ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

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

ANDOVER, N. Y., ... OCT. 11, 1929.

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Seeking Pleasures

WHAT most people seek is pleasure—not work. And in seeking, they generally derive more fun than in its actual realization.

Pleasures differ just as all human tastes do. A man with a wide expanse of brow can live happily all his life on literature, music and art, but the ordinary human wants a little fun now and then.

There are several million varieties of pleasures, and most of them are harder on the system than work. If men had to walk in the hot sun all day pursuing the elusive golf ball, the industrial commission would look into their case.

A man will spend valuable time and a large sum of money trying to shin up a mountain peak several thousand feet high because he thinks it is a pleasure. But if the elevator broke and he had to walk several flights of stairs, he would raise a terrible fuss.

Pleasure is anything you don't have to do. Baseball is the greatest sport in the world until you get good enough to draw a salary for playing, and then it is work.

Driving an automobile is pleasure and some spend a nice pile of money each year for the privilege, but any taxi driver will tell you his job is one of the worst in the world.

Some men find pleasure in a quiet game of checkers and others in reading the newest book on science. Other men cannot enjoy themselves unless they have money on a game of chance and others think it is sport to watch two big huskies beat each others faces into a hamburg steak. Some men get their fun trying to swim the English channel and others by batting an innocent-looking cloth-covered rubber ball back and forth over a net.

Men's tastes in pleasure have largely determined the progress of the world. War was once a leading amusement and watching Christian martyrs devoured by wild beasts was regarded as a noble pastime.

We are a bit more particular now about our amusements, but high salaried movie actors still amuse us with stories that never happened and probably never will, and when a funmake: turns a gasoline tank into a 60-horsepower car and goes like a juggernaut thru town at a mile a minute, no one has the heart to lynch him because it is his pleasure.

When we can get our pleasure out of driving rascals out of office, swatting the law breakers and inflicting awful surprises on the suffering in the shape of good fellowship, you may be assured that the millennium has arrived.

Another Track Needed

DON'T talk pessimism. It puts similar ideas into the minds of other people, and such ideas create doubt and uncertainty and hamper the ordinary progress of commercial activity and expansion.

If you can't see anything good in the future get some other fellow to do your looking for you until you can adjust yourself to conditions and acquire a better perspective of affairs in general.

If a man goes out in the morning and tells every person he meets that he is sick; and keeps up the fiction from day to day, it will grow on him until he is really unfit for business.

It is so in the business world. If you want to create disaster go out and preach it until other people begin to take stock in what you say and to see things as you do. Then you will soon have disaster—at least for yourself.

But if you want better times, go out and preach them, and put the joy of confidence into other hearts as well as into your own. The response will be just as great.

Be a sport, and act the part.

One Origin of Slang

SLANG, that fecund and flavored growth on the one-time English language, is at last being traced to its mysterious sources—and these turn out to be not nearly so mysterious as you have imagined.

Bernard Sobel, erstwhile aide to Florenz Ziegfeld and authority on theatrical life, analyzes the slang of the footlights and dressing rooms and finds that approximately 500 words and phrases now in current use, altho outlawed by the dictionary makers, have been either originated, adapted or popularized by the people of the stage.

Many of these are as old as Shakespeare. In fact, Shakespeare contributed several of them. The word "show," for example, was just a good orthodox verb until Shakespeare turned it into a slang now when he used it in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," to mean performance. That widely used pay-day query, "Is the ghost walking?" is derived from the same celebrated bard's "Hamlet."

Much of the backstage slang, oddly enough, comes from the sea. Many old-time sailors, because of their familiarity with ropes, rigging and carpentry, became stage-hands. The result is that "pipe down," meaning be quiet; "foul," meaning a tangled rope; "grip" meaning seaman or stagehand, and other such terms, are as much used in Broadway fly-lofts as on the high seas.

One For Every Family

THERE is one automobile for every five persons in the United States, and as the figure five generally represents an average family, it means that there is one machine to every family.

Figuring the estimated population of the United States at 125,000,000, the number of machines registered in the various states this year has reached the 25,000,000 mark. The government is now busy preparing a report on automobile registration for 1929.

The report covering 1928 showed an increase of 5.9 per cent. over 1927, and this increase will no doubt be excelled this year. In 1928 there were 24,493,124 machines registered, and this year when all states have completed their reports, the number will no doubt be beyond the 25,000,000 mark.

New York leads the list for 1928 with 2,083,942 vehicles registered. California is second with 1,798,390; Ohio is third with 1,849,689; Pennsylvania is fourth with 1,504,859; Illinois is fifth with 1,504,859; Michigan sixth with 1,249,221; Texas seventh with 1,214,297; Indiana eighth with 823,806; New Jersey ninth with 758,430; and Wisconsin tenth with 742,135.

In percentage gain, Arizona ranks first with 16 per cent. The District of Columbia is second with 13 per cent.; Mississippa and South Dakota each report a gain of 12 per cent.; New Mexico, Alabama and Connecticut report ten per cent.; Tennessee and Texas report nine per cent.; and South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, North Dakota, Michigan and Delaware report eight per cent.

From the owners of the 24,493,124 motor vehicles the states and the District of Columbia collected in license fees, etc., the sum of $322,630,025. This is $21,568,893 more than was collected in 1927 and an increase of more than seven per cent.

Some folks object to following the footsteps of others, because they want to make bigger footsteps themselves.

Things That Become Great

EVERYTHING that we have today had a small beginning. When Columbus reached Haiti back in 1492, he was surprised to find the natives playing with small balls that were made from the gum of a tree, and if Columbus were living today, he would find that the rubber industry is one of the biggest items in the business of the world.

The natives called their playthings "caout-chouc," which referred to the material that we now call rubber.

In 1492 it seems that the main sport of the Mayas of Southern Mexico and Central America was playing with the caoutchouc balls.

Caoutchouc was first utilized for erasing pencil markings and it became "rubber" on the end of pencils. This discovery of its usefulness was due to Joseph Priestley, a clergyman and a chemist.

A little more than 100 years ago the rubber industry had its first small beginning when a Scotchman named Mackintosh dissolved rubber in naptha, creating the water-proofing trade. Mackintosh is still the name for a certain kind of rubber raincoats.

In 1839, Charles Goodyear, who had been experimenting with rubber, dropped some India rubber mixed with sulphur on a hot stove. He got more than a smell out of it because he accidentally discovered the means of vulcanizing rubber. From that experiment the rubber industry has grown quite marvelously as did the use of steam resulting from Fulton watching the top of another stove upon which there was a steaming teapot.

Everybody has habits, but you have noticed, haven't you, that it is always the other fellow's habits that are always atrocious?

A Modern Loud Speaker

ADVERTISING has a way of speaking for itself and the more often it speaks, the more effective it becomes. The moral is to speak loudly and frequently.

The only way a back-sliding business can be revitalized or a live business kept alive is by continuous advertising. This has been demonstrated time without number. It is an accepted fact.

Every business enterprise is facing the strongest competition—and only those that use as their aids the mighty power of advertising are able to keep in front in the race for patronage.

Advertising is a loud speaker and the more often it is used, the louder it speaks. It changes readers into buyers and causes buyers to buy more.

Readers of advertising have learned that advertised merchandise is dependable because the advertiser risks his reputation on the statements he makes to the public thru the medium of the printed page.

They have learned from experience that continuous advertisers always give the best for the price. Thus continuous advertising becomes an undeniable proof of quality.

Too frequently the friend in need is the last one to be paid.

Turning the Tables

WE HAVE seen frisky motorists go tearing along the highways and laugh sardonically when some pedestrian had to jump to keep from being crushed under the wheels.

If the tables could be reversed, and the motorist were required to make a lightning jump to save his own life, he might do a little fussing himself.

And too, he might realize what an unmitigated nuisance he is to the public and how low he stands in the estimation of law abiding motorists and the public at large.

Probably a great many men would stop smoking if they knew what to do with their mouths.

Family discipline is not disappearing. Most parents do just what their children desire.

Those who are careful where they put their confidence are not so apt to lose it.

Bobbed hair will grow in time, but one wonders about the shirt skirts.

People don't have to install a radio outfit to pick up a rumor.

Heart-Heart

BARBED SHAFTS

"Hokey! You look tough, old man. Say—if you don't go somewhere and do something for yourself, you're goin' to die!"

Another said it—and another. The victim of jaundice became convinced that his condition was grave; look at the testimony. Discriminating people could not all be wrong. The careless remarks, all meant for the best, caused hours of doubt and mental torture for the man who was sick temporarily.

"My! You're a sure enough cripple! You don't seem to get much better, do you?"

This to a poor girl rendered almost helpless below the waist by an accident years ago. Her spine had been "wrenched." Without those heavy iron braces, reaching from her waist to the feet, even standing erect was impossible; to see her walk, shambling, twisting, straining to get along, would arouse sympathy instantly. And the little girl went to and from her work at a desk, smiling, cheery, enthusiastic over what she could do! She was a doer of the almost impossible—sure that some day she would overcome her terrible disability.

The chance salutation made her wince; the discouraging comment bore its wicked fruit. The little martyr poised on her two crutches—touched her tiny handkerchief to her eyes, and hobbled on.

There are still a few people in this highly-civilized social throng, who are so densely stupid as to blurt out the worst possible stuff to the unfortunate ones—words that are truly barbed shafts. It is only the mental cripple who calls attention to defects in the maimed or helpless. I once heard an idiot say to a paralyzed man: "I wouldn't be in your fix for a cool million dollars!"

I think most any sort of "fix" is preferable to being a mental clam, who hasn't enough sence to be gently kind and always encouraging to the permanently afflicted.

Sunday School Lesson

International Sunday School Lesson for October 20

Useful Work A Christian Duty

Rev. Samuel D. Price, D.D.

When about to graduate from college the mother of a classmate asked the privilege of giving to the two young men three rules for happiness. With all solemnity she stated them as "Work, work, work!" Eight selected verses or portions of Scripture are given for intensive study and all are printed in full in the various helps. They are to be studied both singly and collectively and are Genesis 2:15; Exodus 20:9; Nehemiah 6:3; John 5:17; 9:4; Acts 20:33-35; 2 Thess. 3:6-12; Ephesians 4:28.

Work is far more than the means of obtaining a living in this world. It is man's friend and solace. In "Katrine," by Elinor Macartney Lane, the incident is told of two children who were punished. The girl cried the rest of the morning but the boy went out to make swings. Then Josef says of the hardest kind of work: "It's a great gospel—that! I wish I could teach it to every woman on earth. Don't cry! Make swings!" The day is past when anyone thinks that a man can be both pious and lazy. These eight Bible references are all to the contrary.

Adam was started right when Jehovah directed him to be a good tiller of the soil. The old saying has a modern application that "Satan finds some work for idle hands to do." It is an honor to clasp the hardened hand of a toiler and it is also good when the flabby handed get the idea that honest toil is honorable. The title insists that useful work is a Christian duty.

Emphasis is given to the necessity for six days of toil that preceded the Sabbath rest. The Hebrews were absolutely right in requiring that each son learn a trade and the daughters were taught to excel in their own spheres. Work is opposite from selfishness for therein a reasonable return in value is given for every dollar received. It is fine when one is so absorbed with the task in hand that they give a similar reply to that presented by Nehemiah: "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down."

Jesus declared that He must act in harmony with the Father who was architect as well as builder. The Nazarene toiled as a carpenter and learned a practical sympathy for all others who wrought by their labor. He was also a Kingdom-builder during His entire public ministry. He had much to do in His 33 years on earth but at last he could say: "It is finished."

Paul was a good tentmaker as well as a heart-searching preacher. To the Thessalonians he said, in our Golden Text: "If any man will not work, neither let him eat."

Report of the Condition of the ANDOVER STATE BANK Andover, N. Y.

at the close of business on the 27th day of September, 1929.

RESOURCES

Specie		$ 3,681.89
Other currency authorized by the Laws of the United States		7,662.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$2,596.82	2,596.82
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less offsets		36,602.82
Due from other banks, trust companies and bankers		78.33
Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities	$ 2,500.00	
Private securities	$89,164.50	91,664.50
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		38,696.98
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		183,099.75
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		136,406.70
Overdrafts		425.70
Bonds and mortgages owned		42,871.98
Real estate, viz.:		
Bank buildings	$2,500.00	2,500.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$ 109.66	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$3,776.36	3,885.94
Total		$470,173.21

LIABILITIES

Capital stock		$ 25,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	$36,264.09	86,264.09
Deposits:		
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$122,966.81	
Demand certificates of deposit	132,815.94	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	92,796.98	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	105.00	
Certified checks	18.67	
Unpaid dividends	15.00	
Extend total deposits		348,718.40
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$ 2,903.26	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	5,537.46	
Estimated unearned discounts	1,750.00	10,190.72
Total		$470,173.21

STATE OF NEW YORK
County Court, Allegany County.

Andrew L. Perry, individually and Andrew L. Perry, as executor of the last Will and Testament of Lillie M. Perry, deceased

Plaintiffs.

against

Samuel S. Pickard and Mary J. Pickard and Lapham State Bank,

Defendants.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action; and to serve a copy of your answer, or, if the complaint is not served with this Summons, to serve a Notice of Appearance on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service. In case of your failure to appear or answer, Judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Steuben.

Dated, January 22, 1929.

JAMES T. FOODY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Postoffice address
Opera House Block,
Hornell, N. Y.

To Samuel S. Pickard, Mary J. Pickard and Lapham State Bank,

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an Order of Hon. Guy O. Hinman, Allegany County Judge, granted on the 6th day of September, 1929, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk at Belmont, Allegany County, New York.

This action is brought to foreclose mortgages on a farm located in the Town of Almond, Allegany County, New York, containing about one undred seventy-four (174) acres more or less and described in deed from Andrew L. Perry and Lillie M. Perry to Samuel S. Pickard and Mary J. Pickard, dated August 1st, 1926, and recorded in Allegany County Clerk's office.

JAMES T. FOODY,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Hornell, N. Y.

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Quality Printing at the News Printing House.

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

Union Encampment
NO. 171, I. O. O. F.
Meets Second and Fourth Monday Evenings of Each Month.
C. S. JONES, C. P.
A. L. ROGERS, Scribe.
Visitors Are Always Welcome

ANDOVER LODGE NO. 558 F. & A. M.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday Evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors always welcome.
B. B. HANN, Secy.
CLARENCE MEAD, W. M.

Andover Grange No. 1098
Meets Every Second and Fourth Wednesday Evenings, I.O.O.F. Hall.
LESTER GREEN, Master.
EMMETT 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.

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REUNING'S
VIENNA BAKERY

How to Raise Poultry
By Dr. P. D. LeGrow, V. S.
St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. LeGrow is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-eight years of practice, twenty years of free work and practice in Missouri. Author of "Poultry Ailments and Remedies." Member of the Missouri State Board of Health.

LET'S TALK TURKEY

Popular Opinion Vastly Overestimates the Difficulties of Turkey Raising. A Great Opportunity for Profits Being Overlooked by Farmers and Poultry Raisers.

Nobody knows who started that figure of speech, "talking turkey," to indicate getting down to essentials, or "down to brass tacks" as many people say. Whoever started it, it is certainly an appropriate phrase to use in discussing the exceptionally profitable but relatively neglected industry of turkey raising. Here is a business in which the demand has always exceeded the supply and yet, ever since 1890 the supply has been steadily dwindling. Prices have not dwindled, however. On the contrary, they have consistently increased from year to year.

What a wonderful opening for wide-awake farmers to step in and make some real money! Yet, with but few exceptions, they turn deaf ears to the loud knocks of opportunity. Why?

Unquestionably the one great drawback has been the old belief that turkeys could not be raised unless given the run of unlimited range. They have always been considered wild things that would not live in confinement. So, as changing conditions in various localities made greater and greater restriction of range necessary, the raising of turkeys was automatically curtailed or abandoned. Not until very recently did it ever occur to anyone to question the old theory that turkeys needed all outdoors for their feeding and exercising grounds. Now we know that the old policy of unrestricted range has been one of the most serious factors in the high death rate among young turkeys.

This method caused chickens and turkeys to be brought together on the same grounds. In this way the deadly blackhead disease was transmitted to the young poults thru the cecum worm (pin worm) of chickens, now recognized as a host for blackhead germs. Blackhead is truly the turkey raiser's most dreaded enemy, for unless precautions are taken to keep the disease from getting started among the growing poults, a heavy loss is sure to be had. It is easy to see, therefore, why the plan recently adopted by raising turkeys in confinement has proved so highly successful. It is quite definitely established now that turkeys can be raised in much the same manner as chickens and with far better results than were obtained by the old-fashioned methods once held all but sacred.

Another old-time theory that has lately been pretty thoroly exploded is the belief that only natural hatching and brooding methods were practicable in turkey raising. It has been clearly established that poults hatched in incubators and reared in brooders are much less likely to succumb to the scourge of blackhead and other diseases which prey on their kind, than those hatched and brooded under hens. The reason for this is that naturally hatched poults acquire the germs of blackhead from older fowls just as they do from chickens where permitted to run with them. Confining them so they cannot get out to run with chickens or with old turkeys, or to run on ground where chickens have been for at least one year.

Three other essential planks in the turkey raiser's platform must be: Sound feed, clean water and clean range. For those who will adhere to the old ideas about turkeys, this must sound like rank heresy. Yet the truth of such simple doctrines is vouched for by the foremost authorities on turkey raising in the country.

If you can raise chickens successfully, you can raise turkeys with equal success, only don't mix them. The methods of incubation, brooding and feeding will, with but slight adaptation, enable you to gain equally as good results with turkeys and with a greater reward for your efforts. The profits so fondly imagined by those who would like to try turkey raising are there for you if you follow the right methods. National custom calls for three great festivals every year when nothing but turkey will really suffice as the principal item on the menu and it would not be impossible to educate the public into a still wider use of this delicious meat if it were always possible to supply the present demand.

All readers of this article are welcome to any further help I can give them. I shall be glad to hear from those who are truly interested and who really want to "TALK TURKEY" to a purpose. Address any inquiries or comments to me in care of the editor of this paper.

Makes Life Sweeter

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

When tongue or breath tells of acid troubles, correct it with a spoonful of Phillips. Most men and women have been comforted by this universal sweetener—more children should invoke its aid for their children's sake. Remember that it is the physician's choice to relieve acid upset, mind you, not laxative things too often employed for this trouble. No household should be without it.

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

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

HIGHLIGHTS ON STATE PRODUCE

From New York State Dept Agriculture and Markets, October 8, 1929.

The strike of teamsters and chauffeurs which has been paralyzing the wholesale markets on fresh fruits and vegetables for the past two days has finally been adjusted, according to the New York office of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Over six million dollars' worth of produce, totalling 3,000 carloads, of which 1,400 were grapes have been tied up at the various railroad terminals in this city and New Jersey. An embargo was finally placed upon all incoming produce and produce about to be shipped. That which was in transit was diverted to other consuming centers. For the next few days shippers should ship very conservatively until the market has had time to clean up the accumulated supplies. Prices on fruits and vegetables are therefore necessarily omitted.

Live Poultry.

A liberal amount of poultry is arriving at the terminals by freight and a moderate supply by express and trucks are at the wholesale live poultry West Washington market, in preparation of the Jewish Day of Atonement, October 14. Buyers are around looking for fancy heavy stock, which is rather scarce.

Country Dressed Calves

Country dressed calves were in light receipt. Trading was slow and the market was dull. Choice were 23-24c per pound, good 18-22c, small to medium 15-18c, lightweights 12-14c.

Butter—Cheese—Eggs

The butter market was firm. Prices are holding. Higher score was 46½-47c per pound; extra 46c. Western cheese markets show advance of one-half cent per pound. New York cheese very active, ranging in price from 25½-26½c per pound.

The egg market is steady on white but irregular on brown eggs. Fancy whites were 62-65c per doz., average extras, 55-61c; fancy brown 58-59c.

Livestock

Cattle, no trading, market nominal. Vealers and calves are in moderate demand. Market slow and irregular and prices 50c lower. Sheep and lambs are in light receipt, demand is good and market steady. Vealers: Market irregular. Good to choice $15-18, a few selected at $18.50; medium $11-15; culls and common $8.50-10. Calves: (whole milk-feds excluded) Market irregular; medium to choice, $9.25-$11; culls and common $6-7. Lambs: Market steady; good to choice $13-$14; medium $11.50-12.50; culls and common $8-10.50. Sheep: Market steady. Ewes: medium to choice $4.25-5.50; culls and common $2-4. Hogs: market irregular 85-130 lbs., $10.50-10.75; 130 to 160 lbs., $11; 165 to 220 lbs., $10.65; sows, rough $7.50-8.

Hay Steady

A boat load of hay carrying about 25 carloads arrived this morning. No. 1 timothy was $25-26; No. 2, $22-24; No. 3, $20-21.

Births

Sept. 29.—To Mr. and Mrs. Nick Paolielo of Friendship, a daughter, Marguerite Rose.

Oct. 2.—To Mr. and Mrs. George Schern of Wellsville, a son.

Sept. 30.—To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fenner of Almond, a daughter, Carol Elizabeth.

Deaths

Sept. 27.—James S. Smith, 70 years of age, for 50 years a resident of Belvidere, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Clifford Lynn of Friendship.

Sept. 27.—Arthur L. Johnson a former resident of Friendship, died at the Cuba hospital. Deceased is survived by his wife, Evelyn Holmes Johnson and several children. Mrs. Johnson is a sister of Frank Holmes of this village.

Oct. 2.—Mrs. Eva Hare of Wellsville. The body was removed to the home of her daughter at Bradford, Pa., where funeral and burial were held.

Sept. 26.—George R. Ferrington of Obi, aged 69 years, of heart disease, from which he had been a sufferer some years. He leaves a widow one son and two daughters.

Oct. 29.—Mrs. Emily Snyder, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thrall in Belmont, following a long illness. Deceased was 91 years of age. The remains were taken to Cuba for interment.

Sept. 28.—George B. Paynter of Fillmore. His widow, a son and daughter survive.

Oct. 2.—Hallett F. Wilcox of Cuba died from a heart attack near Mansfield, Pa., while traveling by motor to New York City. Deceased was 58 years of age. His wife survives.

Around Our House

PREPARE FOR WINTER COMFORT

October is a month when the homemaker can take time to view her house with a critical eye and make the small changes that will bring more comfort to her family during the coming months.

One of the things to prepare for is enough heat. Weather strips may mean a more even warmth in the house and smaller coal bills. Far more air leaks in thru the joints around a window than is generally realized and coal must be burned to warm it. Metal weather strips would soon be paid for by savings in fuel.

Another question of winter health and comfort is the proper amount of moisture in the air. Colds which are the result of a dry hot atmosphere in the house may be prevented by a water tank attached to the hot-air furnace by water receptacles on the back of radiators.

A closet for outdoor clothing is a blessing to the whole household if it contains a window for light and ventilation, and heat to dry the wet clothes. Special low shelves, drawers or boxes will provide places for children's hats, gloves and overshoes. Rods placed low enough for the children to reach will hold small coats on small hangers.

SAVE MONEY

CHIEF OF THE SIXES

Ownership of a Pontiac Big Six is an experience in economy. True, most people choose Pontiac, not because it is so inexpensive, but because of the many big car advantages which it provides. But it is a fact that with a Pontiac you actually save money. You save—

When you buy . . . When you drive . . . When you trade it in

You save when you buy a Pontiac because it is the lowest-priced car ever produced which offers so many advantages. You save when you drive because, according to a large corporation which employed 996 cars of 33 different makes during 1928, Pontiac costs *one cent less per mile to operate than any other low-priced six.* You save when you trade it in because the demand for used Pontiacs has always exceeded the available supply. Come in to see and drive the car which offers all these advantages.

Pontiac Big Six, $745 to $895, f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich., plus delivery charges. Bumpers, spring covers and Lovejoy shock absorbers regular equipment at slight extra cost. General Motors Time Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

Consider the delivered price as well as the list (f. o. b.) price when comparing automobiles. . . . Pontiac delivered prices include the authorized charges for freight and delivery and the charge for any additional accessories or financing desired.

C. L. LYNCH
Andover, - - - New York

PONTIAC BIG SIX $745
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS
f. o. b. Pontiac, Michigan

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Albany, August 5, 1929

To the Board of Electors of the County of Allegany:

Notice is hereby given, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next (November 5th), the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

COUNTY AND DISTRICT OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELCETED FOR SAID COUNTY.

A Member of Assembly.

A County Judge and Surrogate in the place of Guy O. Hinman, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy.

A Sheriff, in the place of E. H. Brigham.

A County Treasurer, in the place of D. S. Burdick.

A District Attorney, in the place of W. N. Renwick.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Given under my hand and Seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fifth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

FRANK S. SHARP,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held on the 5th day of November, 1929, town officers will be elected in each town in Allegany County for all officers whose terms of office will expire on the 31st day of December 1929.

KARL H. BUEHRING,
HARRY E. KELLER,
Commissioners of Election,
Allegany County, New York.
Filed Commissioners of Election of Allegany County on the 10th day of August 1929.
Commissioners of Election,
Allegany County, N. Y.
Allegany County, N. Y.
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Purchase cornmeal, graham flour, and whole wheat flour in small quantities instead of running the risk that they will not keep.

The young child's diet may include vegetables except corn and dried beans.

1879 1929

"He brought LIGHT to the dark places of the earth"

ON the twenty-first of October, 1879, Thomas Alva Edison achieved a triumph which is being celebrated by millions of people in many countries. On that eventful day he invented the first practical incandescent electric lamp.

Forty-nine years later, ex-president Coolidge said, "In his invention of the incandescent lamp . . . he literally brought light to the dark places of the earth." Cities have been transformed; travel has become safer and more comfortable. For a few cents an evening the humblest home can glow with light that a king would have envied fifty years ago.

The cost of light is so small. While the price of most necessities has practically doubled, Niagara Power Service is cheaper today than when every kitchen had its coal scuttle.

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER COMPANY

NIAGARA SERVICE

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PINKY DINKY — A MATTER OF EYESIGHT — By Terry Gilkison