ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:
"If There is Not a Way, Cut a Way."

ANDOVER, N. Y.,.....AUG. 23, 1929.

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The Great Decision

THE time of year has arrived when many young people have to make the great decision—they must determine what their future will be by deciding whether they will continue their education.

Every boy and girl can be compelled to attend the public schools until they become 16 years of age. After that it depends upon the boy, or the girl, as the case may be. They must reach their own conclusions about whether they will improve the time in their youth in order to reap the reward of the education in mature years, or succumb to the allurements of "ready money" in the form of a position which offers little opportunity for advancement.

For boys and girls, when they reach the point in life where they must choose between an education and its alternative, take into consideration that a man from his neck up can be worth as much as $100,000 a year, but from his neck down he is scarcely worth $2 a day.

The boy or girl who drops out of school before even completing the high school course, most frequently does so because of lack of interest in school work, because of no desire for an education due to a failure to give the matter sufficient thought, or because of the actual need of money to support themselves or their families.

No boy or girl in this land should be denied a complete high school education. He or she who finds it impossible to support parents in distress should make their wants known to some organization interested in education so that an effort may be made to meet their situation. It is not right with a free public school system such as we have that any young person should be compelled to leave school against their wishes.

Boys and girls of this class who are determined to have an education generally find a way. It is those who lack interest that persons interested in education must address themselves. They must be shown that if they are inclined to leave school before completing the high school course, that they are taking a big chance of falling short of success in after life due to lack of preparation.

It is true that men have achieved success in spite of a meagre education, but why start a race with a serious handicap? With a high school education, young people go farther and faster. The element of chance can be removed entirely by remaining in school, no matter what the handicaps are.

Books and Character

THAS often been said that a man's taste in reading is an index to his character. If this is correct the reader of stories dealing with the great open spaces would naturally be expected to be of stronger character than the one who seeks diversion in fiction which is less wholesome.

It would follow then, that the former could be relied upon to show greater respect for other people's property rights. But it seems some devotees of the so-called red-blooded fiction are not particular how they obtain books. A recent issue of the Library Bulletin contains the report of a public library located in a large city which indicates that book thieves have a weakness for the works of James Oliver Curwood and Zane Grey.

The greatest percentage of thefts, 18 per cent., of the total stock on hand, occurred in the Curwood-Grey list. The books of other popular authors who do not write about deserts or forests enjoyed comparative immunity from theft.

Remember that if it is as good as he pictures it, the get-rich-quick salesman would not be peddling it.

The Poor Pedestrian

A REPORT issued by the American Road Builders' Association says: "The percentage of pedestrians killed in highway accidents is increasing each year." Evidently the highway is becoming a dangerous place for the fellow not on wheels.

The automobile has come to stay and whatever problems it develops must be solved. One of these grows out of the necessity of saving the lives of those who at times must cross the streets now almost entirely devoted to automobile traffic.

It is not sufficient to say, as does the report of the Road Builders' Association, "generally the pedestrian himself is at fault in highway accidents in which he is involved. No person, either walking or riding, deliberately puts himself in peril. And if conditions exist whereby thousands of persons, either thru carelessness or otherwise, lose their lives every year, these conditions must be removed. Particularly is the necessity made obvious when it is considered that 3,000 children of school age, who could not be expected to possess mature judgment, were killed during the last year.

The time will come when it will be difficult to make people believe that once our streets were filled with speeding automobiles, and pedestrians, including children, could cross only by scurrying among them at peril of their lives.

The way they are selling airplanes now, it is necessary to make a down payment to get up.

Good Manners for the Street

IT IS natural to put the best foot forward when stepping out of doors. Mr. and Mrs. Grouch become all smiles and politeness when they leave the protection of their home behind. Our clothes, our speech, our manners must be at our best for strangers.

But how about our streets, and public buildings? They are on parade every day, they are standards by which our private manners are judged. They speak to the visitors in louder tones than the town brass band, and what do they say? "Be careless, this is the land of the free, do as you please," they say only too often. And so the parks are littered with paper and banana peels. Halls of public buildings are often dark and odorous. The streets cause returned travelers from abroad to explain, "But, in Europe this wouldn't be permitted. In most towns there the streets are kept as neat as a pin!"

Annual attempts to improve matters in the name of clean-up weeks are doing some good. Better yet is the year-round emphasis on cleanliness and order. In New York this takes the form of a Committee of Twenty, under the auspices of the Academy of Medicine, which thus puts into practice its belief that cleanliness and public health are intimately related.

If the citizens of any community refuse to tolerate filth and disorder they need not have it. Children trained at home and school to habits of neatness and order, to a cleanly home and fresh linen, are unlikely to forget this training when they are out on the streets. Cleanliness is a matter not of personal comfort and convenience, but of consideration for others as well. Whether indoors or out, it is one trait of the good citizen. That carelessness which disfigures our public places is a definite sign that private standards are low. For cleanliness, like charity, begins at home.

Why Trade at Home?

MANY people ask that question, but very few trouble to seek the answer.

Why should people patronize their home merchants?

Because it is a great saving of time, and time today represents money.

Because the home merchant can only remain in business thru the patronage of home people and a town without merchants would be a sorry place in which to live.

Because the home merchant sells goods that do not have to be returned because of defects or inferiority of quality. It is the only way in which a local man can hold his trade.

Because the local merchant is not in the habit of charging excessive prices. You may at times be able to get the same article elsewhere for a little less money, but the quality will invariably be reduced in proportion to the price. The local merchant cannot afford to sell "cheap" stuff. His customers would not tolerate it.

Because the prosperity of a community depends upon the amount of money in circulation in the community, and that is regulated mainly by the marketing of surplus products abroad and the keeping of as much as possible of the receipts at home.

Because a community that spends most of its money abroad for supplies soon finds that it has but little left for the purchase of additional supplies.

It is so simple a child could understand it, and what a child can comprehend should not go unheeded by adults.

Desire Basis of Business

DARWIN'S theory is that the human race is an evolution of the monkey. Some people agree with him and others do not.

But it can't be denied that even within the memory of the present generation, there has been an evolution in our mode of living. This evolution is moving faster now than ever.

There never was a time when "times" changed so rapidly—when life bettered itself so consistently. New comforts and conveniences are constantly being added. And the rapidity with which they are being invented and made vitally affects us all.

To take advantage of these things, you must keep yourself informed. You must know not only what they are, but also how much they cost and where and how to get them.

The only way you can know this is to be a regular reading of the advertisements. Get the information first hand in this newspaper.

Advertisements tell of all that is being done to make you more comfortable, your work easier, your pocketbook better, your clothing and food problems less irksome. They tell you how you can save time, effort and money in the selection of things that make life worth while.

Advertisements are interesting, instructive and highly profitable to you.

The Good Citizen

IT USED to be frequently said in smaller towns, that it is the business of a good citizen to mind his own business, keep out of debt and avoid breaking laws. It was commonly thought that if he did that, it was about all that could be expected of him, and he was conforming to the ideals of good citizenship.

But a community's development cannot be promoted in these times on any such limited basis. The fact that so many small town people still have this spirit, and expect to get along without doing anything particularly to boost community movements, is one of the principal reasons why some towns do not get ahead faster.

Some must take hold and carry on the work of churches and fraternal societies. Some of the men with special head for business need to work in some organizations for the commercial and other needed development of the community. Some need to work in clubs for educational purposes, and for more interesting social activities. There is something that each one should do and we must all take hold to do something in these public lines, if we expect that a town is going to keep up with the game.

People should not act as if they were making a great sacrifice if they devote a little of their time to such purposes. We should love our home town so much, we should be so ambitious to see it go ahead, we should be so conscious of the giants, that people who have initiative or ability or industry should be willing to give some time each week to helping forward such causes.

"WATCHING the WHEELS GO ROUND"

LABOR DEPARTMENT

(This is the fourteenth of a series of articles outlining the functions of the various departments of state government.)

The New York State Department of Labor with its branch offices in nine cities is the wing of state government under which is classed the industrial employees and employers of the Empire State. The head of this large and intricate department is Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins, who was appointed on January 7, 1923, by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. She is the first woman to occupy the post.

In the department are the Industrial Board of five members, the Industrial Council of ten members, the Advisory Committee of the State Insurance Fund of nine representatives, and the following bureaus: Inspection, Workmen's Compensation, Industrial Relations, Industrial Code, Industrial Hygiene, Statistics and Information, Women in Industry, State Insurance Fund and Self Insurance Fund.

The Industrial Council is composed of five members representing employees and five representing employers. They are appointed by the Governor without fixed terms. The Industrial Commissioner and Chairman of the Industrial Board are also members of the council, acting as chairman and vice-chairman.

Industrial Commissioner Perkins has charge of all factory, mercantile and other inspections, proposes industrial code rules, conducts research investigations, collects and compiles labor statistics, administers the State Insurance Fund, directs the industrial relations of the Department, including employment, mediation and arbitration, and aliens.

The Industrial Board adjudicates, either through awards of referees appointed by the Industrial Commissioner, or by its own decisions, all claims under the workmen's compensation law of employees injured in industrial accidents, and under the labor law, establishes rules and regulations for safety and sanitation in industrial and mercantile establishments. Such rules supplement and have the force of statute law and constitute the Industrial Code.

The branch offices of the Labor Department are at New York City, Brooklyn, Binghamton, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Dunkirk, Elmira and Buffalo. The main office is in the State Capitol in Albany.

All compensation hearings are held in the name of the Industrial Board, which acts as an appellate body and a board of review. The Industrial Council acts as an advisory body to the Industrial Commissioner on all matters relating to the Department of Labor. The employers' representatives in the Industrial Council are Maxwell S. Wheeler of Buffalo, Frederick E. Swift of Rochester, Charles R. Winchester of Albany, Franklin Simon of New York and Max Meyer of White Plains. The employees' representatives are: John J. Mallett of Brooklyn, Thomas J. Cassidy of the Bronx, Jeremiah Ryan of Binghamton, John M. O'Hanlon of Troy and Miss Anna M. Wolf of New York City.

The Advisory Committee of the State Insurance Fund is composed of the following members: Edmund N. Huyck of Albany, F. L. Morse of Ithaca, Paul E. Fitzpatrick of Buffalo, Saul Singer, John E. Connolly, Charles Andrews, all of New York; Thomas W. Larkin of LeRoy, John F. Weis of Rochester, Joseph L. Good man of Syracuse.

Frances Perkins for several years has specialized in sociology and economics. She was graduated from Mount Holyoke College and studied as a post graduate student at the University of Chicago, University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University. She conducted a successful campaign for passage of the law that prohibits employment of women for more than nine hours a day!

Do You Know That

Frances Perkins is the first woman to head the New York State Department of Labor and by virtue of her office is a member of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's cabinet?

The Department of Labor has nine branch offices in cities of the State?

Commissioner Perkins has charge of all factory inspections and administers the State Insurance Fund?

Commissioner Perkins is a specialist in sociology and economics, having been graduated from Mount Holyoke College and studied at the Universities of Chicago, Pennsylvania and Columbia?

She conducted a successful campaign for passage of the law that limits the hours of labor of women to fifty-four hours a week in the State of New York.

She is a member of the National Safety Council, the Committee on Safety to Life, the National Protection Association and a director of the Consumers' League. She was commissioner of the State Industrial Commission from February 15, 1919, to April 15, 1921. She was appointed a member of the Industrial Board in January, 1923, and in January, 1926, she was named chairman of that board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John D. Higgins.

In 1911 Commissioner Perkins conducted an investigation into cellar bakeries in the City of New York in cooperation with the Commissioner of Accounts, and published jointly with him the results, which led to a thoroughgoing regulation of the sanitary conditions in cellar bakeries by the city authorities.

Women At State Fair

By HARRIET MAY MILLS

Ho! for the State Fair in Syracuse August the 26th to 31st inclusive. It promises to have much that will specially interest women. Housewives and mothers can learn and enjoy many exhibits in the Women's Building.

For the past 7 years Mrs. Clara Carp, formerly of Syracuse, now of Fayetteville, has presided over the Women's Building. She has great executive ability and manages to crowd many valuable exhibits into small space. This year, she tells us, she is introducing several new features. There will be a beautiful electric display. Cheese of a new kind and some unique garden seats will be shown.

Women's patriotic educational and benevolent societies will have booths and meetings. Those who are members of the D. A. R., the Root Relief Corps, the W. C. T. U., the Woman's Women Voters can learn more of their work and progress. No booth is more interesting than that in charge of the blind. There weaving is done, chairs are bottomed and fancy articles made, proving that the right sort of instruction can largely atone for physical afflictions.

Housekeepers will be given valuable help in the meat section maintained by the Agricultural Department of Cornell University. Here are shown the "best" cuts and here one learns that these are not always really the best for consumption or pocket book.

The most popular part of the whole building is the wing devoted to the baby contest. This is not a new plan. But more and more babies come every year, thus proving its popularity. Over 150 are already entered from different parts of the state. The ages range from six months to five years. Contestants for the prizes are divided into three classes according to age. Each class has its prize, a sterling silver cup properly inscribed and a spoon. The child is measured and weighed. Beauty of face does not count. The American Medical Society furnishes the blank cards for applicants. Health and normal development are what count in the contest. Sometimes through these examinations mothers are surprised to learn that the baby has some serious trouble of which there has been no outward sign. In such cases the parents are advised to go to the family physician for further diagnosis and treatment. So those who are managing the Women's Building work are building better homes and healthier children for the future. Do not miss the Fair or the valuable exhibits.

On Governor's Day there will be a reception in honor of Mrs. James Roosevelt, the mother of our honored and able director of the State's affairs.

Singing Contest to Feature State Fair

Members of the New York State Grange, the farmers' and farm bureau organizations who contemplate entering the singing contest promoted by the New York State Agricultural Society at the New York State Fair, if it is sanctioned by Daniel P. Witter, president, and Charles H. Ludden, secretary, should at once submit their entries. Entries are to be addressed to Daniel P. Witter, Bethpage, N. Y.

In order to be eligible for the singing contest, contestants must have been a member of the Grange, Farm Bureau, or Home Bureau for at least four months prior to September 1, 1929. The songs must be confined to those written prior to 1900. An appropriation of $400 has been made for prizes for the winners of the contest.

Albany—A total of 384.41 miles of New York State highway has been completed this season, Arthur W. Ferrier, commissioner of highways, announced. The report up to July 31 shows that 248 contracts are under way, that there are 9,517 men employed by contractors, and 5,818 in the maintenance force employed by the State.

ANDOVER LODGE NO. 786 I. O. O. F.
Meets Every Tuesday Evening. Visitors are always cordially welcomed.
AMES L. ROGERS, Secy.
LLEWELLYN CLAIR, Noble Grand

Union Encampment
NO. 122, I. O. O. F.
Meets Second and Fourth Monday Evenings.
C. J. JONES, C. P.
A. L. ROGERS, Scribe.
Visitors Are Always Welcome.

ANDOVER LODGE NO. 556 F. & A. M.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday Evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors always welcome.
E. B. HANNY, Secy.
CLARENCE MEAD, W. M.

Andover Grange No. 1096
Meets Every Second and Fourth Wednesday Evenings, I.O.O.F. Hall.
LESTER JONES, Master.
ERNEST ROBINSON, Lecturer
AMES L. ROGERS, Secretary.
Visitors Always Welcome

Andover Dairymen's League
Co-Operative Association, Inc.
Meets First Saturday Each Month.
JAMES McANDREW, President
HENRY JOYCE, Vice President
HARRY SMITH, Secretary.

Mira Diffin
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office over J. D. Chearman & Co. Store.
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Piano Tuning and Repairing
Successor to Dana Jackman.
Orders may be left at the City Restaurant
Phone 737

Notice to Creditors

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Guy O. Hinman, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Randall A. Pease, late of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned Executor of said Estate, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the first day of September, 1929.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1929, at Andover, N. Y.

A. P. MEAD, Executor

Notice to Creditors

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate's Court of Allegany County, State of New York, made by Hon. Guy O. Hinman, Surrogate of said Allegany County,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of James Joyce, late of the Town of Andover, County of Allegany, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley, in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of February, 1930.

Dated at Andover, N. Y., June 25th, 1929.

CAMILLA JOYCE HARRIS, Administratrix.

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Reunings' HOT DOG ROLLS are very popular.

Use them on that next Weiner Roast.

REUNINGS' VIENNA BAKERY

THE IMPORTANT HALF OF YOUR FLOCK

Ordinarily, Far Too Little Attention is Given to Proper Selection of Roosters for Breeding; Characteristics of the Male Are Transmitted to Offspring Far More Readily Than Those of the Female, Making Selection of Superior Males of Paramount Importance.

"A good cock bird is half the flock," says an atrocious bit of doggerel in an archaic work on poultry raising that came to my attention recently. Poor verse, certainly, but good logic, notwithstanding! It is undoubtedly true in my opinion that a good male is at least half the flock—probably much more than half. His characteristics are transmitted to so many chicks and are so distinctly stamped upon them that too great care cannot possibly be exercised in his selection.

It seems to be a well established fact that the egg laying ability of a hen is often inherited from the father. That alone should establish the necessity for extreme care in the selection of male birds for breeding. Generally speaking, egg canacity is the most important consideration of all since eggs provide the quickest means of securing profits from the poultry flock.

Be sure, therefore, of the ancestry of any male bird used for breeding. Know that he comes from a strain bred for egg production, vigor and the standard requirements of his variety. While a poor male will not harm good females, he will transmit his poor traits to the offspring to an even greater degree than the hens will convey their good qualities. Thus, his poor blood will counteract the good blood of the hens, resulting in lower vitality and reduced laying capacity for the following generation of chicks.

Having established the importance of having only the best males for breeding, the question naturally arises as to how the right kind shall be chosen. The first consideration is ancestry. A rooster that comes from a long line of known productivity and adheres to standard qualities, will be more likely to be able to transmit such qualities to succeeding generations. In any flock when proper culling or weeding out of unfit members is consistently practiced and where fairly accurate records are kept on egg production, it should be fairly easy to judge the ancestry of any particular male.

Good health is, of course, essential. No matter how fine a pedigree any bird may have, if he is not up to par or better in vitality, he should not use him. His lowered vitality will almost surely result in insufficient fertilization of eggs from hens with which he is mated. That means a lower percentage of hatchability and, in all likelihood, lower vitality for the resulting chicks than if they had been aired by a more vigorous specimen of chickenhood.

The ideal rooster for mating is really more than just healthy. He should be overflowing with vitality. He should have an erect bearing, a cocky, self-assured way of swaggering about as if he owned the place. He should have bright, alert eyes, good plumage, good standard head, should have a good appetite, good flesh, and should be quite free from defects or deformities.

He should crow with a loud, clear ringing note, the kind that sounds like a challenge to anything and everything that may question his right as ruler of the flock. He should be aggressive in his guardianship of hens entrusted to his care but need not necessarily be a pugnacious or vicious fighter. Instance on such qualities may, at first, seem somewhat far fetched. Nevertheless, they are important indications of relative fitness for the important task entrusted to the male and should be taken into account.

The ideal rooster should be a late molter, as a rule. Early moulting shows that his mother or the strain from which he came are early molters. That would indicate generally that the females of the line are poor layers. Since, as has already been pointed out, the laying quality is transmitted to more or less in the male even more than thru the female, this is a very important point to consider. Naturally, the male does not moult because he has stopped laying, so his moulting habits are undoubtedly inherited from mother, grandmother or earlier female ancestors. They are, therefore, extremely important indications of the tendencies he is most likely to pass on to his descendants.

While ancestry is important, as stated above, the fitness of a rooster for use as a breeder should not be judged solely by the record of his mother or other female ancestors. It is also advisable to consider the records and characteristics of his sisters and half sisters. It stands to reason that if they have not sufficiently inherited the desirable qualities of their immediate ancestors to be simply reversed by the influence of the male, the chances are very good that he will be able to transmit such qualities to his own offspring. In any flock where proper culling or weeding out of unfit members is consistently practiced and where fairly accurate records are kept on egg production, it should be fairly easy to judge the ancestry of any particular male.

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OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

COUNTY PICNIC A BIG SUCCESS

Fine Program Was Carried Out. All Had Good Time. Those Winning Prizes.

Clouds do not keep Allegany county folks home.

In spite of a few very grey clouds between two and three thousand enthusiastic picnickers turned out last Thursday for the 12th annual County Picnic at Eggleston Park, the home of Camp Shenawana. This site proved to be a most successful one for the picnic, for there is ample room for parking cars, and for all family parties to picnic at will in the grounds. Besides these advantages there was the opportunity for supervised swimming under Joe Clark, of the camp staff, who is a life saver as well as a swimming instructor. The picnic immediately followed the Farm Boys' camp, and had been of great assistance in setting up bleachers, passing out bills and other ways.

Peter G. TenEyck gave a fine talk in the early part of the afternoon, telling of some of the splendid advances of agriculture in the past year, but pleading for greater co-operation on the part of all agricultural people in order to keep this occupation on a plane with others.

The sports events of the day went off with much hilarity. The women's nail driving contest was won by Mrs. Katherine Short of Friendship, who showed amazing speed in the final heat of the contest.

The husband calling contest was won by Mrs. John Gilbert of Canaseraga.

The men's shoe race by Harold Trask of Andover.

The great tug-o-war was fought a battle between the Farm Bureau and the Dairymen's League. The former proved the conqueror and then pulled against the county Granges, but still held the honors. The Farm Bureau men were rewarded by a fine big cheese.

One of the biggest attractions in sports was the horseshoe pitching contest, which was finally a throw between Fred Martin of Almond and Reid Lilly of Fillmore. Mr. Lilly was the winner and will represent Allegany county at the state fair, where the state contest will be held.

COLLEGE GIVES TWO-YEAR STUDY

Agricultural Courses Adapted to Professional Training Offered at Cornell This Year.

Characterizing them as "easier to enter and quicker to complete," the New York State college of agriculture calls attention to its new two-year courses for those who wish professional training without having to take a complete four-year college course.

These two-year courses do not lead to a degree but they furnish the same grade of instruction. If a student who takes a two-year course later decides that he wishes to have the full four-year course, he will receive credit for the work done provided he satisfies the regular entrance requirements for the four-year course.

The subjects which are to be taught in the two-year course are mainly for those interested in dairying, in fruit and poultry farming, and in vegetable crops.

Any high school graduate who has any 15 units of entrance credit in subjects that are acceptable toward a regents diploma may be admitted to the two-year course. The announcement of these two-year courses has been prepared and persons who are thinking of taking the courses, or who know of any young man who would be interested, may obtain a copy of the announcement by writing to the secretary of the college of agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

TOO MUCH TIMOTHY NEEDS MORE CLOVER

Professor Gustafson of Cornell Suggests Changes in Management of Meadows.

Too much timothy hay is being grown, according to Professor A. F. Gustafson of the state college of agriculture, who adds that the extremely low prices for timothy hay is a strong indication that the market cannot absorb all which is grown. He further adds that the average yield is seldom profitable either for sale or for home feeding.

Changes which he suggests are as follows: The yield may be increased by growing more clover in new meadow seedings or by letting thes meadows go without cutting. An application of lime on sour soils will help, especially for forage crops such as clover, which generally produce more hay to the acre than timothy. Besides, clover is nearly three times as rich in protein, and this fact is decidedly important for dairy farmers. He says that a mixture of eight pounds of timothy, six pounds of medium-red clover, and four pounds of alsike clover to the acre makes a good seeding mixture. On favorable sites from 14 to 16 pounds to an acre of this mixed seeding would be enough. Another precaution which Professor Gustafson suggests is that care should be taken to get hardy, northern-grown, medium-red clover seed because most of the foreign seed and all southern grown red clover, winter kills badly in New York. He recommends top-dressings of manure, and says that, at the present cost of nitrogenous fertilizers their use in the production of hay at current market prices is not a paying investment except possibly very near the large cities or where there is a shortage of hay for feeding.

Combine on Farm of J. F. Colegrove

J. Frank Colegrove of Hornell who owns a large and well tilled farm on the cross road from Hay Corners to the overhead on the Canaseraga-Arkport road, has bought a new combine and will put it in operation on his farm on a 35-acre field of rye in a few days. This machine cuts the grain and threshes it at one operation. It is the first combine to be owned and operated in Steuben or Allegany county, it is said. The cost is around $1,400.

In the west the use of combines is general. They vary in size from smaller machines like this one which cuts a ten-foot swath to those that cut 60 feet wide and are drawn by large traction engines. The new combine of Mr. Colegrove's will require four horses for power.

The experiment of this modern machine on a farm in this section will be watched with interest. There is the possibility that the machine could be used on other farms at an acreage tariff.—Canisteo Times.

Fifty Boys Passed Nearly a Week at Camp Shenawana, Having Fine Outing With Profit.

Thursday, August 15th, marked the close of the third successful Farm Boys' Camp in Allegany county. This camp was organized by the County Farm Bureau and the County Y.M.C.A., co-operating, in 1927, and has shown steady growth since that time.

Fifty farm boys spent a period of five days at the camp this year. The opportunity to spend this time in camp is a rare treat to the average farm boy. A full program of sports, swimming and a small amount of agricultural training not only gives the boys a maximum amount of well directed recreation but also gives them an opportunity to study a little of the scientific side of agriculture. Practically every boy who came to camp knew how to swim before he left. Expert swimming instruction was given by Joe Clark, a member of the camp staff and the boys were all given a chance to take swimming tests and life saving tests. During one forenoon Professor J. E. Davis, extension director, of the New York State College of Agriculture, took the group for a long hike thru the woods. On this hike the boys were shown how to identify practically every species of tree common to Allegany county woodlots.

This event has come to be a permanent annual event. Nearly every year shows a large number of boys who have been present at preceding camps and no sooner does one camp close than these boys begin looking forward to next year.

Homemakers Enjoy Camping

Twenty-two Allegany county homemakers had a real outing and vacation at Camp Shenawana, near Angelica, this past week-end. This was an opportunity for all mothers to live the same out-of-door life that some of their children had enjoyed during the camp season. The camp was open to any homemaker and representatives of many sections of the county took advantage of this.

The regular camp staff, headed by Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Lester, was in charge. Swimming and sports were in charge of Miss Natalie Sheppard.

A regular program of sports and crafts was carried out in a very successful manner. This is the second year that the homemakers have had a regular camp season. The organization and registration is carried on in co-operation with the County Home Bureau organization.

The campers this year were as follows:

Tent A.—Leader, Mrs. E. D. Crandall of Bolivar; campers, Mrs. Ernest Higby, Miss Edna Youmans, Andover; Mrs. Charles Howard, Friendship; Mrs. S. B. Morrison, Scio, and Mrs. Guy Schuyler, West Almond.

Tent B.—Leader, Mrs. Wallace Francisco, Belmont; campers: Mrs. Ellen Bliss, Mrs. H. L. Hodnett and Mrs. Henry Smith of Fillmore; Mrs. Eva Champlin, Mrs. Nora Shaw and Mrs. Flora Allen of Alfred Station.

Tent C.—Leader, Mrs. Fred E. Bliss, Freedom; campers: Mrs. H. W. Howden, Mrs. Chris Smith, Mrs. Leslie Merwin and Mrs. F. L. Tuthill of Fillmore; Mrs. Agnes Emerson and Mrs. Marguerite Palmiter of Alfred Station.

Miss Janet Cameron, Home Bureau agent, was also in camp.

Around Our House

The Jelly Bag

Even as insignificant an item as the bag used may affect the success of the jelly made this summer. The right kind of a bag is convenient, sanitary and of a compact material which will allow only the clean juice to drain thru. Thirty-six-inch, medium-weight canton flannel is the material recommended. The bag is made with the nap of the flannel on the inside, to keep back the small pieces of fruit pulp, and with French seams on the outside. A one-inch hem at the top provides a firm place for attaching loops of tape. The bag is made with straight sides and a rounded end, and is about 13 inches wide and 18 inches deep. This shape is easier to clean than the old type cut to a point in the end, and the jelly drips thru it more rapidly.

Cut the tape in half and sew the ends of each piece securely to the hem of the bag, like handles, a few inches from the side seams. A rod or broomstick may be slipped thru these and rested on the backs of two chairs or two tables or shelves to support the bag while the jelly is dripping.

Such a bag has no seams on the inside to catch seeds and bits of pulp, and, if washed carefully after using, it will last for many seasons. As soon as the bag is emptied, turn it inside out and pour boiling water thru it to take out the fruit stain. Then launder it as usual and keep until needed again.

Rude Rural Rhymes

LATE SUMMER

Now the golden rod is tall; summer's sloping toward the fall. Now the sun is drawing south, sweet scow melting in the mouth. Now the hollyhock is old, but its rachis no less bold, like a Roman candle, higher, shoots another ball of fire. Now the last pea dinner's shelled and the currants all are jelled. Now we're done with turnip sowing, raspberries gone and gooseberries going. Needs of early cabbage split where we haven't eaten it. Onions due for pulling soon, August is the onion moon. Those that Jim has raised from sets are his best of garden beta when he tries for prizes there at the Tompkins County Fair. Now the stripes of red are seen on the Horticultural bean. Katydids are singing true, six weeks more and frosts are due. All our paths are pleasant ways. Nature still has golden days. The she's on the downward grade, summer's trumps are now all played. The she tomatoes seems to me shorter than she used to be, let's enjoy her while she's here. I hope in heaven when we appear, we'll find it summer all the year, according to the Eskimo. He says, "Up there warm breezes blow, but hell is full of ice and snow."—BOB ADAMS.

Use an empty coffee can with a tight cover which has been scalded to remove any trace of flavor to keep salad greens crisp in the refrigerator.

HIGGINS'

Summer CLEARANCE SALE

Starting Saturday, August 24th and Ending Saturday, August 31st

Exceptional Values — Wonderful Opportunities to provide for the Home Furnishings, the fall wardrobe, and the opening school year.

Newest Fall Felt Hats $1.95—$2.95 and $1.00 The shapes and shades for the first call of fall.

Summer Silk Dresses The $25.00, $16.50 and $10.00 at $12.50, $8.25 and $5.00 Also a fine group to clear at—$2.95

9-4 Mohawk SHEETING 50c yard

UNDIES of Rayon, on sale for 50c and 88c

Chiffonette, Printed Rayon Voile, reg. 95c now 69c

HERE'S HOW NASH "400" DELIVERED PRICES SAVE YOU MONEY

"400" STANDARD SIX SEDAN $957 Delivered, Fully Equipped More to Buy!

WHEN a Nash "400" leaves the factory it has been furnished with all items of equipment, including chromium-nickeled bumpers, front and rear, hydraulic shock absorbers, tire lock and tire cover. There is no extra charge made thereafter for these items.

So, when you see, in a motor car advertisement, a price quoted, and under it the words "All prices f. o. b. factory," you should make a mental note to ask the salesman for that car how much extra, over and above the f. o. b. price, it will cost you to have a *fully equipped* car such as the Nash "400."

Some dealers (not Nash dealers) charge up to $50 or $60 extra for bumpers alone.

Investigation will show you conclusively that the Nash way of building and selling a motor car saves you money. You will find cars of competitive makes actually costing considerably more than a Nash "400" when *delivered, fully equipped, nothing more to buy!*

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 (Inner-Strut)	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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