northwest Greening.

Dog Owners' Notice

Dog licenses for 1929 expired on June 30, 1929. The 1929 license fee is due July 1. Licenses so issued will cover the period from July 1 to December 31, 1929. Every dog must wear a tag of the current dog license year. A dog without such a tag is not protected by law and no action can be maintained for his injury or destruction.

An unlicensed dog may be seized and killed and the fact that a dog is without a tag is presumptive evidence that the dog is unlicensed.

Dog licenses must be obtained from the clerk of the city or town where the dog is harbored or kept.

License fees for the six months period, July 1 to December 31, 1929: Male dog, $1.25; female dog, $2.75; spayed female dog, $1.25. These amounts include clerk's fees.

No license can be issued for less than the full license fee.

The owner of a dog who fails or refuses to obtain a license or the dog as required by law incurs a penalty of $10 and costs.

The enumerators of towns and the police departments of cities are required to prepare in July of this year a list of dog owners. The omission of the name of an owner from the enumerator's or police list will not excuse the owner from obtaining a license.

If you owned a dog last year and do not own one now, so advise the clerk of your town or city.

Dog licenses in the town of Andover are issued by J. D. Cheesman, clerk. P. O. Address, Andover, N. Y.

Uncle Ab says that, like most things which improve with age, your temper gets better the longer you keep it.

BRIEF BUSINESS DIRECTORY

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Outdoor strain Chinchilla rabbits. Breeding stock. R. E. Shaff.

FOR SALE — Good producing farm, 60 acres, on state highway, near markets and school. Stock, crop and tools. Buildings very. Terms. Calhoun Agency, Exclusive Broker, Andover, N. Y.

Notice of School District Meeting

The annual meeting of the inhabitants of School District Number 1, Town of Andover, New York, qualified to vote at school meetings in said District, will be held at the School House, at said District on Tuesday, August 6, 1929 at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., (standard time) for the election of trustees and the transaction of such business as is authorized by the Educational Law of 1910 and the acts amendatory thereof.

Dated July 10, 1929.

Board of Education of Union Free School District, No. 1, Town of Andover, New York.
SARA CANNON, Clerk.

31

Notice

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any one but myself.

JAMES SHIMWELL,
34 Flower City Park,
Rochester, N. Y.

29

Cottage cheese is a valuable meat substitute, especially in summer.

Where to Shop in Wellsville

Rockwell Bros. & Co.
Wellsville, N. Y.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Rugs—Furniture
The largest retail store in Allegany County.
A position held for 47 years.

Special Low Prices on Work Ordered now for Fall or Spring Delivery.
A. D. UMIKER
Wellsville
Monument Works
PHONE 103

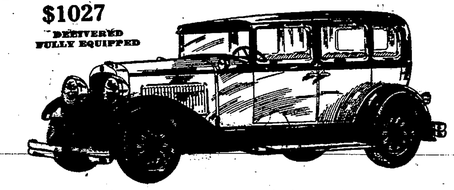
Phone 392 Grinding Laboratories
Dr. A. O. Smith
Optometrist
Hours—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
103 North Main St.

Miller Hat Shop
MILLINERY
HOSIERY
JEWELRY
NOVELTIES
Next to Babcock

O. Leigh Smith
TIRES—
—BATTERIES—
—VULCANIZING

THE RECORD BREAKING NEW NASH "400"

"400" Standard Six 4-Door Sedan
$1027
DELIVERED FULLY EQUIPPED



Ask the Salesman this Question:

EVERY *prospective motor car purchaser should ask every salesman he talks to, this question:* "What is the price of this car, delivered to me, fully equipped with all the equipment?"

You should also ask what the difference is between the factory (f. o. b.) price and the delivered price—*and then ask what that difference buys.*

Heretofore it has been customary for factory prices to cover only the bare car. This permits the dealer to sell you your bumpers and the other accessories, *at retail prices.*

Nash, in introducing the new "400" Series, pioneered a new practice, by installing this extra equipment at the factory, at no extra cost to you.

When you ask the suggested question you'll find most salesmen (not Nash salesmen) reluctant to answer. They would rather not say how much more there is to pay, or what the extra money buys.

And you'll also find that by reason of the Nash policy, Nash "400" delivered, fully-equipped prices are much lower than those of many other cars with the same factory (f. o. b.) prices, and lower than some cars with even lower factory (f. o. b.) prices.

The New NASH "400"
Leads the World in Motor Car Value

IMPORTANT "400" FEATURES—*NO OTHER CAR HAS THEM ALL*

High compression motor	Aluminum alloy pistons (Lower-Stress)	7-bearing crankshaft	One-piece Salon fenders
High Turbulence	New double drop frame	Exterior metalware chrome plated over nickel	Clear vision front pillar posts
Lovejoy shock absorbers (Exclusive Nash mounting)	Torsional vibration damper	Short turning radius	Nash Special Design front and rear bumpers
Salon Bodies	World's easiest steering	Longer wheelbase	

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