

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL XXVI NO. 45

Genoa, New York, Friday Morning, June 1, 1917.

Emma A. Walde

DR. J. W. SKINNER,
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Genoa, N. Y.
Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Cancer removed without pain by escharotic. Office at residence.

DENTIST

J. A. Spaulding

Wheat Block, Moravia, N. Y.

Write or Phone for Appointment
Bell 40-M Miller 70

E. B. DANIELS

UNDERTAKER

Moravia, N. Y.

Telephone Connections for
Day and Night Calls.

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WILLARD CUTLER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main St., Moravia
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J. WILL TREE,

BOOK BINDING
ITHACA.

FRED L. SWART,

Optometrist.

Masonic Temple, South St.
AUBURN, N. Y.

Shur-On Eye Glasses.

FIRE!

E. C. HILLMAN,

GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE
Levanna, N. Y.

Agent for the following companies:
Glens Falls, The Home, Fire Association
of Philadelphia, The Sun of London, The
Queen, Royal of Liverpool and Fidelity
Underwriters, also Windstorm or Tornado
insurance at low rate.
Regular trip every thirty days.

REMOVAL

CLARENCE SHERWOOD
the Optometrist is now located at
79 GENESEE STREET
OVER
HOLMES & DUNNICAN
next to the H. R. Wait Co., opposite
the Trolley Ticket Office.
Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted,
Broken Lenses Duplicated.

Agrigraphs.

Meat will be dear and scarce.
Save the brood sow and set the
broody hen.

Make the change from dry feed
to green feed gradually. Give stock
dry feed in the morning before they
are turned out.

Bankers are helping boys and girls
with their pig projects. The young-
sters can add many pounds to the
meat supply by raising pigs.

To have things clean and tidy is to
help do away with the fly menace
this year; looking at it the other way
round, the fly nuisance is a sign of
untidiness and filth.

May be your neighbor could make
good use of some farm implement
that you have stored away in a shed,
or you could use an improved ma-
chine of his part of the time. Keep
all available machinery at work dur-
ing daylight hours.

WOMEN'S NERVES

Women, more than men, have excitable nerves, because
tiring work and physical strain tax their more delicate
nervous systems and bring premature age and chronic
weakness—unless treated intelligently.

Drug-laden pills and alcoholic concoctions cannot build up a
woman's strength, but the concentrated medicinal food properties in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

build strength from its very source and are helping thousands
of women to gain control of their nerve power—overcome
tiredness, nervousness, impatience and irritability.

SCOTT'S is a liquid-food—free from alcohol.

Scott & Dwyer, Bloomfield, N. J.

From Nearby Towns.

Lansingville.

May 28—Mrs. Helen Teeter and
Mrs. Caroline Dates spent Thursday
with Mrs. Wm. Tucker.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Buchanan
spent a day recently at Ernest Bu-
chanan's.

Miss Nellie Whitman of Moravia
is sewing at the home of Mrs. Breeze
this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Boles were
week-end guests at the home of
their daughter, Mrs. Gordon Gosbee.

Clarence Boles has returned home
from Michigan where he has been
working the past few months.

Miss Tammie Bower has returned
home from a visit in Auburn.

Syrenus Reynolds visited friends
in Ithaca last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stout took
their little son Stanley to Ithaca on
Thursday, where he underwent an
operation for adenoids and enlarged
tonsils, at the home of the specialist,
Dr. Carey. They returned home on
Saturday.

The death of Mildred, the nine-
year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
George Wright occurred on Monday
after an illness of several weeks.
She had been at the Meany Sanitarium,
also at Ithaca hospital for
treatment but was brought to her
home the week before her death.
The funeral was held at the home of
her grandparents at Moravia, their
former home, on Wednesday.

Merrifield.

May 30—Mrs. Herbert Lyon and
children of Auburn were guests of
Mrs. F. H. Loveland, Tuesday.

Miss Kathryn Byrnes of Cortland
spent the week-end at her home in
this place.

Miss Hazel Gaston of Union
Springs is visiting her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Arthur Gaston.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fisher visit-
ing relatives near Stewart's Corners
Sunday.

The weekly prayer meeting will be
held at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
DeWitt Rosecrans on Wednesday
evening.

Children's Day will be observed in
the Baptist church June 10 at the
usual hour of service, 11 o'clock.

The Bible Study class will meet
with Mrs. H. E. Woodward on Fri-
day afternoon.

John Redman of Ensenore visited
relatives in this place Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Parker have
returned from their wedding trip.
Some of their many friends will give
a variety shower in their honor,
Thursday evening, in Masonic hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Hoskins of
Auburn have been spending a few
days with her father, Mr. John
Snyder.

Wood's Mills.

May 24—Frederick R. Hart and
sister Julia and friend of Rochester
visited their grandmother, Mrs.
Hart, recently.

Walter Perry, wife and brother-in-
law visited at the same place.

Mrs. Clarence Perry visited Mrs.
Hart last Sunday.

Mrs. Lillian Hull of Auburn is
visiting her brother, Frank Wood.

Julia Hart is quite poorly, and is
not able to get out.

Advertising in THE TRIBUNE
brings business.

Poplar Ridge.

May 29—We hear considerable
grumbling about the weather; per-
haps it would be good if we all re-
membered the words of James Whit-
comb Riley: "Whatever the weather
may be, said he, whatever the
weather may be, 'Tis the songs ye
sing and the smiles ye wear, That's a
makin' the sun shine everywhere."

Mrs. Lydia Meader is visiting her
grandson, William Aldrich in Syra-
cuse.

The Ladies' Aid have taken up the
work of the Red Cross and meet
every two weeks to sew; some are
knitting caps and socks and the
school girls are knitting washrags.

Alan Ward of Oakwood was the
week-end guest of his parents.

Rev. and Mrs. L. K. Painter left
Wednesday of last week for New
York to attend the Yearly Meeting
of Friends. From there they will
go to Indiana for a two weeks' visit
at their old home.

It was a great shock to relatives
and friends of Miss Mildred Mosher
to learn of her death. Much sym-
pathy is expressed for the bereaved
parents in the loss of their only
child.

A vacant house belonging to Will
Turney was struck by lightning and
burned Tuesday night of last week.

The little daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Louis Otis is ill with bronchial
pneumonia. Other children of the
family have measles.

Miss Mary Howland is quite ill.

Rev. C. L. V. Haynes of Union
Springs, formerly of Ledyard, oc-
cupied the pulpit Sunday in the
absence of Mr. Painter. Next Sunday
Prof. W. J. Reagan will be present.

Mrs. Howard West and brother,
Horace Morgan, of Savannah called
on friends in this vicinity Saturday.
Mr. Morgan recently returned from
Mexico after spending the winter on
the border.

Miss Edith Van Liew is at Mrs. P.
D. Ward's this week.

Ira Gifford was taken violently ill
early this morning, caused it is be-
lieved by eating mushrooms. He is
comfortable at present.

Venice Center—West Hill.

May 24—Mrs. Arthur Leader and
Mrs. Jennie Platt were Genoa callers
Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Adams of Aub-
urn returned home Saturday after
a very pleasant visit of two
weeks with their daughter and
family, Mrs. Fred Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Atwater of
Paterson, N. J., were Sunday guests
of their brother, Joseph Atwater,
and sister, Miss Florence.

Miss Lillian Hull and Percy
Williams, also Mr. Mosher of Aub-
urn were Sunday guests of Miss
Elizabeth Wood.

Walter Saxton has purchased a
Fairbanks-Morse 6 h. p. type Z
engine.

Howard Kenyon is on the sick list.
Floyd Patten was a week-end
guest of his parents in Auburn.

Edward Nolan has the sympathy
of the community in the loss of his
wife.

Mrs. Clarence Streeter was called
to her sister's, Mrs. Geo. Anthony,
near Moravia, who is seriously ill.
Her many friends wish her a speedy
recovery.

North Lansing.

May 29—Mrs. Frank Sigler was
called to Five Corners last week by
the illness and death of her father,
Jesse Burrows.

Dr. and Mrs. Ira Buchanan and
Mrs. Julia Miller of Auburn were re-
cent guests of Mrs. Carrie Edsall.

Mrs. Robert Streeter, Mrs. How-
ard Beardley and Mrs. Fred Wilcox
spent Tuesday in Auburn.

Miss Maud Knetties has been en-
gaged to teach this school for the
coming year and Chas. Lobdell will
teach in the John Buckley district.

Mrs. Carrie Edsall has returned
from a visit in Auburn.

There were two burials in our
rural cemetery last week that of Mr.
Jesse Burrows of Five Corners and
Mrs. Harvey Haakin of Genoa.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Kelsey of
Keilloggville are visiting her sister,
Mrs. Howard Beardley.

Mrs. Ida Beals of Cazenovia has
been spending several days with her
friend, Mrs. May P. Darling.

Sherwood.

May 29—The entertainment by the
Kitchen Band of East Venice Grange
given at Grange hall Saturday eve-
ning was very good. They played to
a good full house of well pleased
people.

Dr. Otis has gone to Clifton
Springs to be company for Miss
Emily Howland during the absence
of Miss Isabel Howland, who has
gone to Glen Iris to attend the an-
nual reunion of the Letchworth fam-
ily.

Mrs. Sweeney has gone to her
mother's home across the lake. Mrs.
Lyon and Mrs. Smart are left in
charge of the hotel.

Sixteen of the S. S. S. pupils left
school Friday of last week, the boys
to work on farms and the girls to
work in the house.

Mrs. Fanny Slocum is keeping
house for Miss Emily Howland dur-
ing her absence.

Mr. Dignum, proprietor of the
Osborne House, gave a supper to the
members of the Automobile Club
last evening in honor of the fact that
they doubled their membership dur-
ing the past year. Many from this
vicinity attended.

Miss Isabel Howland and Mr.
Thomas Donovan each have a new
car.

Ronald Sherman, who sprained his
ankle last week, also broke a small
bone. Drs. Hoxsie and Smith re-
duced the fracture.

Venice.

May 29—Mrs. Wm. Penn Purdy
spent part of last week with her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark at
Venice Center.

Mrs. E. S. Manchester is on the
sick list. Her daughter, Mrs. Carrie
Spafford, is caring for her.

C. D. Divine and wife visited their
cousin, Mrs. Wm. Pierce, a couple of
days last week.

Mrs. Frank Main of Ledyard is
spending a few days with her daugh-
ters, Mrs. J. C. Misner and M. R.
H. Thorpe.

N. G. Arnold and family, R. H.
Thorpe and wife and J. C. Misner
attended the funeral of John Sher-
man in Moravia Friday.

It is expected that William Miller
Collier, or a substitute speaker from
Auburn, will speak in the Venice
Baptist church on Sunday, June 17,
preparatory to forming a Red Cross
branch society in this place. It is ex-
pected he will speak in the after-
noon, but the time has not been de-
cided yet.

Melvin Stewart and wife were
over-Sunday guests of his parents in
Scipio.

East Genoa.

May 30—John Davis is doing
nicely.

Leroy Armstrong is growing
weaker.

Clifford Pierce and J. W. Davis
made a business trip to Moravia
Tuesday.

Miss Gertrude Strong spent the
latter part of the week with her
parents at Ithaca.

Mrs. Delia Nobles of Ludlowville
was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jay
Sharpsteen recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Whitten, and
family spent Sunday with her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Sill.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Addy of Locke
were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Bert Smith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong of
Groton spent a few days with Bert
Pierce and family.

Fred A. Bothwell and family spent
several days with his mother.

Mrs. Paul Henry is now able to
wear her shoe, after running a nail
in her great toe and causing much
anxiety and pain.

Don't Hoard Food.

Don't buy more food than you
really need. The certain and im-
mediate effect of hoarding food at
this time is to boost prices. If you
can afford to buy large quantities of
food, you can afford to pay any pos-
sible increase that may occur in
prices. Under existing conditions
if you lay in large supplies you help
to increase the cost of food beyond
prices that your less fortunate
neighbors can afford to pay.

A Liberty Loan Bond is a mort-
gage on the United States.

King Ferry.

May 29—Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester
Tilton of Ohio are visiting the for-
mer's sister, Mrs. J. G. Atwater, also
other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker of Algona,
Iowa, are spending a few days with
Smith Reynolds, who is quite poorly.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Chester of
Albion are visiting the latter's par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Atwater,
also other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickinson have
returned to their home, after
spending the winter with their
daughter and family in Schenectady.

Miss Ella Burgett of Binghamton
has been spending the week with
her brother, John Burgett, who is
greatly improved.

Memorial services were held in the
Presbyterian church here last Sun-
day evening which were very interest-
ing. Rev. Glenn Brewster gave the
address. The church was nicely
decorated and the old patriotic songs
were sung. There were only three
soldiers present—the three others
were unable to attend. One by one
they are dropping out of the ranks.

We would all rejoice if we could
have a few days of sunshine.

Miss Frances Atwater is assisting
Mrs. Harlan Bradley with her house-
hold duties.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Atwater of
Scipioville spent Sunday with A. W.
Atwater and family.

Wedding bells are soon to ring in
King Ferry.

A meeting of the Red Cross society
will be held at the home of Mrs. G.
B. Atwater Monday afternoon at 2
o'clock. All interested in the work
please be on hand.

A number from this place attend-
ed the Automobile banquet in Aub-
urn Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Sprague of
Poplar Ridge visited their daughter,
Mrs. Ray White, Sunday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NOTES.

Sunday morning service at 10:30,
Sermon theme, "Peter's Denial."
Sunday school at 12.

Sunday evening service at 7:30.
Leader of Christian Endeavor, Miss
Ruth Ford. Subject, "Confidence
and How to Get it."

Prayer meeting on Thursday, 7:30.
"Home Base and Orientals in the
U. S."

In response to a request from Dr.
Frances Clark that the Christian
Endeavor societies of the United
States give \$1,000,000 to missions be-
fore June first, an offering for mis-
sions was received from those pres-
ent at Christian Endeavor last Sun-
day evening. Since many were ab-
sent, an opportunity will be given
next Sunday evening to all to give
who have not.

On Tuesday afternoon at 2:30,
June 5, Dr. Mary Niles of the school
for the blind in Canton, China, will
speak at the Second Presbyterian
church in Auburn. All King Ferry
ladies are cordially invited to be
present.

The Union Memorial service last
Sunday evening was enthusiastic and
well attended. The church was
beautifully decorated with flags and
flowers under the leadership of Mrs.
Couse. The war is stirring us to
increased patriotic expression.

Ensenore Heights.

May 30—Miss Anna Relp of
Sennett is spending a couple of
weeks with her sister, Mrs. Geo.
Culver, who is slowly regaining her
health.

Miss Amy Townsend of Auburn
visited her sister, Mrs. Marta
Coulling Sunday.

Mrs. Clara Post is on the gain.

Mrs. Phoebe Van Liew and Miss
Eliza Post of Auburn visited at W.
D. Van Liew's one day last week.

William Wyant and family spent
Sunday with Mrs. Martha Powers at
Merrifield.

The Misses Dorothy Culver and
Genevieve Barnes will go to Sennett
Saturday where they will be the
guests of relatives of the former,
until Wednesday.

Miss Ellen Van Liew is home from
the Auburn High school to help care
for her mother, who does not im-
prove as her friends wish she
might.

Mrs. Lawrence Welch suffered a
severe attack of acute indigestion a
few days ago. Dr. Hoxsie was
called. She is better at present.

Five Corners.

May 28—Some of the farmers have
been lucky enough to get their corn
planted but think if it keeps on rain-
ing it will surely rot in the ground.

Jesse A. Burrows, after a week's
illness, died last Thursday night, at
his home here, aged 54 years. He
had been working for the Tea Com-
pany of Ithaca during the past win-
ter and spring. He was a good
Christian man, being a member of
the Belltown Methodist church, and
was a good neighbor. He leaves be-
sides his widow, two daughters, Mrs.
Frank Sigler of North Lansing and
Mrs. Jessie Sears of Snyder Hill, and
three grandchildren. Mr. Burrows
was the last one of a family of five
children. He was a member of the
Grange here. The two daughters
were here with him at the time of
his death. The funeral is held to-
day (Monday) at 2 o'clock at the
Presbyterian church here and
burial will be at North Lan-
sing cemetery. His relatives,
who mostly live at Port Chester, N.
Y., were unable to be present at the
funeral. The Rev. Mr. Brewster
officiated at the funeral. There was
a very large quantity of beautiful
flowers from the Grange, the W. C.
T. U., and from friends of the de-
ceased. The relatives all have the
sympathy of friends in this com-
munity.

Mrs. J. D. Todd returned to her
home here last Saturday, after
spending two weeks at Ithaca with
her son Howell Mosher and daughter,
Florence Todd.

We learn Mrs. Geo. Anthony of
Moravia is a little more comfortable,
but is still in a very critical condition.

Harry Smith made a business trip
to Ithaca last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay R. Smith enter-
tained the Rev. E. L. Dresser over
last Sunday.

Mrs. Evans of Auburn is visiting
her sister, Mrs. Ed Barnes.

Little Margaret Stevenson, who has
been at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Claude Palmer for a year, is now at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur
Cook.

Herbert Sharpsteen of North Lan-
sing with Raymond Searis of Lud-
lowville recently visited at the homes
of Will Cook, Wilbur and George
Cook and their families.

Ben F. Worsell of Lake Ridge and
Henry Barger of Ludlowville spent
last Sunday at the latter's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Barger.

Mrs. Homer Algard entertained
the Birthday club last Saturday
afternoon in honor of Mrs.
Albert Gillow. A very deli-
cious supper was served to
quite a large company. Mrs. Gillow
received a very fine lot of presents.
The afternoon was pleasantly spent
by them all. Mrs. L. Couse and
grandson, August Herzfeld of King
Ferry, were among those present.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter of
Auburn spent the week-end with Mr.
and Mrs. Dannie Moore, returning
to Auburn Monday morning.

Mrs. Ella Lyon Baker of Grand
Rapids, Mich., was a caller at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hunt
last week Thursday.

Mrs. Jesse Burrows is spending a
few days this week with her daugh-
ter, Mrs. Frank Sigler, at North
Lansing.

Mr. Briggs, formerly of New
York City is spending some time at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry
Smith. Mr. White of West Groton
spent the week-end at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Corwin and
daughter Mildred of Auburn spent
Saturday at their farm with Mr. and
Mrs. Ed Barnes. Saturday night
they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R.
B. Ferris, returning home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Boles and
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Gosbee made a
business trip to Ithaca Saturday.

Clarence Boles, who has been in
the West since last fall, returned to
his home here last Sunday evening.

Miss Mabel Boles is spending the
week with friends in Groton.

Harry Smith is spending a few
days with relatives at West Groton.

Miss Hahn has only two weeks
after this week to teach here. She
has taught a very successful term.

Edgar, the little son of Mr. and
Mrs. Lyon Snyder, is not at all well
at the moment.



LET NOTHING SPOIL

Heat, dirt, improper handling, flies, insects, and rats or mice are the great destroyers

Keep Perishable Food Cold

Keep perishables cool, clean and covered. The moment meat, fish, milk and eggs are allowed to get warm they begin to spoil. Bacteria and germs multiply rapidly in slightly warm food, and quickly make it dangerous or unfit to eat. Keep perishable foods in the coolest, cleanest place you can provide, preferably in a good refrigerator or ice house, but, at any rate, in covered vessels suspended in the well, or in the coolest place in your home or cellar. Do not keep perishable foods in a hot kitchen or pantry or in a sunny place a moment longer than is necessary. Dry cold is a better preservative than a damp cold.

Keep Food Covered and Clean

The dust particles in the air carry molds and germs. Meat, fish, and milk are ideal breeding grounds for such germs. Keep your food covered so that these bacteria and germs will have as little chance as possible to get on your food. House flies—better called "typhoid flies"—are among the dirtiest things that enter our homes. They fly from sewers, privies and manure heaps, carrying filth on their feet, which they deposit on any food on which they alight. Frequently germs of typhoid fever are carried by flies in the filth on their bodies, and in their excrement (flyspecks). Ordinary cleanliness demands that flies be kept out of our homes and away from our food. Health protection makes it essential to banish flies. Keep all food covered, or at least screened from these carriers of deadly disease and filth. Destroy flies by every possible means.

Guard Food Against Vermin

Rats and mice destroy millions of dollars' worth of food and other property every year in homes or farms, and in business establishments. Mice harbor the germs of bubonic plague. Trap and kill them. Look upon every mouse as an enemy to your property. Eradicate roaches and house ants. Keep weevils out of cereals. Keep your food where such pests cannot reach it. Keep household pets away from food.

Store Vegetables and Fruits Properly

Don't let fresh vegetables or fruits wilt or lose their flavor or begin to rot because they are handled carelessly. Keep perishable vegetables in cool, dry, well aired, and for most vegetables, dark rather than light places. Learn how to store potatoes, cabbages, root crops, fruits, and other foods so that they will keep properly for a long use. Don't think that any place in the cellar or pantry is good enough to store food. Heat, dampness, poor ventilation, bruising or breaking will rapidly make many vegetables rot or spoil. Warmth and light make vegetables wilt and this lowers their quality.

Rules for Handling Eggs in Warm

Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Farmers are urged to follow a few simple rules, which cost nothing but time and a few dollars and will add dollars to the poultry yard return:
1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens. 2. Gather the eggs twice daily. 3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar. 4. Market the eggs at least twice a week. 5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

BE A FOOD CONSERVATOR

Write to-day to the U. S. Department of Agriculture or to your State agricultural college for full information as to how to keep food in the household and how to can and preserve all surplus fruits and vegetables.

More Than You Expect

We believe this store enjoys a reputation in your community for selling the best clothes and we have gained it by giving every customer a little more than he expects.

This is especially true now. We are showing values in Men's and Young Men's Suits at prices that it would be absolutely impossible for us to duplicate.

Then we are showing a greater variety than you'll find elsewhere.

Prices at \$12.50, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00, 22.00, 25.00 and 28.00.

C. R. EGBERT,

The People's Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher
75 GENESEE ST. AUBURN, N. Y.

ROTHSCHILD BROS.
ITHACA, N. Y.

BROODING CHICKS.

How to Train Them When Incubator Born.

Chicks should be removed from the incubator to the brooder at night. Not only are they easier handled when it is dark, but they are more likely to remain where they are put under the hover. For the first night or two they should be confined rather closely to the hover for this reason.

If not carefully watched for the first two or three days chicks may huddle together in a corner of the brooder, where they are likely to get chilled, or trample one another to death in their efforts to keep warm. It only takes a couple of days to train them to take to the hover.

For the first few days chicks need rest more than anything else. If sunlight enters the brooder they will spend hours at a time huddled together enjoying the natural warmth. This is good for them, as it helps to strengthen them.

Nature provides for a chick's nourishment for the first two or three days of life. Chicks should be given neither food nor drink for the first forty-eight hours. If fed sooner it will be harmful and not helpful. The unabsorbed portion of the yolk serves to supply the chick with nourishment. Additional food is likely to cause indigestion and bowel trouble, which should be avoided by all means. More chicks are lost every season by overfeeding than by underfeeding.

How Lace Curtains Can Be Protected in Warm Weather.

In the summer, when the windows are opened, the housewife may be annoyed by the fact that the lace curtains blow against the screens and become rusty and dirty. This can be avoided by placing a small tack at each side of the window and tying a piece of white cord from one tack across to the other. This will keep the curtains clean.

When a person sits near the window he may be bothered by the curtain blowing against him. Now, if another piece of string is placed exactly where the first piece was and the curtain is placed between the two it will be kept there, and both difficulties will be solved.—Popular Science Monthly.

Why We Have Puffy Eyelids and What It Means.

Puffy eyelids which will not disappear with strict attention to the laws of health generally indicate some disturbance that needs the personal supervision of a physician. It may be that the liver is out of order, or it may be that the kidneys are not performing their work properly. Therefore such a symptom should not be neglected.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

SENTIMENTS OF KAISER.

"In the next war—the nation which drinks the least alcohol will be the winner." These are the words of the German emperor—quoted from his speech at the dedication of the naval academy at Murvik, November 21, 1910. This speech, stenographically reported, was published with official sanction and attracted world attention. The events of the past few years add enormously to its significance. Addressing the cadets Emperor William said:

"Now I will give you a little warning, in passing, on a question which lies very much on my heart for my nation. This is the question of alcohol and drink. As you will yourselves, observe in the course of your time on board, the service in my navy has reached a degree of strain which can hardly be surpassed. To be able to endure this enormous pressure in time of peace without wearing out, so that you may be fresh when a serious call comes, is your duty. The next war, the next naval encounter, will require of you sound nerves. These are undetermined by alcohol, endangered, from youth up, by its use. You will later have opportunity to see the marine targets and the action of modern guns on ships, and will be able, therefore, to infer the conditions in battle. You will see horrible devastation and all kinds of pictures. Then the word will be, strong nerves and cool heads. The nation which drinks the least alcohol will be the winner! And that, gentlemen, should be you! And the crews should be given a good example, for that works most powerfully among men. Consequently I expect you in the marine academy, as on board ship, while in all your comradeship you are not interfered with, yet among yourselves, that you attend to it, and that it be seen to, that the use of alcohol be not considered one of your privileges. Already Good Templar lodges of Blue Cross unions have been projected or formed in my navy. Individual officers and some hundreds of men have joined them. I hope you will do all you can to encourage the men to enter. I need only to point to the example of the English navy, where 20,000 men and officers have entered (temperance organizations) to the great profit of the service. It is a question of the future for our navy and people. If you educate the people to give up alcohol I shall have sound and sensible subjects. It is a great coming question, for when the men pass out of the service they will bring these ideas to the country at large. If you stand for these principles my people will be raised morally. This is a work in which I beg you to participate."

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S PLAINT.

"I seem to be deep in disgrace; they're shutting all doors in my face," sighs John Barleycorn, as he swallows a horn, and three or four chasers to chase. "Where once I was welcome as guest, they split up my coat and my vest, and bust me with chairs, and kick me downstairs, and say it is all for the best. Oh, once I was haughty and proud; my diamonds were many and loud; I traveled in state and was close to the great, and looked with disdain on the crowd. I handed down laws and decrees to henchmen who got on their knees, to list to my rede, for favors to plead—and fawners were busy as bees. But now when my visage appears, the people don't greet me with cheers; and cabbage and sticks and tomatoes and bricks are spoiling my hat and my ears. The people," John Barleycorn said, "are cutting out vintages red; I do not see why they go back on old rye, unless they've been counting their dead."—Wait Mason.

FARMER'S STORY.

"I am a farmer and I raise rye. One day I took a bushel of rye down to the distiller and sold it to him for 50 cents. The distiller got out of that bushel of rye three and a half gallons of proof whisky—although I hear now that he can get four gallons out of a bushel—which he sold to the saloonkeeper.

"I then started in with that saloonkeeper to drink up my bushel of rye at 10 cents a drink, eight drinks to the pint, or 80 cents for a pint, or \$8.40 for a gallon. The three and a half gallons of proof whisky which my 50-cent rye made had cost me \$22.40. I had to sell enough rye to the distiller to get money to pay the saloonkeeper. When I hauled my 44-45 bushels of rye to the distiller to pay for what he had gotten out of one bushel, I said to myself, 'What a fool I was!'"

"Is there another farmer as big a fool as I?"

REMEDY FOR ACCIDENTS.

"The drunken chauffeur is a menace to public safety, a danger to life and limb," says Judge Sabath of Chicago, president of the Citizens' Traffic and Safety commission, and he recommends that the courts be given authority to impose prison sentences upon such.

Why not abolish that which produces drunken chauffeurs and similar menaces to public safety? Every citizen who votes to perpetuate the saloon shares in the responsibility for the dangers of drunkenness.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

All men whom mighty genius has raised to a proud eminence in the world have usually some little weakness which appears the more conspicuous from the contrast it presents to their general character.—Dickens.

DELICIOUS PINEAPPLE WAYS.

Pineapples as well as all other fruits are best when eaten fresh, ripe and without sugar. Owing to the vegetable pepsin which pineapple contains, the juice of the pineapple should be scalded before combining with gelatin or egg white, as otherwise the pepsin dissolves the albumen, making it necessary to use a larger proportion of the gelatin.

Pineapple Delight.—Arrange on individual plates as many slices of pineapple as are needed. In the center of each slice place ice cream in the shape of a cone. Add a tablespoonful of whipped cream and sprinkle with chopped nuts.

Pineapple Cake.—Make an angel food or any kind of preferred cake, either layer or in sheets. Just before serving put the layers together with whipped cream into which has been stirred sufficient grated pineapple to flavor. Sweeten to taste.

Pineapple Salad.—Cut the fruit in two pieces lengthwise, putting the halves together in the form of a boat, after removing the fruit. Fill with any one of the following combinations: Pineapple with celery and nuts, with mayonnaise; pineapple and grapefruit with celery; pineapple, sweetbread, celery, nuts and oranges; pineapple, bananas, celery and nuts.

Pineapple With Cheese.—Place a slice of pineapple in the center of a nest of head lettuce, place a ball of seasoned cream cheese in the center, sprinkled with a little rice yolk of egg.

Poinsettia Salad.—Arrange a slice of pineapple on lettuce and on the slices place pieces of red pepper cut in the form of a poinsettia blossom; rice, hard-cooked egg may be used for the center or a little cream cheese.

Pineapple Fritters.—Stir-grated pineapple into a fritter batter, using a cupful of flour, a half teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt, two well-beaten eggs, a half cupful of sugar and a half cupful of milk. Beat well and use a cupful of grated pineapple. Fry in small spoonfuls in deep fat. Serve with pineapple sauce.

Nellie Maxwell The KITCHEN CABINET

A happiness that is quite undisturbed becomes tiresome; we must have ups and downs; the difficulties which are mingled with love awaken passion and increase pleasure.—Mollere.

GOOD COMPANY DISHES.

Just a plain, well-made apple pie may be made quite festive by covering it with whipped cream that has been mixed with as much good-flavored grated cheese as it will hold. Put it on in spoonfuls, making as attractive a garnish as possible.

Stuffed Cabbage.—With a small amount of cold, cooked chicken and a little cooked rice a most savory dish may be prepared. Take a small, loose cabbage head. Scald it, and when the leaves are limp, open the cabbage and put two tablespoonfuls of the mixture in the center, then fold over the leaves and put another layer outside these leaves; continue until the cabbage is well filled. Tie it up in a piece of cheesecloth and put it into a kettle of boiling salted water. Cook until tender, drain and serve with a Hollandaise sauce, or with a sour cream sauce.

Other meat, such as well-seasoned sausage or chopped meat, may be used in place of chicken.

Tomato Cocktail.—Prepare six peppercorns as directed above. Have ready four peeled tomatoes cut in halves, squeeze out the seed; chop fine one onion, put it in a cloth and wash well with cold water, wringing it out dry. Cut the tomatoes in cubes, add the onion, half fill the peppers, cover with French dressing, dust the top with chopped parsley and serve.

Large, white stalks of celery stuffed with finely chopped nuts and cream cheese may be attractively placed, spoke fashion, on a plate, with a garnish of radishes cut in the form of tufts, using parsley to make the garnish more attractive.

Italian Polenta.—This sounds quite foreign, but is nothing more than the old-fashioned corn mush, made as our grandmothers used to make it, stirring into it a beaten egg, some butter, and, if liked, a little grated cheese. Then put into square tins to mold. Wet the tins in cold water and pour in the mush. When stiff, it may be cut in slices and fried, and no dish is more appetizing served with or without sirup.

Nellie Maxwell

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Friday Morning, June 1, 1917



HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN HOTBEDS AND COLD FRAMES.

What's the difference? That is what the amateur wishes to know. It's all in the foundation, dear amateur. By the way, let us digress and discuss that word "amateur," which is a French word, meaning "one who loves." Let us all think of it in its general sense when we speak of amateur gardeners, who love flowers and gardens and work in them, not because we must, but that it is our happiness to do so. You see that our English meaning of amateur, "a beginner, or dabbler," is simply a degeneration of the word. Apply it to painting, to music, to gardening, to what you will—is it not more true and delightful in its first meaning?

A frame or box of wood covered with glass is a cold frame—it keeps out the cold. It is usually set right on the ground, or it may have a wooden bottom; the little ones sold for indoor use have.

Now, when a frame is set over a bed of manure, then it is a hotbed; the animal heat, and the chemical properties of the manure, hasten plant growth. Do you see? You would not want a hotbed in your living room; you may use a cold frame, known as a house frame. They cost \$1.50 and are 12 by 16 inches.

If you grow mushrooms in a shed or cellar you would make a hotbed of fresh manure on a table or bench.

Out in the garden right now you may have either a hotbed or a cold frame with violets and pansies, giving your early sweetness for the table because of this protection and forcing.

On warm days the glass is raised a little, propped open with a brick perhaps, to admit air. At night the frame is closed, and sometimes pads or blankets are laid over the glass for further protection in very cold weather.

How to Care for a Rubber Plant During its Indoor Life.

A rubber plant does not require as much water as flowering plants. It should have air and some sunlight, but need not continue in the sun. The leaves may be washed off with a little soap and water, and, if there are any insects, with a solution of quassa. See that the soil is good, that it is not clay, and never disturb the roots. Keep an even temperature and out of the wind.

A good fertilizer is ammonium chloride, two parts; sodium phosphate, four parts; sodium nitrate, three parts; water, eighty parts. Mix and dissolve. To use add twenty-five drops of water and use as in ordinary watering.

How to Bleach White Fabrics That Have Become Yellowed.

White garments that have turned yellow may be bleached in the following manner: First wash them in the usual way, then plunge them into a thin boiling hot starch which has been slightly blueed. Allow them to remain in the starch until cold, and dry them in the sunlight. Two bleachings in this manner will restore their snowy whiteness.

How to Clean Zinc So It Fairly Sparkles.

Take a thick slice of lemon and rub it over the stained zinc. Allow it to remain for an hour, then wash the zinc metal with soap and water. It will become clean and bright.

You Are in Good Company
WHEN YOU
ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

FARMER FEED EXPERTS.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
A farmer who has devoted his lifetime to the study of feeding generally has more success through his common sense methods than any scientific analysis can supply. If such a feeder could have on hand all of the ingredients (most by-products of cereal manufacture), which according to the market at the time would be more economical, he could, through his experience, be very successful in mixing his feeds. But the difficulty with the average man is to maintain an economical ration from the products of his own farm.

He may be an expert, if he chooses to study out a new ration every time the market changes, but he generally prefers to let someone who makes a business of mixing feeds do it for him. I doubt the majority of users of mixed feeds begin to buy it because of a shortage of forage and grain crops on the farm.

If such a man will keep books he will find that as a usual thing the use of mixed stock feed is a mere matter of arithmetic whether he could buy the ingredients cheaper than he could buy them in a so-called "balanced" ration.

MUST TASTE GOOD.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
A dairy ration must, of all things, be palatable so that a cow will eat it. It must be bulky and coarse so as to avoid indigestion and sickness. It must contain a variety of foods so that the cow will not tire of it or get off her feed. It must contain enough real protein—all protein is not alike. It must contain the right amounts and kinds of mineral substances necessary to life, health and milk secretion. It must be highly digestible. Many feeds are only about fifty to sixty per cent digestible and the work of excreting so much waste matter is costly in that it uses up the energy of the food to do it.

SUCCESSFUL FEEDING.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
It is most significant and probably the best argument for mixed feeds when it is considered that a large number of the most prominent and skilled men in America have discarded their own mixed feeds and rations because they have found a satisfactory brand of feed which will make as much milk at less cost and no trouble and, above all, keeps cows in perfect health.

Many agricultural schools and experiment stations use and have used them for the same reason.

You can verify this by writing to any experiment station and they will give you the names of mixed brands which are best adapted to your purpose.

FIVE POUNDS OF MILK ON ONE POUND OF GRAIN.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
C. H. Packard, of Delavan, Wisconsin, a progressive and practical dairyman, was not satisfied with his ration of home-grown feed. Although he mixed his ration with brains and it seemed to be theoretically correct, he thought he would try out his own mixture in comparison with a first class dairy feed. Much to his surprise he found that he could save about five lbs. of grain per cow per day and nearly 5 cents per cow. He figured his own grain at prices much below the wholesale market and bought his mixed feed at retail.

Also when his ration was figured according to Armsby or Energy method his mixed feed proved to be the right combination to make a balanced ration with his own farm roughage.

EXPENSIVE PASTURE.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
When you stop to consider that an acre of pasture will feed a cow, but that that same acre will raise ten tons of silage during the time the cow is feeding on it, it would seem that a grass cafeteria would be the most expensive way to feed your stock.

MORE FEED, MORE MILK.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
Cows of a decided dairy type will return the greatest profit when fed to their full capacity.—Nebraska Experiment Station.

Ordinarily, silage will correct the tendency to costiveness.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
When it is not sufficiently effective for this purpose, add enough old process oil meal to keep the droppings moderately soft, but not necessarily loose. Usually all that is needed is to increase the allowance of concentrates.

There are always two sides to every question. If the government insists on more bran in flour, bossy will have to turn to still more artificial bran.

Wheat bran is a dear feed. Barley and rye by-products are more economical.

Poverty holds a mortgage on the feeder who can see nothing but the price. Some feeds are as cheap as \$50 as other at \$25 per ton.

When you buy hay for cows it usually costs more than grain by-products, although it costs half as much per ton.

It is a fair assumption that any farmer who talks against mixed feeds does not know what a mixed feed ought to be.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
There is no danger of any man buying a fraudulent feed. The state laws are very stringent on this point and if any man has any doubt as to the value of a feed, all he has to do is to write his State Experiment Station and get the truth.

Romance Of a Sailor

Mariner Found a Bride and Fortune on the Sea.

By C. AUSTIN JOHNSON
Copyright by C. Austin Johnson.

So you would like to hear how I, a poor sailor, chanced to marry a pretty wife, possessed of thousands and without exception mistress of the finest estate in Santos? Well, come out on the piazza. We have a fine view of the bay there, and I love to listen to the roar of the surf. It reminds me of old times, you know. Light a fresh cigar. You have nothing like them in the states, I can assure you of that. And now for my yarn.

Many years ago I was chief mate on board of a down east brig engaged in the South American trade. The captain was good enough at heart, but he did love a gold dollar so much that the passion of avarice at times warped the better and prevailing instincts of his nature.

I was young, careless and free, without a soul living I could claim as kin, and as happy in my lone state as you can well imagine. I had but little responsibility on my shoulders, the skipper taking entire control, even to details.

We were to the southward of the line, outward bound, and upon the eventful night in question, which was truly an era in my life, I had the first watch. The wind was light and the ocean as calm as though asleep.

We had all our light kites set to woo the gentle breeze, running through the water not over three knots an hour.

Absorbed in my own thoughts and reflections, I was leaning idly over the taffrail watching the bubbles and phosphorescent light playing about the rudder when a touch on my arm from the man at the wheel brought me to myself.

"What do you call that, sir?" he inquired, pointing over the quarter.

I gazed in the direction pointed out by the man and, to my intense surprise, saw a bright light, not unlike a ball of fire, which threw a lurid, tremulous light across the dark waters.

"It can't be the moon, sir," said the seaman, with an inquiring look.

"The moon rising in a quarter bearing south-southwest? No; that is some craft on fire as sure as my name is John Watkins, and I'll rouse out the captain at once."

In another instant I was rapping in no gentle manner at the skipper's stateroom, who turned out in a hurry.

"What—what is the matter?" he stammered, rubbing his eyes. "Is there a squall coming?"

"No, sir; it's as pretty a night as I ever saw. But, Captain Thompson,

there is a vessel on fire to leeward of us, and I will, if you say so, run down to her assistance."

"I'll be on deck in a moment. Don't be in a hurry. Don't like to run the vessel off her course—prolongs her voyage." And, leaving the sleepy skipper grumbling to himself, I regained the deck.

In a few moments the old fellow was by my side.

"It will cost money to take all hands off your craft and feed them till we make a port."

"True, sir; but is human life to be reckoned or valued by money? In all probability there are poor fellows there in danger of their lives who, if we leave them to their fate, would place us on a footing with pirates." And, turning abruptly, I walked aft, having expressed my indignation in a voice tremulous with anger.

"Bless my soul, Mr. Watkins, I would not have any one to perish. I was only calculating the chances in a commercial point of view. You can hold the longboat out if you like and take four of the boys for a crew to pull you to her. She will burn down to the water's edge if you wait for us to get there. It is growing calmer all the time, and to

tell the truth, Mr. Watkins, I would advise you to bear a hand and get back as soon as possible, for I don't like the looks of the weather. The air is hot and oppressive-like."

In ten minutes I had the longboat over the side, and a stout, weatherly craft she was too. A bag of biscuits, together with a beaker of water, was stowed away in the stern sheets, and, bidding the lads to give way with a will, we shoved off from the sides of the old brig. I saw the tall, bent form of Captain Thompson peering down upon me for a moment, but the next instant the boat rose on the bottom of a swell, and that was the last I ever saw of my old skipper.

The brig quickly faded from sight, hid by a thin mist of haze which had suddenly arisen, and, in fact, I was conscious of a strange change in the appearance of the weather. The stars had entirely disappeared from the firmament, hid behind the gauzy veil which had so mysteriously arisen, and low down on the horizon I noted a dark bank of clouds. The heat was intense, the stout seamen wiping the perspiration from the streaming brows as they toiled at the oars. Not a breath of air disturbed the glassy waters. All nature appeared to be hushed into a terrible calm.

I must confess I felt rather apprehensive as I glanced about the horizon and looked back in the direction where I knew the old brig must be rolling and pitching idly on the long swell, which every moment was increasing. But my fears and apprehensions were soon chased from my head by matters of more exciting interest.

As we neared the burning craft I read the name La Hembrils in letters of gold on the huge stern. The light cast by the burning spars and rigging aloft afforded ample power for me to form my conclusions.

The ship was a Spaniard. The empty davits and dangling falls told their own story plain enough to a seaman's eye.

The burning wreck had been deserted. Shooting under the broad, heavy counter, we caught at the iron works of the mizzen channels, and, directing two men to remain in the boat, I clambered on deck, followed by the other two seamen.

The ship had evidently been on fire some time, the flames having full control of the forward portion. The foremast had gone by the board. The top-gallant forecastle was a sea of fire. The mainmast was already tottering, and I knew there was no time to lose. The smoke was dense and stifling, but as yet did not affect the extreme after-portion of the vessel. The decks were strewn with remnants of provisions, half open cases and articles of clothing, but no trace of a human being could be seen.

Diving down into the main cabin, which was half filled with black twisting smoke, I took a hasty glance about. The rich hangings, appointments and ornamentation surprised me, showing that the unfortunate ship had been designed to carry passengers. The sharp, shooting gleams of writhing flames from aloft penetrated through the broad skylight, tingeing every object with a ruddy glaze.

From stateroom to stateroom I hurried, but found them all empty until I came to the after one. There I experienced some difficulty in opening the door, the smoke every moment becoming more tense and respiration more difficult. Exerting my strength, the woodwork gave way, revealing a confused mass of white drapery lying on the stateroom floor. The very sight made my heart beat quick with apprehension, and, stooping, I soon ascertained that it was a woman.

Placing my hand over her heart, I felt it throb, and without further delay I rushed on deck with her in my arms. Through the companionship I staggered, with a strange dizziness in my head, gasping for breath, but still retaining my grasp on her I had saved. The fresh air revived me, and the pain left my head, so that I was enabled to pay proper attention to the woman who lay helpless in my arms.

Then, for the first time, I looked at the face of my burden, and by the bright light of the wreck I discovered she was both young and handsome. At that moment the mainmast went crashing over the side, sinking with a hiss in the black water. A shower of cinders and sparks, a column of roaring flames shot on high, followed by the excited shouts of the men, who had leaped, panic stricken, into the boat, urging me to follow.

Clasping the lady with my left arm, I used my right in gliding down the ship's side. The men's oars were poised. I gave the word, and the next instant we were clear of the vessel, which was now wrapped in flames from stem to stern.

Dashing some water into the lady's face, I began to chafe her hands. The treatment, though rough, had the desired effect. She opened her eyes, closed them again as if the awakening was painful, but in a few moments was fully herself. In a few words I told her how she had been saved and assured her that in a short time she would be in safety on board the brig.

In return she told me that her father was the Senor Jose Gonzales of Santos, the wealthiest planter in the country. She had been on a visit to Spain, where her father had a large number of relations, and had taken passage for home in the Spanish ship.

The ill fated vessel, by some means to her unknown, had caught fire during the night. A panic ensued, and, overcome by terror, she fainted away. Probably, in the excitement and alarm which followed, her absence was overlooked, and when the boats shoved off from the ship the Senorita Marie Gonzales was left unconscious in her stateroom to perish.

Glancing round the horizon, I could see no sign of the brig. Not the flash of a light betrayed the position of the vessel. But I had a compass with me and noted the course I had steered while pulling for the burning wreck. It was not the fact of the brig being invisible that caused me uneasiness, but the startling knowledge that a great convulsion of the elements was about to burst upon us.

The dark bank I had at first noticed low down on the horizon had risen rapidly until the entire heavens were obscured. The atmosphere had grown dense, and the darkness was simply intense, relieved only by the now dismantled bulk, which occasionally threw out a gleam of light.

A strange, indefinable rushing sound pervaded the air, a slight ripple ruffled the stagnant waters, a cold breath of air fanned my cheek, while under the black, frowning clouds I saw a white line rapidly rushing upon us.

Louder and louder grew the sounds. The men gazed at one another aghast. With a wave of my hand I motioned the seamen to pull the boat round so as to bear before it, and the next instant the hurricane burst upon us in all its fury.

The shriek of the tempest drowned my voice. The oars were dashed from the sailors' hands, while they in terror threw themselves down in the bottom of the boat.

In an agony of terror Marie clung to me, while I with all my strength and skill managed to keep the boat dead before the gale.

On rushed the frail structure through the murky darkness, enveloped in a

whirl of foam which half blinded me as the salt spray filled my eyes. The water was torn up by barrells and buried with cutting force and violence through the air.

Drenched to the skin, with the delicate girl crouching by my side wrapped up in all the spare coats I could muster, I kept watch during the long hours of that eventful night.

How we ever escaped destruction a merciful Providence alone can tell, but with daylight the fierce gale showed signs of abating, and by noon we were sailing upon a summer sea. A rough temporary sail had been rigged and the boat's head directed toward the land, for, of course, we had given up all hope of seeing the brig, for awhile at least.

If we would be saved we had got to rely upon our own resources. Carefully I dealt out a slim allowance of bread and water from the scanty supplies which were in the stern sheets, cautioning the men to make the precious fluid go as far as possible.

I could enlarge upon the sufferings we endured, tell you about the calm days which succeeded, how the scorching rays of the sun beat down upon our heads and how the men with noble generosity surrendered their few drops of water to the pale, suffering woman, who never murmured once, though her brain was all but on fire and her tongue parched and swollen in her mouth.

You can imagine my feelings when the last crumb of bread was exhausted and the beaker had been drained dry. Death in its most terrible form, with the attending horrors of hunger and thirst, stared us in the face, and I groined in anguish as I gazed upon the now inanimate form of the poor girl. She was dying—perhaps dead already—and I stretched myself by her side to meet the fate I was powerless to avert.

Well, we were picked up shortly after by a Brazilian fishing boat, placed aboard a man-of-war cruising on the coast, and the surgeon soon had us under his care. Strange to say, none of us succumbed to the privations we had undergone, but we all recovered to congratulate one another upon our escape. The Senor Jose Gonzales fairly hugged me in his delight at the escape of his daughter and insisted upon my making his residence my home. The men were rewarded by him beyond their most sanguine hopes, and I—well, I rewarded myself by marrying the fair heiress, and when her father died a few years ago I assumed full control of the estates.

As for the old brig and Captain Thompson, neither was ever seen or heard from after the terrible storm which swept the coast of South America, straving its shores with the wreck of many a noble craft.

The Unfinished Creation.
Men ever mislead themselves in science by not perceiving that all things on their globe are related and co-ordinated to the general evolution, to a constant movement and production which bring with them necessarily both advancement and an end. Man himself is not a finished creation. If he were God would not be.—Hemore de Balzac.



THE SHRIEK OF THE TEMPEST DROWNED MY VOICE.

THE AVERAGE REFORMER.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
The average reformer having so little at stake himself, plunges about like a bull in a china shop, regardless of the results of his ardor.

An amusing incident is told of the Secretary of Commerce. The can manufacturers put up a howl that unless they could get tin-plate to make up, no canning of fruits and vegetables could be done, so without looking over the field it is said that an order was made that steel was to be diverted by the manufacturers from other projects and put at the disposal of the can manufacturers. It looked all right on the face of it, but when the manufacturers of harvesting machinery demanded steel which they contracted for, and found that there was not steel for aprons, they having been diverted to cans, a hurry-up call modifying the order was issued, so that our harvesting machines could be made in time for the growing crop.

This illustrates how many plans are ignorantly made robbing Peter to pay Paul. Every enthusiast who has a pet reform which is always hitting some other business instead of his own, never looks around to see what the effect will be before he plunges. The manufacturers of feed and the most successful feeders in the country have a right to demand that that delicate machine—the dairy cow—shall not be wrecked by hasty legislation.

Revolutionary reforms are seldom successful. Anything which disturbs the food equilibrium should be handled gradually. Experience has shown that the most efficient way to handle cereal products is to remove the human food first and feed the residue to stock. Any other system is sheer extravagance.

WRONG FEEDING METHODS.
(National Crop Improvement Service.)
There is an old story about a ship captain who had a medicine chest. A sailor was sick and he found that No. 47 in his book was the indicated remedy, but alas! the bottle of No. 47 was empty, so he took equal parts of No. 40, which was strychnine, and No. 7, which was carbolic acid, and added them together and made No. 47—and the sailor died.

The application of this old story is that many a feeder will think that a little of cottonseed or oilseed meal is good, a whole lot will be better. And, like the man who put the green spectacles on the horse and fed him shavings—just after he got him trained the horse died.

It is human nature to experiment in feeds, and the poor cow has to suffer for an overdose or an underdose before the proper ration is established.

DIFFICULT TO MIX FEEDS

A More Scientific Result Can Be Produced by Machinery.
(National Crop Improvement Service.)

As no two lots run alike, it is very difficult to mix straight by-products of oats, barley, rye, corn, cotton-seed, flaxseed, etc., by measure, because it is purely guessing. Only a few years ago intentional fraud or unintentional carelessness was the rule. Before the feed laws were passed, each manufacturer adulterated all the trade would stand.

Every car of feed sold to the consumer is not analyzed, and the farmer cannot become a feed expert because he has no laboratory. Not one car out of five hundred is officially inspected. In the old days country millers were throwing feeds together with no knowledge of feed and were running valuable cows and making the farmer poorer. In those days the feed tables were wrong, the feeds didn't fit the tables; the digestible analysis method was incorrect; feed standards for animals were not agreed upon nor complete; the animals didn't fit the standards; the buyer didn't know what was in the feeds he bought to mix; and there was an unavoidable variation in the concentration of the feed.

These conditions have been largely overcome through the joint action of the government and state experiment stations and the mixed feed manufacturers who have every facility for maintaining a uniform product. By using these scientifically prepared feeds, many a herd has doubled its yield and profits. There are some painters who can buy lead, oil and dryer and mix and match their own color uniformly but the best painters of today have learned that mill-made brands are much better than anything they can mix with a paddle. The same is true in fertilizers to a great extent. In mixed feeds there can be no economy in home mixing because the mixing factories, being near the large markets, can utilize by-products to the very best advantage. Home mixing cannot be accomplished at one-tenth of a cent per lb., besides the result is never twice alike and cannot be without the help of a laboratory.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
A practical test shows that eight tons of a first class dairy feed will replace 13 1-3 tons of farm grain, making a proportionate saving of about \$20 per ton and it also puts three times as much fertilizer back on the farm as is in the grain this farmer could sell.

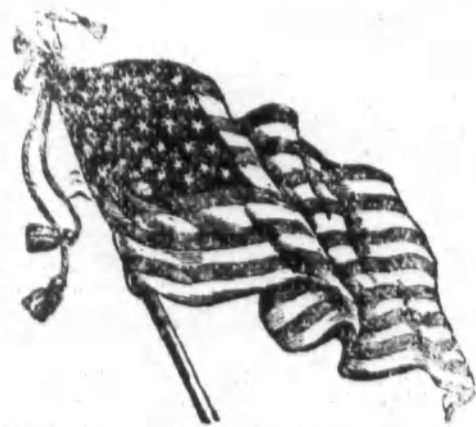
(National Crop Improvement Service.)
There is no sense in hauling two loads of cheap feed when one load of high-grade feed will do the work of four costs but three-fourths as much as the two loads.



THE GENOA TRIBUNE

Published every Friday and entered at the postoffice at Genoa, N. Y., at second class mail matter.

Friday Morning, June 1, 1917



Death of Aged Woman.

Mrs. Mary McIntosh Shaw, widow of Harvey Shaw, died at her home in Locke, at 10:30 o'clock Monday night. She had been in failing health since January. She was born in Scotland on April 24, 1824, and came to this country when 17 years old. Except for two years spent in Groton she had always resided in Locke.

Mrs. Shaw is survived by six children—Mrs. Ada Miller, Mrs. Mary Hart and Miss Nettie Shaw of Locke, Mrs. Dell White of Moravia, Nelson and James Shaw of Locke; one brother, John McIntosh of Locke.

The funeral was held at the family home at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Rev. F. T. Crumley, pastor of the Methodist church, officiating. Burial in Groton Rural cemetery.

Genoa Presbyterian Church.

At the morning service at 11 o'clock next Sunday, Rev. Herbert M. Moore, student pastor at Cornell, will occupy the pulpit and it is expected that the pastor, Rev. L. W. Scott, will also be present. Mr. Moore is intensely interested in work among young people, and every member of the congregation should be present, if at all possible, to hear him.

Sunday school and the other services of the day will be held as usual.

Mr. Berger of the seminary preached last Sunday morning, in place of Prof. W. J. Hinke who had expected to come here but who went to Niagara Falls to preach instead.

Genoa Baptist Church Notes.

Morning service at 11 o'clock. Subject, Jesus, Peter & Company. Sunday school will meet at the usual hour.

The Sunday evening service will take the form of a patriotic service. Come and join with us in singing patriotic songs.

The Baraca class will hold its monthly meeting on Monday evening, June 4.

Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

The Source of Profit.

"Did you make the money you expected raising chickens?"
 "No. After a little experimenting I decided that the way to make the money is to raise chicken feed."
 —Washington Star.

Alexander Robinson.

Alexander Robinson of Cortland, aged 72 years, died May 18, in St. Luke's hospital in Jacksonville, Florida, after a two weeks' illness.

The deceased was the son of Harry and Sarah Robinson and was born near Sherwood, this county, on May 12, 1845. He was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Lane at Sherwood on May 22, 1867 and she died June 13, 1878.

Mr. Robinson had been a traveling salesman for the Chase nursery farms of Geneva for the past forty years and had made his home in Cortland for the past twelve years. He was a member of the Methodist church of Seipioville.

He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Edgar Grinnell, of Cortland, and one sister, Mrs. Warren Burlingham of Binghamton.

The remains were brought to Cortland where funeral services were held at the home of his daughter on May 22. Burial in the Cortland Rural cemetery.

Died in Auburn.

The death of Mildred Emma, only daughter of Herbert T. and Winifred C. Simkin Mosher of Fleming, occurred in Auburn Thursday evening, May 24, at the age of 19 years and 9 months.

Funeral services were held at the family residence in Fleming Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Burial in Fleming cemetery.

Wild carrot or Queen Anne's lace (Daucus carota) is thought to be the plant from which the cultivated garden carrot originated. The garden carrot, if allowed to grow unmolested for several years, gradually loses the highly developed crown-tuber for which it is valued as a vegetable, and becomes indistinguishable from the ordinary wild carrot.

Scipio Universalist Church.

Rev. H. M. Cary will preach on the five fundamentals of Universalism at Scipio beginning with the Universal Fatherhood of God, Sunday, June 3, at 3 o'clock. There will be election of officers for the Sunday school at 4 o'clock.

Bobby's Prayers.

"When I said my prayers last night didn't you hear me ask God to make me a good boy?" "Yes, Bobby, I did." "Well! He ain't done it."

Advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

Old Friends Are the Best

Because they have stood the test and are known to be true. Dr. Herrick's Sugar-Coated Pills have been used by more than three generations for relieving biliousness, disordered stomach and constipation. They are to this day the main dependence in thousands upon thousands of families for keeping both adults and children healthy and vigorous. Sold by all dealers.

SOLID CAKE

NO WASTE

"Where dirt gathers, waste rules"

Thrifty women clean house with **SAPOLIO**

OLD FALSE TEETH BOUGHT

broken or in any condition. We pay up to \$5 a set, according to value. Mail at once and get our offer. If unsatisfactory you return teeth.

DOMESTIC SUPPLY CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Brings to resolutely dormant. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 25c and 50c at Druggists.

What Is a Liberty Loan Bond?

A Liberty Loan Bond is a solemn promise of the United States to pay at maturity the amount of the bond to the holder thereof, and to pay interest semiannually each year from the date of the issuance of the bond until it is fully and finally paid.

There are two kinds of Liberty Loan Bonds. Bearer bonds are to be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. These Bearer Bonds, which are made payable to bearer, have interest coupons attached which are detached by the holder when the interest installments they represent are due, and can be cashed at any bank the same as a United States Treasury note.

Registered bonds are to be issued, which are registered as to both principal and interest, in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000; checks for the amount of interest due will be mailed out semiannually to the holders of these registered bonds.

Native of Genoa.

Dr. Elias Lester of Seneca Falls celebrated his 81st birthday on May 23, and entertained a few friends—all civil war veterans—at dinner at his home.

Dr. Lester was a leading practitioner of medicine in Seneca county for a half century. He retired from active practice some time ago but is still in vigorous health. Dr. Lester was born in Genoa, May 23, 1836, and was a son of Elihu A. Lester and Lucy Bacon Lester, pioneer Cayuga county people. He married Miss Caroline Foote of Venice.

Dr. and Mrs. Lester have three children, Dr. Frederick W. Lester and Miss Caroline Lester of Seneca Falls and George B. Lester, treasurer and general manager of the Fleischmann Company in New York.

Many little spent makes just as much as many little saved, but as the sum of the former is not in evidence, it is not often considered.

Special Notices

FOR SALE—House with barn, hen-house, good garden, in Genoa village, now occupied by Jas. Myer. Inquire of LaMotte Smith, Lake Ridge. P. O. Ludlowville, N. Y. 45w3

WANTED—To buy a house and 1 to 5 acres of land within two miles of Genoa village, north, east or south; will pay \$300 down. For further information apply TRIBUNE office. 45w2

Garden to let in this village. Apply to this office.

Seed potatoes for sale. 45w2 Frank Storrs, Locke. Ten bushels of early seed potatoes for sale at \$3 per bu. J. D. Sharpsteen, East Genoa. 41tf

FOUND—About two weeks ago, south of Genoa village, cable chain, 6 ft. long. Owner can obtain same at this office by paying for this notice.

FOR SALE—Garage business. Fine opportunity for anyone with capital. Owner retiring from business. Write immediately. "Opportunity" in care this office. 45w4

Your money refunded if Pratt's Lice Killer does not destroy insects on cucumber, squash, melon vines, rose and currant bushes. It's not poison and guaranteed by J. S. Banker, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Two-year-old colt; or will exchange for young cattle. 44w2 Frank Huff, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Yellow Flint seed corn at \$2.50 bu. Dannie Moore, 44w2 Atwater, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Top buggy in good condition. Carl Reas, Genoa. 39tf.

1000 seasoned fence posts for sale 10c each. Credit if you wish. On my farm near the road. 42w4 F. B. Parker, Moravia.

Pigs for sale. 41tf Harry S. Ferris, Atwater. Miller phone.

I pay the highest market price for poultry, eggs, veal and beef cattle. Leo A. Smith, King Ferry. 36w13 Phone 17-F-2 Poplar Ridge.

WANTED—Hides, pelts, tallow and wool. We pay reliable quotations. Wilbur Bros. & Sillarow, King Ferry. 34tf

72 acre farm at a bargain. Known as the John Miller farm and occupied by Fred Storms, in town of Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y. Other good bargains. C. G. Parker, 14tf Moravia, N. Y.

Cash paid for poultry delivered every Tuesday. We want your old rubber, beef and horse hides, deacon skins. Weaver & Brogan, Genoa. 14tf

FOR SALE—½ and ¼ bu. peach baskets, grape baskets, grape trays, pear kegs and barrels, potato crates, etc. King Ferry Mill Co., 3tf King Ferry, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES

THE SEASON IS HERE FOR ANOTHER YEAR'S ENJOYMENT. NOTHING WILL ADD TO YOUR PLEASURE AND HAPPINESS EQUAL TO THE OWNERSHIP OF A "STUDEBAKER," "OAKLAND" OR A "BRISCOE" ACCORDING TO YOUR NEEDS.

WE CARRY THE "STUDEBAKERS" IN STOCK, THE OTHERS WE OBTAIN FROM AUBURN.

COME AND MAKE YOUR REQUIREMENTS KNOWN AND LETS WORK OUT YOUR INDIVIDUAL PROPOSITION. WE HAVE A PLAN FOR EXTENDED CREDIT WHICH PUTS THE OWNERSHIP OF A CAR WITHIN YOUR REACH IF YOU DESIRE CREDIT.

--- YOURS FOR SERVICE ---

Atwater--Bradley Corporation
 GENOA, N. Y.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

Am very glad to announce to friends and customers that my line of Suits, Top Coats, Raincoats and Gent's Furnishings is better than ever.

A big line to select from at prices very reasonable. While goods are getting scarce and it costs more to buy stock at the present market prices, the early buyers will surely save money on their purchases, before my present stock is exhausted.

A good many of my customers have used good judgment already in supplying themselves with clothing and shoes for future needs. I still have a good assortment on hand of the Douglas Shoes at the old prices and will sell them while they last to my customers only. Get Your Share! Don't Wait.

GENOA CLOTHING STORE, M. G. SHAPERO.

Hot Weather Apparel for Women.

You will be interested in our showing of summer garments of all kinds. Silk Suits, Wash Skirts and Waists, Summer Underwear, Dainty Lingerie, Silk Gloves, Silk Hosiery.

Lisle, Fibre and Cotton hosiery in a complete assortment of shades and colors.

Parasols. Wash Goods in a wide variety of colors and materials. Our line of Wooltex pre-shrunk wash skirts in white and fancy patterns and stripes are particularly good. Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

BUSH & DEAN 151 EAST STATE ST. ITHACA, N. Y.

SEED CORN

Pride of the North, Improved Leaming, and State Corn. Also Seed Beans and Buckwheat.

Don't forget that we carry a full line of Sprayers, Insecticides, Fencing, Roofing and Feed.

D. L. RAMSEY & SON,
 Seeds, Feed and Poultry Supplies
 31-33 Market St., Auburn, N. Y.

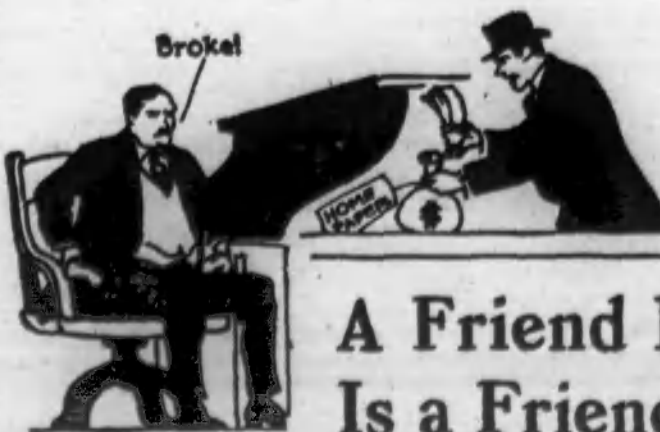
FARMERS, NOTICE!

The use of Lime promotes the growth of clover, alfalfa and other leguminous plants. The direct result of which is soil improvement. "For the Land's Sake" Try It.

We have a stock of Ground Lime on hand, and in a very short time, will also have the Burned Lime.

C. J. Wheeler - - - Genoa, N. Y.

Coal, Fertilizer, Cement and Farm Implements of all kinds. Please call or phone and let us know your requirements.



A Friend In Need Is a Friend Indeed

Do you need anything? READ THE HOME PAPER. It will tell you where to buy in town. It will tell you where to sell.

The Home Paper Boosts Home Trade
 BOOST THE BOOSTER

Ladies!

Here is a Real Creation Slip-don Veils

JUST what the name implies—a veil you slip on that requires no pins, no tying—just slip it on.

For motoring, golfing, riding or walking and general out-door wear. Can be worn over a small hat, under a large hat, or without a hat.

Buy a few and keep them handy—just think of it—ten cents each! Colors: Brown and Black.

SMITH'S BIG BUSY STORE
 Genoa, N. Y.

Village and Vicinity News.

—The cellar for the new Bradley house on East Main St., is being excavated.

—Mrs. A. J. Parker of Auburn spent Monday at the home of her father, W. H. Hoskins.

—Milton Alling of McLean spent Monday with his sister, Miss Flora Alling, returning home Tuesday morning.

—Mrs. Martha Whitney was in Moravia Tuesday to be present at the 75th birthday anniversary of her brother, Asa Whitney.

—Tuesday next, June 5, is registration day, when all men between 21 and 30, inclusive, must register at their respective polling places.

Wedding invitations and announcements neatly printed at this office.

—Mrs. D. C. Mosher returned from Lansingville to her home here on Monday, after spending some time with her sister, who has been ill.

—W. B. Holden has purchased the residence of the late Mrs. H. M. Shaw in this village. The place adjoins Mr. Holden's residence on Main St.

—F. R. VanBroeklin, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Paul Clapp, of Syracuse spent the week-end at J. S. Banker's. Mrs. VanBroeklin and two children returned home with him Sunday evening.

—Adelbert Young of Cortland is spending several weeks with his sister, Mrs. Delia Taber, while Mrs. Young and Miss Nellie Young are visiting their son and brother, Earle Young and family, at Shelby, Ohio.

If you have not yet secured your new summer hat, you should call at once at Mrs. Singer's millinery rooms, Genoa.

—The Odd Fellows and Rebekah lodges of Genoa will participate in the raising of a national emblem on Tuesday, June 5, with appropriate exercises at 2 p. m. All Odd Fellows are requested to meet at the lodge room Saturday afternoon, June 2, for making arrangements and erecting the pole, which is to be placed at the junction of the streets, opposite the postoffice.

—Mrs. F. Sullivan of Auburn and her son, Harold Sullivan, who is home on a furlough from El Paso, Texas, were in town visiting relatives and friends, Tuesday and Wednesday. Harold enlisted in the service of Uncle Sam three years ago, and was for some time with Pershing's troops in Mexico. He is a member of Co. G of the Signal Corps.

Our motto—Exclusiveness—originality—and moderate prices.
Belle Peck, Genoa, Millinery.

—The first game of baseball of the season in Genoa will be played next Tuesday afternoon at 3:15 at the fair grounds, between the Cortland Crescents and the Genoa town team. The visiting nine are a strong aggregation and a good game is anticipated. In the evening, a dance will be given in Mosher's hall, under the auspices of the St. Hilary club. "Happy Bill" Daniels' orchestra in attendance.

—On Friday, May 25, Mrs. Geo. Hall entertained several ladies of that neighborhood, it being the birthday of Mrs. Helen Hall and of Mrs. Lamotte Close. A fine repast was served at 6 o'clock and all greatly enjoyed the birthday visit, wishing the two ladies many happy returns of the day. They were kindly remembered by friends, far and near. Among the gifts received by Mrs. Hall were a box of nice fruit and candy, and three large beautiful bouquets of carnations, sweet peas and other flowers.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Haskin of Genoa, widow of Harvey Haskin, died at the home of her son, William Haskin, about four miles south of this village, on Thursday of last week. Mrs. Haskin, who lived alone and was 83 years of age, had been in poor health for some time. Three weeks ago she went to the home of her son to be cared for. Surviving are two children—the son before mentioned and a daughter, Mrs. Ida Jacobs of Auburn, also a number of grandchildren. Funeral services were held on Sunday at 1:30 o'clock at the house and at 2 o'clock at the Methodist church at North Lansing. Rev. F. J. Allington officiating. Burial at North Lansing. W. H. Sharpsteen, D. C. Hunter, Fay Reas and W. H. Hoskins acted as bearers.

—Advice seems to be the cheapest and largest crop on hand, at present.

—Principal Townsend spent the week-end at his home at Savannah.

—The United Commercial Travelers of the state will meet in Auburn June 12 to 16.

—Miss Leota Myer has returned from Skaneateles High school, and is assisting Mrs. Frank Sellen.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hugunine of Groton, May 13, 1917, a son; weight seven pounds.

—Geo. T. Sill arrived home Wednesday from Chicago, where he is attending the College of Osteopathy.

—With feed selling above \$3 per bushel the man who plants hard corn serves both his country and himself.

—Mr. and Mrs. Porter Beardsley of Auburn were in town Monday afternoon, looking up antique furniture.

—Daniel Marble, who had been in ill health for several months, was taken to the county home at Sennett on Sunday last.

—A few citizens and children of the village motored to the cemetery Memorial day and placed flowers on the graves of soldiers.

—Mrs. Herbert Hand is reported as recovering nicely from her recent operation in Auburn City hospital, and is expected to return home soon.

—The selective draft law imposes a fine of \$1,000 on any person selling a soldier in uniform a drink of liquor. This prohibition applies to every state.

Many pretty, becoming styles in hats for ladies, misses and the small miss, at prices to suit all at Mrs. Singer's, Genoa.

—Harland Bower, son of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Bower of King Ferry, enlisted in the war service last week at Philadelphia, Pa., and on Saturday last left for Fort Slocum. He joined the cavalry branch.

—The East Venice Kitchen band will give a musical treat at Locke Grange hall, Wednesday evening, June 6, and at North Lansing hall Friday evening, June 8. Entertainment begins at 8:15. Admission 25c; children 15c. adv.

—A letter to Genoa friends from Albert Stark at Mullet Lake, Sheboygan Co., Mich., states that last Sunday snow commenced falling there and continued for thirty hours. Roads were badly drifted and traveling was very difficult.

—Mr. and Mrs. Millard Green and Mr. and Mrs. Lord, all of Groton, were Sunday guests at the home of Mrs. Green's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller. Little Frank Green, who had been here for some time, returned home with them.

Call at this office for all kinds of Job Printing.

—The supper and reception for Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Odell in the Baptist church last Friday evening was well attended, about 75 being present. Supper was served in the parlors of the church, followed by an enjoyable social hour. After a time all were invited to the auditorium of the church where a short address was given by Mr. Odell and all joined with the choir in singing familiar hymns.

—A meeting of the Central New York association of District Superintendents of Schools was held at Oswego Thursday and Friday of last week. Officers were elected as follows: President, Chas. B. Earle of Waterloo; first vice president, Leon J. Cook, East Bloomfield; second vice president, Joseph M. Bonner, Richland; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Anna M. Kent, Union Springs. Supts. G. B. Springer of Genoa, Mrs. Mabelle Rodger of Moravia, Howard Murphy of Cato, Mrs. Hattie Buck of North Lansing and J. D. Bigelow of Ithaca were among those in attendance.

—What might have proved a very serious accident happened Wednesday night about midnight in this village, when a collision occurred between the car driven by A. P. Bradley and a carriage and horse driven by Floyd Kenyon. Messrs. Bradley and Miller were returning from Auburn and were going east through the village and Kenyon was returning to Clifford Hand's, where he is employed, the rig belonging to Mr. Hand. The rigs collided on the bridge, and Kenyon was thrown out, the carriage was badly broken and the horse slightly injured. It was freed from the wagon and ran up the hill and to its home. Kenyon was injured to some extent, but not seriously. It is stated that neither car or carriage had lights.

—The sixty-second annual fair at Dryden will be held Sept. 4, 5 and 6 next.

—The annual meeting of the State Grange will be held in Syracuse, Feb. 5 to 8, 1918.

—The 1918 meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church will be held in Columbus, Ohio.

—The cases of measles reported last week proved to be very mild, and those afflicted were out in a day or two.

—The late Dr. Susan Taber of Sherwood, bequeathed her brain to the Anthropometrical society of Philadelphia, Pa.

—Two hundred acres of muck land in the Montezuma marshes, drained by the barge canal, are being planted for the first time this year.

—Reports made to the Grand lodge of Free Masons, in session recently in New York, showed an increase of 6,283 members in the 861 lodges in the State during the past year.

—The Cayuga County Sportsmen's association has started a contest among the boys and girls of the county in the erection of bird houses, feeding stations and drinking fountains.

—Mrs. H. A. McAvoy and daughter Gertrude have returned home from Brookton where they were called last week on account of the serious illness of the former's mother, Mrs. J. Boyce.

—Cold, wet weather continued up to Wednesday of this week, when the sun came out and the temperature took a decided rise. Thursday was also fair but a strong south wind threatened another storm.

—Mrs. Sarah Jane Lockwood, a former resident of the town of Genoa, died in Sennett on Friday last, aged 74 years. Death was the result of a hemorrhage. The funeral was held in Grange hall at East Venice on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial was made in East Venice cemetery.

—Friends of the Misses Emilie M. Brown and Irene M. Doyle have received invitations to their graduation from Wm. Smith college, Geneva, on June 11. Miss Brown has accepted a position as preceptress of Sauquoit High school to teach German, English and History, for next year, while Miss Doyle has chosen social work. Both girls were former pupils of District No. 11, in the town of Venice.

—Rev. and Mrs. G. P. Sewall of Aurora gave a reception on Wednesday afternoon, May 23, from 4 to 6, for Mrs. Frederick Trumpeter who has been leading soprano in the Presbyterian church of Aurora for sixteen years and who left Thursday evening to make her home in Freehold, N. J., where Mr. Trumpeter has purchased a farm. A beautiful pendant was presented by members of the choir as a reminder of their love and many years of pleasant service.

—A warning has been issued by Fish and Game Protector Willard A. Hoagland of Cayuga county to all parents of youths under 16 who possess airguns or other firearms that they must destroy or otherwise get rid of them or run the risk of arrest. Under the Sullivan Law no person under 16 is allowed to possess any sort of gun. Mr. Hoagland states that the song and insect eating birds are being destroyed by youngsters with airguns, and he is going to do all he can to put a stop to it.

—Ten farmers of the county have signified their intentions of participating in the corn tests to discover the varieties of corn best suited for the soil of Cayuga county. The tests are to begin with the spring planting and six varieties will be used. The following will enter the contest: E. D. Colvin, Weedsport; J. A. Gould, Sherwood; Charles Ingalls, Fleming; Earl Crocker, Sennett; Geo. Ferris, Atwater; C. A. Gilbert, Weedsport; R. P. White, Locke; J. O'Connell, Moravia and Charles Hornburg of Cato.

GRADUATION GIFTS

The gift you give the Graduate will be cherished for years to come. It represents the high esteem in which you hold the recipient. That's why it should be carefully selected—Selected not only for its intrinsic value, but for lasting qualities as well. JEWELRY is about the only gift that one can keep for a lifetime—therefore, the graduation gift should be of best jewelry.

May we show you some suitable gifts?
A. T. HOYT,
Leading Jeweler and Optometrist,
HOYT BLOCK MORAVIA, N. Y.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank all those who helped us so kindly during the recent illness and death of our mother and grandmother. Especially Rev. Allington for his comforting words and those who sang at the funeral.
Mr. and Mrs. William Haskin,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haskin,
Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Robinson,
Miss Ruth Haskin.

NOTICE.

To Lot Owners of Genoa Cemetery Association:
The lots of those who have not paid their assessments for 1916 and 1917, will receive no care this season. By Order of the President,
43w3 Arthur S. Mead.

GOOD EYESIGHT

—Nature's greatest gift to mankind. Even though a hand or foot be missing, a person may succeed in his calling, but have indeed are they who persist after losing the sense of sight. The precious gift of good vision should not by any means be allowed to become impaired, either through misuse or neglect. If you have the slightest cause to suspect that your eyesight may be defective you should call and let me make a thorough examination of your eyes at once. My experience with thousands of cases in the past 20 years enables me to give you valuable advice.
A. E. Trea, O. D.,
Eyesight Specialist
212 E. STATE ST., ITHACA, N. Y.

Ithaca Auburn Short Line

Central New York Southern Railroad Corporation.
In Effect Sept. 21, 1914. Corrected to Nov. 11, 1915

SOUTHBOUND—Read Down					NORTHBOUND—Read Up				
27	23	421	21	31	32	422	22	24	25
Daily	Daily	Sunday Only	Daily Except Sun.	Daily Except Sun.	Daily Except Sun.	Sunday Only	Daily Except Sun.	Daily	Daily
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6 40	1 50	8 30	8 30	6 45	9 20	11 09	11 27	5 00	9 00
6 55	2 04	8 45	8 43	7 00	9 35	10 54	11 14	4 45	8 46
7 05	2 14	8 50	8 53	7 11	8 53	10 43	11 04	4 35	8 36
7 12	2 22	9 05	9 01	7 20	8 44	10 34	10 56	4 27	8 28
7 24	2 33	9 20	9 12	7 33	8 29	10 19	10 45	4 16	8 15
7 33	2 41	9 31	9 21	7 43	8 18	10 08	10 36	4 06	8 06
7 45	2 50	9 50	9 32	8 05	8 05	9 55	10 26	3 55	7 55
8 10	3 15	10 15	9 56	8 30	7 30	9 20	10 00	3 30	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Trains No. 21 and 23 going South, and No. 22 and 24 going North are the motor cars and do NOT stop at Flag stations. Sunday trains No. 422 and 421 are the motor cars and these stop at all stations.
Additional Trains between Ithaca and Rogues Harbor leave Ithaca 10:00, (daily except Sunday) 12:15, (Sunday only) 2:00 and 4:40 daily and 9:30 p. m. (Saturday only.) Also leave Rogues Harbor at 10:40 a. m. (daily except Sunday) 12:50 (Sunday only) 2:35 and 5:15 p. m., daily, and 10:05 p. m. Saturday only.



IT NEVER PAYS

to juggle in the grocery business. We have always adhered to a policy that's above board. Everything strictly as represented in quality and in condition. Nothing palmed off on you here, just to get rid of it. Every price quoted in our place

is based upon a legitimate profit margin.

- Good Coffee (Joyful) 28c pound
- Old Dutch and Blue Ribbon 30c
- Royal Blend (the 40c Coffee for 30c)
- The Best of Tea 50c pound

THE BEST OF GROCERIES ARE NONE TOO GOOD FOR YOU.

Hagin's UP TO DATE **Grocery**
Genoa, N. Y.



INDIAN HEAD
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Use It Instead of Linen

Let the Youngsters Romp!

It's Indian Head, not linen, their little clothes are made of. Indian Head doesn't crush easily as linen does. Costs far less and, besides, will wash and wear and wear and wear. Excellent for every purpose where one wants a durable white wash fabric.
For 80 years Indian Head quality has remained the same. We recommend it unhesitatingly. Ask to see the new linen finish.

COMING! WARM WEATHER

And you will want those fine Gingham, Percales, Wash Poptins and the prettiest figured LINTEX in Ecru, Pink, Lavender and Blue. They are the thing for summer. Also White Goods from the finest Batiste to Butcher's Linen.

We are still doing a big business in WALL PAPER. We have filled every order without delay. Come and see them.

SHOES

Everything in Canvas from the daintiest Child's to the heavy Harvest Shoe for Men. A general line of Leather Shoes at very low prices.

A new stock of Rugs, Linoleums and Shades at Prices lower than we can duplicate them.

R. & H. P. MASTIN

Watch and Clock Repairing a Specialty.

We have the New **SMITH'S STORE** and **ARROW COLLAR**





Walt Whitman and Memorial Day

Each year as the end of May approaches and lilacs in the doorway bloom the personality of Walt Whitman, singer of the lilacs' song and of all outdoor sights and sounds, is tenderly recalled by an increasing number of people, for Walt Whitman's birthday is on May 31.

It is the custom to hold then an all day Whitman convention in New York to celebrate it. In some places, when weather and inclination are propitious, lovers of Whitman are wont to picnic, more or less formally, on Memorial day, and at such times persons who really knew Walt are in great demand. Persons who were friends of the good gray poet are more and more rare as the years go by. It was only choice souls who could appreciate what he was trying to do, and they have almost all joined him now in the great beyond.

It is perhaps fitting to celebrate Whitman's birthday on May 30, Memorial day, since he was a friend of the Union soldier and served as a volunteer nurse in Washington and Virginia in 1862-5. His fatigue and night watching brought on a serious illness from which he never recovered fully.

Describing his nursing, a friend said:

"Walt, you should know, seemed intuitively to do the right thing for those poor suffering fellows. To one he would give an apple, to another an orange or tobacco. But he never gave the wrong thing. He told me of finding some soldiers from the west who had never before seen an orange. He said also that the aroma of a lemon held in the hand was often most grateful to the fever patients he there encountered."

May We Never Forget Memorial Day!

We do well to pause one summer day in a year to exalt the martyrs who fell in our civil war, to bewail their fate, to cover their humble hillocks with flowers. They died not to protect our land from the profane foot of the foreign invader, nor yet to win the Holy Sepulchre from the infidel, nor yet to conquer a savage wilderness for the great incoming flood of our race. They died because their country could devise in its wisdom no better means of settling a family quarrel than by slaying her sons with the sword.

May we never forget to observe our Memorial day! Even now there is scarcely a hamlet in the United States that does not display a tiny flag or bit of bunting on Decoration day. Some years ago I drove through a wild mountain country in West Virginia. Deep down in a narrow gorge—one of those strange fissures where a small stream has cut a mountain in twain—I discovered a wretched hut. Fastened to a pole at the door was a fluttering bit of red flannel. The half naked savages who lived in this hut scrambled up the precipice to beg. I asked the meaning of the red rag and received the surprised answer, "Decoration day!" These untamed, untamable people respected the day.—Mrs. Roger A. Pryor.

The Mothers Of the Armies

The mothers of the armies In churchyards old they sleep, No more to wake and weep, No more to watch and weep, For rust has spiked the ossuaries And choked the bugle's throat And hushed o'er hill and valley The drum's defiant note.

They sent them forth to battle From many a cottage door, The sons they loved and cherished And feared to see no more; They sat by lonely hearthstones And waited, sick with dread, To welcome back the crippled Or mourn the hero dead.

From Maine, with pine trees girdled, To Georgia's cotton snows, The nation's soldiers bled as Till Gabriel's trumpet blows; On fields that once were crimson The yearly crops increase, And daisies in the trenches Are weaving flags of peace.

But when with fragrant blossoms We deck the blue and gray, Oh, bring a daisy garland Upon Memorial day— A tribute to the mothers Who each with bleeding breast Gave freely to her country Her dearest and her best, —Minna Irving in New York Press.

THE BEST DAIRY FEED

Made From Grain From Which the Human Food Values Have Been Taken.

By Prof. F. D. Fuller. [National Crop Improvement Service.] The reason why the best dairy feeds are less expensive than the same grains on the farm is because the principal elements of human food are taken from these grains before they are ever made into feed. The by-products of cereal mills, glucose factories, malt houses, etc., constitute often more than 50 per cent of the total bulk of mixed dairy feeds of the better class.

These oats, barley and corn by-products are considered by experts in animal nutrition as very valuable feed materials. After these cereals are ground in the manufacture of alcohol, for which the use is growing more important daily in the arts, the solid residue is dried in vacuo, and is then known as "dried grains." If made from corn, these grains contain on an average of about 30 per cent crude protein and 10 per cent crude fat. If made from rye, while valuable, they are of somewhat lower feed value. The barley residue contains over 70 per cent more crude protein than wheat bran and twice as much crude fat. In fact, their food value is largely increased by the process.

All these products are widely used by the best dairy feeders and are relied upon very extensively in milk production. There is no doubt of the fact that if the supply of these products were radically limited or entirely exhausted, it would have a serious effect upon the milk production throughout the country and the dairymen would have one more burden added to their already overtaxed strength.

Cottonseed meal is composed principally of the kernel, with such portion of the hull as is necessary in the manufacture of oil. Cottonseed meal, if choice, must contain at least 41 per cent crude protein. It is one of the richest of all feeds in this substance and carries about 8 per cent crude fat. On account of its extreme concentration it can be fed only in limited quantities and always in conjunction with some products to furnish bulk. This meal is an important ingredient in many manufactured feeds.

HOME MIXED FEEDS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] When a man undertakes to mix his own rations, what does he do? He buys straight feeds. Take cottonseed meal as a common example. There are a great many different grades of cottonseed meal, and the man who is looking for a low-priced feed is sure to get a low grade. The demand for cheap feeding ingredients has caused the quality to be gradually whittled down. Consequently the farmer nearly always works with feeds which are poorer than he believes them to be. He does not get adequate state protection because inspectors do not go to a farmer's barn to draw samples, and even if they did, it would be hard to get a complete chain of evidence.

A farmer has no facilities for having his feed analyzed and he doesn't know what he is working with. The analyses of mixed feeds costs about ten cents per ton, and if every farmer will read the various bulletins from the agricultural colleges he will soon know those brands which can be depended upon. There is no doubt that at the present prices of grain any farmer can save money by selling his cereal crops and buying mixed feed. Cornmeal, oil meal and cottonseed meal are all high, but the by-products of barley and rye are all more reasonable in price.

Corn has become costly largely due to the demand for pork and beef. Americans will have those meats at almost any price. This puts corn on a meat basis, and the dairy business will have to fall back on the by-products of grains.

GIVE COWS PLENTY OF WATER.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] When cows are in full milk they require plenty of water. It is stated authoritatively that cows in full flow of milk will consume 50 per cent more water than when dry.

Poor feed sells to poor feeders.

Only that part of the feed that digest is of use—the rest is mostly fertilizer material.

No protein—no casein; no casein—no milk; not enough protein—not so much milk; also not enough feed—not so much food.

Foods with the highest protein and highest analysis are usually but not always the cheapest to use.

Cows won't make milk out of water and air.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] Starchy feeds like corn and oats often sell as high as protein feeds because of the demand for them for horses and other work animals. Starchy feeds are also good to fatten steers. That is why they are often as high in price as dairy feeds, which are strong in protein.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] Home-grown grains can often be profitably traded for protein feeds. While oats are generally demanded for horse feed, they are nearly always too expensive for dairy feed. Oats by-products, however, are very useful for milk.

Returning the Battleflags

ON a number of occasions the newspapers have announced the return to the survivors of the Confederacy of flags which were captured during the war between the states. The passing of more than fifty years since the close of that tremendous struggle has quenched the animosities which it had engendered, and the people of the north have many times stretched forth a fraternal hand to the people of the south. The hand has been grasped in the same spirit in which it was extended, but there have been rather few instances where captured northern flags have been returned to the survivors of the Union cause.

Now comes an inspiring illustration of the growth of this spirit of fraternity on the part of the boys who wore the gray. Recent dispatches announced the return of the battle torn flag of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was captured in a sanguinary engagement at Ringold Gap, Ga. The Ohio regiment held its annual reunion at Newark, and one of the pleasing features of the occasion was the presentation to the regiment of the captured flag.

There is not an American worthy of the name who will not feel a warmer thrill of Americanism as he hears of such instances as this, which set a new seal upon the reunion of the once divided sections. The bitterness which was aroused by the action of President Cleveland when his first official act was an attempt to return to the ex-Confederates some captured battle flags has long since died away. That was thirty-two years ago, a generation of human life, and opinions have undergone a most gratifying change during those years. There is no dishonor in these exchanges of fraternal amenities, which should go on until the last vestige of intersectional feeling has been wiped out. The time must come when there will be no more "trophies" of the victory of one section of Americans over another.

A Truly American Day

An English officer viewing the ceremonies of Memorial day turned to a Chicago mayor and thus remarked: "Not in all Europe is there a ceremony so impressive. Here it is not only a beautiful tribute to brave men, but commemorative of the fact that the country passed through a great crisis and was saved, disproving the world's assertion that a republic could not live. The healing of that breach made America immortal, eternal. And the sign of this immortality is a robe-bud, tenderly dropped upon a grave."

How We Honor the Dead.

We honor our heroic and patriotic dead by being true men, as true men by faithfully fighting the battles of our day as they fought the battles of their day.—Rev. Dr. David Gregg.

Memorial Song

Whiter the snow on the brow of the brave, Brighter the freedom of him who was slave, Deeper the rust on the sword in its sheath, Sleeper the pathway, more faded the wreath, Dearer the names on the annals of fame, Truer the friendship of those who remain; Fainter the colors of blue and of gray, Fainter the drumbeats as years roll away.

"But the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Over the battlefields of north-land and south Song birds are nesting in dumb cannon's mouth; Corn grows and wheat waves where east armies trod, Flowers have beautified battle tramped sod, Silent the bugle and silent the drum, Where bullets whistled the honeybee hum;

Let loose the white dove, war's thunders cease, Unshotted cannon proclaim a wide peace.

"And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Pluck from the royal blue heavens each star, Set them in crowns for the brave G. A. R. Cheers for the living and tears for the dead, Cover with flowers each hero's deep bed, Lincoln and Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and all, Warriors and loved ones who've passed the dark pall, In grand review, north and south both so dear, Prompt in the roll call of heaven scith "Here."

"And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." —Professor W. N. Hull.

TABLES OF DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS AND ENERGY VALUES

Compiled From Henry & Morrison, 1915-Edition, Massachusetts 1911 Annual Report, Pennsylvania Bulletin 114.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] d—Armsby Corrections. k—Kellner.

Kind of Feed	Digestible Total	Pro-Nutri-Therms
Corn Meal (dry)	6.9	83.9 476.6
Corn & Cob Meal	6.1	78.1 465.2
Horn Meal	6.3	83.2 487.6
Gluten Feed	21.6	80.7 (468.2)
Gluten Meal	31.7	80.7 474.9
Corn Bran	5.8	73.1 400.0
Wheat	9.2	80.1 422.6
Red Dog Flour	14.8	79.2 410.0
Flour Mid.	15.7	78.2 410.0
Standard Mid.	13.4	69.3 376.6
Wheat Bran	12.5	60.9 325.5
Wheat Mix. Feed	12.9	67.1 350.0
Oats	9.7	70.4 366.2
Barley	9.1	79.4 (472.6)
Malt Sprouts	20.3	70.6 363.3
Brewers' Grains	18.7	63.6 330.0
Buckwheat	8.1	63.4 320.0
Buckwheat Mid.	24.6	76.6 400.0
Cottonseed Meal	33.9	75.6 400.0
Cottonseed Hulls	3.7	15.1 75.0
Linseed Oil Meal	30.2	77.9 400.0
Beet Pulp—dried	4.6	71.6 360.0
Corn Dist. Grains	16.2	67.6 350.0
Rye	9.9	81.1 420.0
Rye Dist. Grains	8.4	48.1 243.2
Fod., med. dry	3.1	53.7 280.5
Fodder, wet	2.2	39.9 204.0
Stover, med. dry	2.1	46.1 235.5
Stover, wet	1.4	33.9 174.0
CORN FODDER		
HAYS		
Timothy Hay	3.4	48.5 241.9
Alfalfa	10.6	51.6 260.4
Red Clover	7.6	50.9 259.93
Clov. & Tim., Mid.	4.4	46.2 230.0
GREEN GRASSES		
Alfalfa	3.1	14.6 72.45
Red Clover	2.7	17.1 85.17
Mixed Hay	2.2	17.7 88.00
Timothy	1.5	22.2 110.08
ROOTS AND SILAGE		
Sugar Beet	1.2	14.1 70.50
Potatoes	1.1	17.1 85.05
Rutabaga	1.1	9.4 47.00
Mangels	1.1	7.4 37.00
Silage	1.1	17.7 88.56

STRAW SHOULD BE SPREAD.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] The feeding value of straw being comparatively low, and the fertilizing value being high, all straw should be spread upon the fields and not burned or wasted. The use of straw to prevent winter-killing of wheat is now well established.

THE DAIRY RATION

Feeding Tables Hard to Follow on Account of Variation of Ingredients.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] For many years feeders have endeavored to use so-called standard tables showing the theoretical number of pounds each of so-called digestible protein, fats and carbohydrates. These methods are fatally defective for the following reasons:

First, the tables call for so much digestible food. If there was such a thing as digestible food it might furnish a basis to go by, but digestible food is really apparently digestible food, in that it disappears in the body. Just what use is made of it is not always clear. Some of it turns into gas, some is converted into heat, and much of it is used in the labor of digesting and handling the food. In the case of straw and similar material, nearly all of its energy is used up in the labor of digesting it, leaving little or no net gain. Straw should be returned to the soil. Take two samples of dried barley grains, each containing the same amount of digestible food, and one will give twenty more therms or heat units than the other. One hundred pounds of digestible food derived from roughage is about equal to eighty pounds derived from grain, so if we add together things which are unlike, we get no tangible results. It is like adding so many pounds to so many gallons. So, the digestible basis of figuring rations is very inaccurate. The correct way is, first, to ascertain how much protein and energy a cow needs to sustain life and keep weight. You can get this from your experiment station, and ascertain how much is necessary to make one pound of milk of a certain fat test, and then feed her as much protein and energy as is needed to maintain her and supply food for as many pounds of milk as she can make.

This is a very difficult problem and few can do it, and we challenge any two men to tackle the same problem under the same conditions and arrive at the same result. We cannot tell unless we try to find out, that a cow will not give more milk on less feed, or maybe as much milk on less feed. So feeding is largely experimental, as no two cows are alike. However, the law of averages will hold, and the feeder can save all this trouble and much loss by feeding a ration which his experiment station has in most cases made, say three to four pounds of milk for each pound of mixed feed.

There is one thing certain. The more solids and fat in the milk, the more feed needed per pound of milk. So, a good mixed feed which is properly combined and all the roughage she will eat will greatly simplify your feeding problem and a very little experimenting will soon show you how much concentrates each cow needs to produce a maximum yield.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John Nohls, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the Executor of, &c., of said deceased, at his place of business in the village of King Ferry, town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 19th day of October, 1917. Dated April 19, 1917. Jas. H. McDermott, Executor.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Andrew Stillwell late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of, etc., of said deceased, at his residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 18th day of October, 1917. Dated April 2, 1917. Fred L. Stillwell, Administrator. Albert H. Clark, Attorney for Administrator, Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Morris Coon late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of, etc., of said deceased, at 248 Genesee St. in the City of Auburn, County of Cayuga, on or before the 1st day of October, 1917. Dated March 20, 1917. George A. Coon, Administrator. Albert H. Clark, Attorney for Administrator, Auburn, N. Y.

The Thrice-A-Week Edition OF THE New York World

IN 1917 Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly

No other Newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price

The value and need of a newspaper in the household was never greater than at the present time. The great war in Europe is now half-way into its third year, and, whether peace be at hand or yet far off, it and the events to follow it are sure to be of absorbing interest for many a month to come.

These are world-shaking affairs, in which the United States, willing or unwilling, is compelled to take a part. No intelligent person can ignore such issues.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE GENOA TRIBUNE together for one year for \$1.65. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Mary Ann Flinn, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, N. Y., (P. O. Address: Atwater, N. Y., R. 25) on or before the 1st day of December, 1917. Dated May 18, 1917. Frank W. Flinn, administrator. Stuart R. Treat, Attorney for Administrator, Auburn, N. Y.

COUNTY COURT, CAYUGA COUNTY.

Thomas P. Smith, plaintiff, against Edgar Smith et al defendants. In pursuance of a judgment in the above entitled action of partition entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cayuga on the 21st day of May, 1917, I, the undersigned Referee in and by judgment for that purpose appointed will sell at public auction at the front door of the hotel known as McDermott Hotel in the village of King Ferry, town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, New York on Friday, the 6th day of July, 1917 at two o'clock in the afternoon the lands and premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga and state of New York, and being part of Lot No. 38 in said Town and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning in the west line of said lot at the northwest corner of Perian Price's land (now owned by David Price) and running thence north along the west line of said lot, 2 chains and sixty-nine links, thence east twenty-seven chains and six links, thence south two chains and sixty-nine links to the north-east corner of Perian Price's land, thence west along the north line of said Price's land twenty-seven chains and six links to the place of beginning, containing seven acres and twenty-five hundredths of an acre of land. Also all that other certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the town of Genoa, aforesaid being part of lot No. 33 in said town and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of lands heretofore conveyed by David Price and Ann M. Price, his wife, to Ann Smith and running thence north one chain and eighty-five links, thence east twenty-five chains and six links, thence south one chain and eighty-five links, thence west twenty-seven chains and six links to the place of beginning, containing five acres of land. Dated May 21, 1917.

Oscar Tryon, Referee. Albert H. Clark, Attorney for Plaintiff, Auburn, N. Y.



AUBURN TRUST COMPANY

RALPH R. KEELER,
President.

GEORGE W. BENHAM
Treasurer.

SPARE MONEY

When you have extra money, funds that you are not quite ready to use and are holding for proper investment, the best place to keep it is in the Bank. There it is safe, you can get at it when you want it, and, instead of being idle, it is producing money for you. Don't keep money in your house or your office. Deposit it in the Bank. This Bank offers you every accommodation and security

Place your Insurance with the
VENICE TOWN INSURANCE CO.

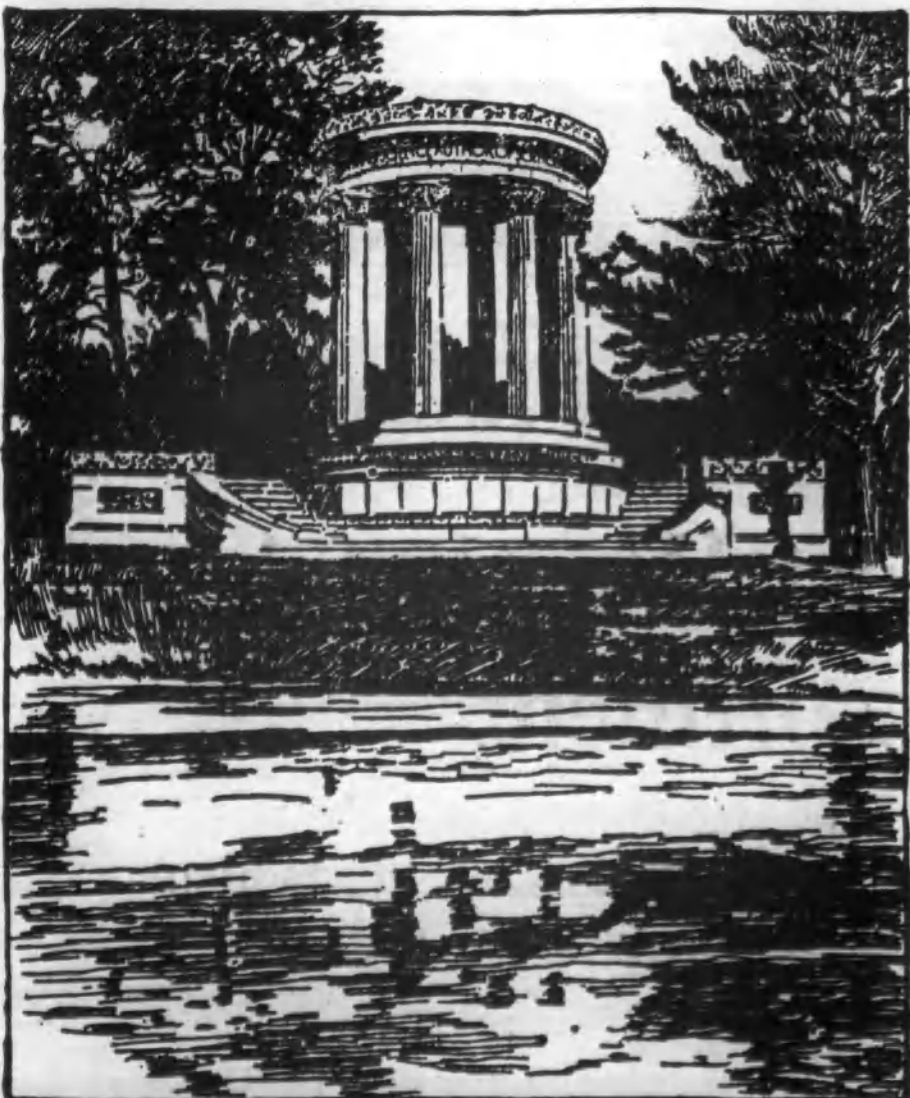
\$1,600,000 IN FARM RISKS!

WM. H. SHARPSTEEN, Secretary,
Office, Genoa, N. Y.

Try Our

:- JOB PRINTING :-

Unique Memorial Completed



Mary Baker Eddy Memorial, Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

The beautiful memorial to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has been turned over to The Christian Science Board of Directors by Elbert S. Barlow of New York City who held the contract for its construction.

The memorial, which is at Mt. Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., has required over a year and a half to complete. The fund for its construction, amounting to over \$150,000, was first announced by the directors in June, 1911, and was some time ago fully subscribed. These contributions have been made as expressions of sentiment by Christian Scientists throughout the world.

The site on which the memorial is located is not only one of great natural beauty, but on account of its grade has rendered possible a more picturesque and interesting treatment architecturally than would be possible on a perfect level lot. The plot, which is approximately 80 feet square, slopes gradually from the level of the roadway to the lake with a drop of about ten feet. The memorial consists of a circular open colonnade of eight columns, resting upon a stylobate of three steps, surrounded on the front by a circular platform slightly above the natural grade, from which a double flight of steps leads

to a lower platform at the lake's edge. The scheme has no prototype and is merely a screen of columns open to the sky, inclosing a flower-grown circle.

The material used for the memorial is Bethel white granite, the inscription in the frieze and upon the top of the pylons being of white bronze set deep into the stone work. The detail, which on account of the size of the reproduction is only indicated, is entirely floral in form and free in treatment, the wild rose and the morning glory being used as the main motives. It is interesting architecturally to note that while it is extremely free in treatment and not at all conventional, it is generally very classic in feeling. The extreme width of the memorial is about fifty feet, and the colonnade is eighteen feet in diameter. The columns themselves are fifteen feet in height and are similar in general character to those in the Cleopatra of Andronicus of Cyrrhus. The large pylons were exhibited at the American Institute of Architecture in New York a short time ago and experts pronounced them the finest pieces of carved granite ever executed.

The architect is Egerton Swartwout of New York City who designed the new George Washington memorial, the new Missouri state capitol and the new Federal building in Denver.

Suffrage War Unit Gift To Plattsburgh Camp

On the building used as a Rest and Reception Room by the Y. M. C. A. unit at the Plattsburgh training camp for officers will shortly be placed a small tablet calling attention to the fact that this unit was given to the camp by subscriptions sent through the War Service Committee of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party of which committee Mrs. F. Louis Slade is the chairman.

The mental, physical and spiritual welfare of the young men in camp is the outlook of the Y. M. C. A. unit. All of the salaries of secretaries and other Y. M. C. A. employees of the unit are paid by the City Party.

Mrs. Slade as chairman of the Suffrage War Service Committee has further announced additional contributions of \$5,000 for another unit which it is expected will be given in the name of the Suffrage Party to the training officers' camp at Niagara. The additional \$5,000 required for this second unit will be raised through the War Service Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

WOMEN'S CAUSE WINS SUPPORT

Republican National Committee Urges Suffrage.

APPEAL BY MR. PARSONS

"We Cannot Proclaim Our Democracy Perfected Until We Give Women the Vote," He Says, in Syracuse Speech, for Democracy.

"At a time when we believe that we are engaged in a world war on the side of democracy against autocracy," says Herbert Parsons, Republican National Committeeman from New York in a speech just delivered in Syracuse. "It is well to consider whether we are in reality a democracy in the full implication of the word, or whether, despite the glory of our free institutions, something remains to perfect ours as a government by the people. Faced with the question of woman suffrage, we cannot proclaim our democracy perfected until we give women the vote.

"What is the essential of a democracy? It is not a written constitution. One of the greatest democracies, so-called, has none. It is not a parliament. Now-a-days autocracies have parliaments. The one essential of a democracy is the right of the individual to a voice in the government of the country, to be expressed on an equality by the ballot. Take the ballot away from men and no longer would they believe themselves citizens of a free country. Tell the men we are about to send to the trenches that voting is not a part of democracy and that they must not expect to have the ballot upon their return and you would rob them of a basic reason for fighting.

Indirect Influence Poor. "No class can expect another to represent its interests in government as well as it can itself. And if there are matters of government—as there are—in which women are more interested than men, women's interests in them will not have full effect until women have the ballot. If there are policies of government—and there are—which are favored more largely by women than by men, women cannot have their view fully count until they have the ballot. No one recognizes this more fully than those who oppose suffrage.

"The much heralded indirect influence of women is too indirect. It has not the force to destroy and it has not the power to punish. And it cannot lead because it has not votes to make its leadership a serious factor.

"We shall dignify women by giving them direct influence in affairs. Women, whether we wish it or not, are concerned in public affairs. They are largely engaged in industry as a result of our participation in this war. Only this week have we read how railroads are taking them on to do what was formerly men's work.

Cause of Democracy. "To you who are bearing the burden of the fight for a great principle, a fight in which there can be no peace without victory, to you whose warfare until victory is achieved will only end with death, I express my admiration. You are seeking what history has been demanding as the great forward step of this generation, and the cause of democracy requires that you steadfastly fight your fight through to victory."

SUFFRAGIST HEADS WOMEN'S COMMITTEE ON THE DEFENSE BOARD



DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

SUFFRAGE PARTY TO AID IN LOAN

In response to the request of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve Bank, the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will help in advertising and placing the Liberty Loan for this district. In this offer is included the use of the State headquarters and the various headquarters in the assembly districts throughout the State wherever practicable, and also the co-operation of the Speakers' Bureau of the Suffrage Party.

APPEAL TO MEN OF NEW YORK STATE

"The year 1917 has been one of greatest progress for the cause of Woman Suffrage," says Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, chairman of Suffrage Party of New York State, in an open letter just issued to the voters of New York State.

"Since January, the following States have given Presidential Suffrage to women: Ohio, Indiana, North Dakota, Michigan, Nebraska and Rhode Island. Also Arkansas, has given the vote to women in all primary elections.

"The war has brought a realization of woman's responsibility to Government. During the last year in Canada, six great provinces Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia have adopted Woman Suffrage.

"Women are to vote in the new Republic of Russia, and England also has pledged the franchise to women. Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Asquith, the ex-Prime Minister, both endorse this principle because of the war work women have done.

"On November 6, 1917, New York State will vote on a Woman Suffrage Amendment."

TERMS USED IN FEEDING

Scientific Nomenclature Reduced to Every-Day Meanings.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) Stockfeed consists briefly of three chief parts or compounds, omitting the water and minerals. They are:

Protein (containing nitrogen), a muscle former.

Fat (not containing nitrogen), a fuel or fattening substance.

Carbohydrates (meaning made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen).

These three substances are called organic matter, because they will burn.

Mineral matter is called inorganic.

An animal can live on protein alone, but would not under normal conditions, because protein (or albumen) is only found mixed with fat in the case of meat and with fat and carbohydrates in the case of plants and cereals.

Familiar examples of proteins are white of egg, lean meat and the gluten which can be chewed out of wheat. Fat or oil we all know.

Carbohydrates include sugar, starch, cellulose, fibre, gums, etc.

To keep alive and not lose weight an animal must have small amounts of protein and larger amounts of fat or carbohydrates. They serve as building material to replace worn-out tissue and flesh and also to furnish power (energy) to move, work, and do all the inside work of the body.

The ash or mineral matter furnishes bone material and is also necessary but abundant in nature.

A growing animal needs plenty of protein and ash (bone food) and of carbohydrates and fat. A grown-up animal needs less of either the first two, but plenty of the last two. A pregnant animal needs plenty of food for its unborn young.

BUYING FEED INGREDIENTS

Difficult to Buy Proper Feed Stuff at Random.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) There are not a dozen feed stores in the country that carry in stock all the ingredients of a first-class mixed feed at all times and at reasonable prices, and usually they do not carry feeds of the same high quality used by the mixers who work scientifically through a laboratory. This is human nature. Competition compels a dealer to sell the cheapest quality. The best quality of feed is seldom carried, because the average buyer will not pay the highest price. A good many experiment stations in a general way will advocate that a farmer mix all his own feed, but they are human like the rest of us and they will use recognized brands in their own feeding operations rather than go to the trouble and take the time to follow their own advice.

There are a good many herds at experiment stations which are kept as sort of a clinic for professors to practice theories upon. The poor brutes are used a good deal as guinea pigs in hospital practice. On the other hand, at the experiment stations are to be found many of the finest animals ever bred.

The mixed feeds of the first grade can be fed alone or in connection with home-grown corn, oats or barley. To do this widens your ration, and it is correct to do so if it will reduce your cost of feeding. Mixed feeds, therefore, are largely a matter of arithmetic.

You can usually get the result for less money than by feeding more expensive grains separately.

THE MANURIAL INGREDIENTS OF FEEDS.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) Nitrogen is the most important and most valuable fertilizing element supplied by feeds, and it is in this element that they show the greatest variation.

The Connecticut Experiment Station states that it was found that the average mixed fertilizer contained 2.95 per cent nitrogen and showed in a table that eighteen of fifty-two different feeds contained 3.92 per cent.

Among this list is cottonseed and linseed meals, gluten seed, middlings, brewers' and distillers' products, and a few of the feed mixtures. It is obvious, therefore, that a wise selection of feeds enhances the value of the manure and consequently plays an important part in farm economy.

BARLEY PRODUCTS.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) Prof. J. P. Street, in the Annual Report of the Connecticut Agricultural Station for 1912, says: "That malt sprouts should receive more consideration from dairymen, especially in comparison with many of the proprietary mixed feeds containing only from one-third to one-half as much protein as malt sprouts, prices being considered."

He also states that dried brewers' grains, prices considered, in connection with the feed's high analysis, is one of the cheapest high-grade feeds on the market.

WHAT'S IN A MIXED FEED?

(National Crop Improvement Service.) A high-grade mixed feed suitable for any kind or breed of dairy cow should have high protein content, with an exact digestible analysis. It can be mixed with corn, oats, barley, hay or other forage, which should be grown upon the farm, provided the mixture would save the farmer any money. As a rule, the ingredients of the highest grades are corn, distillers' grains, gluten feed, cottonseed meal, hominy meal, malt sprouts, brewers' grains, linseed meal, pure wheat bran and salt. The best grades contain no cheap fillers of any kind and so the feed is highly concentrated and roughage can be supplied at home.

DOUBLE DUTY

A Dairy Ration Has Two Main Uses—Life and Product.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) A ration is divided into two parts:

1. The part needed to maintain and keep the animal alive.

2. The part needed to make, stored up material like wool, fat, meat or milk.

Milk is roughly in solids, one-third each casein (protein), fat and sugar.

The casein in milk can only be furnished by the protein in the food. The fat and sugar may be derived from either protein, fat or carbohydrates.

If a cow has the ability to give 50 pounds of milk containing two pounds of casein, and only gets enough protein to make one pound of casein, then she will only give 25 pounds of milk.

A balanced ration is one that has just the exact amount of protein, fat and carbohydrates that the cow needs. Just what this is we cannot ever say exactly, because the amounts vary from week to week and no two cows are alike, nor are feeds alike.

A practical ration is one that has sufficient protein and enough total food to make the greatest amount of milk without the cow losing weight.

A commercially successful ration is the one that makes the most milk or profit, keeps the cow healthy and enables the use of the most roughage.

All the hay and ensilage a cow can eat will keep her alive and make about 15 pounds of milk. Any more milk has to come from grain or grain feed.

The farm can usually raise carbohydrates cheap in the form of hay and ensilage, and, outside of clover, peas, etc., protein can usually be bought cheaper than it can be raised.

The average price of protein feeds with 20 per cent digestible protein was about \$25 to \$35 per ton before the war, but the prices are much higher now, while hay (clover) with 5 1/2 per cent digestible protein has been rated at \$10 per ton, so the protein feed at \$40 would furnish protein about the same as clover at \$10.

DIFFERENT COWS, DIFFERENT FEEDS.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) No suggestions that we can offer nor any other formula that can be made can be followed to the letter as a druggist follows the prescription of a physician. Feeds vary in their nutritive values, some being better than the average and some not as good, and cows vary in their ability to digest and transform nutriment. These conditions make it necessary for the feeder to use a good deal of judgment and not follow too blindly the suggestions of others. Any good stock feed is recommended as a base, to be supplemented by home-grown roughage.

CONCENTRATES FOR RATIONS

Taken From an Article by E. S. Savage, Professor of Animal Husbandry, New York College of Agriculture.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) A good rule to follow in all rations is to have at least three plants represented in the ration. There are seven factors which should be considered:

(1) Bulk, (2) Digestibility, (3) Relation between the digestible protein and carbohydrates and fat, (4) Variety, (5) Suitability of the feeds to the animal and product, (6) Palatability, (7) Cost.

As an example, choosing the cheapest feeds relatively, considering manurial values, suitability and all, we would recommend the following mixture of grains as suitable for dairy cows at present prices:

800 pounds distillers' dried grains, 400 pounds gluten feed, 300 pounds wheat bran or brewers' dried grains, 400 pounds hominy feed, 300 pounds cottonseed or oil meal.

SALT FOR CATTLE.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) Professor Henry says that a cow requires three-quarters of an ounce per day per 1000 lbs. of weight and six-tenths of an ounce per day per 20 lbs. milk. Therefore, a cow which weighs 1200 lbs. and gives 30 lbs. milk should have 1.8 ounce salt. It must be remembered, however, that salt is generally included in high-grade dairy feeds: It is well to give cows access to extra salt. They will take what their roughage demands.

THE PRICE OF FEED.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) Feed is handled on a smaller margin than coal, ton for ton. The retail feed dealer who buys in carload lots can sell as cheap as the manufacturer can in less-than-carload lots, the difference in freight rates being the dealer's gross profit. In nearly every instance, a group of farmers can order their feed, through a dealer, in carloads and make a material saving. The difference in freight alone will show a good profit.

Don't figure too fine on rations. Be liberal but don't overfeed. You can kill all of your profit by feeding more than the cow can assimilate.

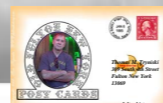
(National Crop Improvement Service.) The human element in dairy feed is important. Two men may have the same equipment, one make good money, the other fail, while both are supposed to be feeding by the same system and the same tables.

Here's some good cow sense.



In Return—Will Women Be Given the Vote By the Men of New York State?

THE GENOA TRIBUNE and N. Y. World \$1.65



NEW YORK NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Paragraphs of Interest to Readers of Empire State

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points in the State and So Reduced in Size That It Will Appeal to All Classes of Readers.

Tonawanda has about 650 men eligible under the conscription law.

Salamanca will allow dealers there to sell brewers on July 3 and 4 only. Buffalo has been authorized to recruit another unit of the naval militia.

Avon residents have started a move for a more commodious post-office.

In West Sparta the farmers are increasing their acreage in potatoes and other vegetables.

It is estimated 2,110 high school boys are working on farms in the Western end of the state.

June 5 is the date for the 16th annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran synod in Buffalo.

Several Tonawanda manufacturers plan to give Liberty bonds to employees instead of bonuses.

Additional land has been purchased by the Caledonia Bean Harvester works for plant enlargement.

Genesee has 76 men enlisted out of a population of 3,000 and claims the record for the United States.

A serious coal famine exists in Albion, where coal dealers are unable to secure chestnut and pea coal.

Rochester's quota for the Y. M. C. A. war fund was \$40,000. Over \$50,000 has been raised in that city.

Eighteen of the 25 members of the Orleans Medical society have offered their services to the government.

Extensive marsh lands drained by the barge canal are under cultivation near Seneca Falls for the first time.

Governor Whitman called on the home defense units in every county, to aid in selling Liberty loan bonds.

It is estimated that 1,000 more acres of gardens are being worked in Lockport this year than was the case in 1916.

Miss Elsie M. Kinne, instructor in domestic science at Canandaigua academy, is to instruct all women of the city in canning.

Strikes of blacksmiths and helpers at the locomotive plant in Dunkirk have been settled. Ten per cent increases were granted.

The board of health has adopted a resolution making it illegal to sell grade C milk or cream in Hornell, whether it is pasteurized or not.

Because the census shows Canandaigua with one person more than 7,500, liquor dealers will have to pay \$1,000 instead of \$800 for a license.

Buffalo's 1,850 drinking places are to be reduced to about 1,200 by voluntary action of the brewers in closing 25 per cent of the saloons owned by them.

Through the efforts of the Honeoye Falls rifle club, 25 men have been added to the Home Defense corps there for which uniforms have been purchased.

Substantially all the employees in the office of the state civil service commission have subscribed to the Liberty Loan, Commissioner Rice announced.

The Marshall bill, passed with a view to assisting federal authorities in mobilizing the gold in this state for war purposes, has been signed by Governor Whitman.

Farmers of New York state need not fear overproduction of crops, according to a report made by the New York state food supply commission to Governor Whitman.

Governor Whitman has signed the Robinson bill, which requires that all magazines for the storage of explosives be adequately and constantly guarded by competent watchmen.

Cattaraugus county had planned to celebrate the centennial of its organization this year. Owing to the declaration of war and its disturbing influences, the idea has been abandoned.

The Wyoming County National bank of Warsaw has subscribed for \$25,000 worth of the Liberty loan bonds and customers of the bank have subscribed for \$20,200 worth of the bonds.

Through the efforts of the chamber of commerce the plan to consolidate the Tonawandas is nearing completion. It is estimated that between \$50,000 and \$75,000 will be saved each year by the change.

So far this year Orleans county has received \$7,568.25 in motor vehicle registration receipts. Up to May 1, 1,867 pleasure cars, 88 commercial cars and 139 chauffeurs have been registered in that county.

The annual convales of the Grand commandery of Knights Templar of the state will be held in Binghamton on June 18, 19 and 20, as originally planned. There have been rumors that it would be abandoned.

The Hill-Wheeler local option bill has been signed by Governor Whitman. He also signed the senate taxation committee's excise bill, which is designed to increase the revenue from liquor license and to decrease the number of places in which intoxicants may be sold.

The Lockwood bill, providing for the acceptance by the state of funds appropriated by congress under the Smith-Hughes act in relation to national aid for vocational training, has been signed by Governor Whitman.

John A. Benschel, formerly state engineer, received a commission from President Wilson in the engineer officers' reserve corps. He probably will be sent to France with one of the nine engineer regiments now being recruited.

Owing to the high cost of material and labor the Hornell Gas Light company announces an increase of two cents per thousand feet, effective next month. The present rate is 28 cents and with the increase it will be 30 cents.

The purchase of 7,000 bushels of buckwheat for seed to be distributed at cost, plus the freight charges, is announced by the New York state food supply commission. This action was taken because of the shortage of buckwheat seed.

Arthur B. Buckholz of Albion, several years state department of agriculture representative in charge of orchard inspection work in Orleans county, has received an appointment as a member of the state food supply commission, a more remunerative position.

Westchester county is doing its full share toward enlarging the American farm. It has increased its cultivated area by 18 per cent this year. The increase for the whole state is only 10 per cent. Westchester will till 41,641 acres this summer, against 35,401 last year.

James E. Finegan of New York was re-elected state deputy at the closing session of the 22d annual convention of the Knights of Columbus of the state at Utica. The place of the next convention was not selected, but it was voted to hold it in June instead of in May.

Ninety-three boy and girl pupils of Lockport high school are working on Niagara county farms, Professor Edmund M. Evans, the principal, said. Others have enlisted for farm work, but have not yet been assigned to duty. Of those working, 73 are boys and 20 are girls.

A state-wide campaign was started at Ithaca by the New York state food supply commission to reduce the crop losses on farms caused by insects, plant and animal diseases. State and federal agencies will co-operate and many field agents soon will be at work spraying fruit and truck crops.

Frank Olson of Jamestown has been appointed to the highest salary office in Sing Sing prison. He succeeds C. E. Almy, superintendent of industries, recently suspended who, it is now established, is definitely out. The office pays \$3,600 a year, while the warden gets but \$2,500.

The desirability of vaccination against smallpox, especially of those persons who are traveling about the state, is urged by the state department of health in view of the fact that smallpox has appeared in various sections of the state. Some 18 or more cases have occurred since April 1.

Wide interest has been aroused in the project to raise a home defense regiment in Genesee county. The number of applicants is likely greatly to exceed the 1,000 men set as the limit of the muster roll. Many queries are being received about the regiment by those delegated to organize the regiment.

Encouraged by the high price potatoes are bringing in the market the Chili Station farmers are planning on planting every available acre that can be spared from other crops to tubers. Many pieces are already planted to early potatoes and others will be put in during the next few days, or as soon as the ground can be fitted.

One of the two experimental boys agricultural camps probably will be established on the State Fair grounds at Syracuse, and a large number of boys will be mobilized there to be trained for farm work. This is one plan of the New York State Food Supply commission to solve the farm labor problem by the establishment of such camps.

The management of the Cuba Fair association at a special meeting of the officers decided to offer \$100 in premiums for the greatest acreage planted to potatoes, beans, corn and buckwheat, and for the largest and best variety of vegetables. A certified statement as to the amount planted and the size of the field, with one bushel of the product, must accompany the entry in the acreage display.

Farmers living in Tonawanda section of Niagara county report visits from agents of food dealers who are trying to buy up their entire crop of potatoes. They are willing to pay \$1 a bushel and bear the cost of the harvest. Some farmers have closed contracts on this basis but others, more patriotic, scenting an attempt to corner the market, are refusing to have anything to do with the alleged food speculators.

Governor Whitman probably will call an extra session of the state legislature to pass a new food bill because of his fear that the Wicks bill establishing a new state department of foods and markets will not accomplish the desired results. It was said that the session very likely will be held in the latter part of August or early in September, after congress has outlined what it intends to do concerning national food regulation.

Welsh Uniform Traffic Act.

Albany, May 28—Brimful with provisions for the uniform regulation of vehicles, animals and pedestrians on the highways of this State, the Welsh bill, signed by Governor Whitman last Friday, is expected to go far in decreasing the number of deaths and accidents in which automobiles have largely figured.

Among some of its many important provisions are:

Motor vehicles shall not pass or approach within seven feet of a car receiving or discharging passengers.

Motor muffler cut-outs are prohibited on any highway within the limits of the city or incorporated village.

Gong and siren whistles cannot be used on any vehicle except ambulances, police patrols, fire apparatus or vehicles operated by a sheriff, authorized public utility company, when on emergency calls, and the mail and military service.

Tank riding on motorcycles is prohibited. A person can be carried only on a seat in the rear of the driver with foot rests and hand grip.

A vehicle, unless confined to tracks, shall not tow more than one other vehicle with the connection between not exceeding 16 feet. Each towed vehicle must have an attendant.

Mothers Serve the Nation.

Speaking of what mothers are doing for National War Service they are not all just passively weeping over sons given to the government; some of them are in active co-operation with the government plans. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, wife of the president of the City bank in New York City, and head of the suffrage work in three big counties of New York state, has been appointed by Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, as one of the members of the Woman's Federal Committee to help float the Liberty Loan. Mrs. Vanderlip is the mother of six children, and the mistress of the great estate of Beechwood at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. As soon as she was appointed, she left her home for Washington to confer with the Treasury Department upon her new duties.

Overdoing Economy.

An effort is now being made to counteract a general tendency on the part of the public to overdo the matter of economizing. As a nation, we are apt to go to extremes. The large majority of the American people have never had the necessity of using care forcibly brought home. As a result there has been a misunderstanding in the present crisis. To avoid wastefulness is the issue. This does not mean going without necessities, nor in a mild way to forego luxuries, but it does mean to cease recklessness and extravagance.—Ex.

A good form of home guardian is the home garden.

Lime and legumes make a good prescription for soils lacking nitrogen.

Plowing an acre of land in four minutes seems like a dream, but it has been done with three tractors hitched to 54 plows.

Consuming 3,500 plant-lice in 40 minutes may not be a record performance for a bird, but the yellow warbler that did it is worth protecting.

In checking up the wastes remember the poultry parasites. Lice and mites keep many a pound of meat and many an egg out of production. Put crude oil in the poultry house crevices and around the roosts, and whitewash the whole place.

This is no time to apply emotional remedies to economic troubles. The New York State Food Supply Commission has the facts about labor, seed and fertilizers. Address the commission at Albany or your local county agent.

The present plan for increasing the supply of farm labor so that more crops may be grown and harvested should not be a temporary measure. The production of food in the United States is not increasing in proportion to the increase in population.

A Peculiar Wrench

Of the foot or ankle may produce a very serious sprain. A sprain is more painful than a break. In all sprains, cuts, burns, bruises and scalds Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil is the best thing to use. Relieves the pain, reduces swelling, is a perfect anti-septic and heals rapidly. Effective also when taken for Cholera Morbus, Cramps and dysentery. Price 25 cts. Sold by all dealers.

This County's Farm Needs.

According to the census taken by the New York State Food Supply Commission Cayuga county needs 1,914 laborers, of which 587 may be boys of the High school age. It needs 276 women for household help, of which 120 may be school girls. There are 457 fewer hired men in this county than there were last year.

The census shows 920 dairy cows wanted and 959 for sale. The heifer calves wanted number 268 with 448 for sale. The figures on sheep show 401 ewes wanted with 120 for sale. There were 291 work horses wanted and 411 for sale. Brood sows wanted number 108 with 103 for sale. The demand for pigs totaled 1,116 with 2,073 offered for sale.

Figures on seed gave for alfalfa 419 bushels wanted with 147 bushels offered for sale; potatoes 6,218 bushels wanted and 5,739 bushels for sale; field beans 1,040 bushels wanted with 798 bushels for sale; buckwheat showed 2,916 bushels wanted with 2,105 bushels for sale; corn 3,785 bushels wanted and 1,832 for sale; spring wheat demands were for 519 bushels with 750 bushels offered for sale.

Further details of the census in this county and names of those having seed and animals for sale may be secured from the county farm bureau agent representing the New York State Food Supply Commission whose headquarters are at Auburn.

The New York Central Railroad Company has imported 30,000 sheep into this State for sale to farmers at cost.

George W. Perkins has bought 10,000 sheep of fine breed in the West, which he offers to New York State farmers at cost.

The 49th annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York opened in Trinity church, Utica, Tuesday afternoon with Bishop Charles Tyler Olmsted presiding.

Gov. Whitman will issue a proclamation on June 6, directing that a State Military Census of men and women between the ages of 16 and 50 years be taken between June 11 and June 25.

Rev. E. B. Smith, pastor of the Congregational church at Berkshire, has offered his services as an army chaplain. At a special church meeting it was voted to give him a six-months leave of absence when his call comes.

The statement made at the recent agricultural conference at St. Louis that the poultry products of the United States could be doubled within a year means that if everybody in a position to help did their part \$600,000,000 worth of food would be added to our supply this year.

Because rhubarb leaves contain certain substances which make them poisonous to a great many persons, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture warn housewives against using this portion of the plant for food. A number of letters have been received by the department calling attention to the fact that certain newspapers and magazines are advocating the use of rhubarb leaves for greens, and that disastrous results have followed the acceptance of the advice.

YOU READ the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad in These Columns?

Improve the Stock

If your stock is in poor condition, does not thrive or look well, it will pay you to get a 25-ct. package of Harvell's Condition Powder. There is no foodstuff in the package. It is all medicine. Every ingredient being chosen for its beneficial effect on the stomach, blood and bowels. The animal improves right from the start and quickly recovers flesh, spirits and a bright glossy coat. Price 25 cts Sold by all dealers.

JOHN W. RICE CO., 103 GENESEE ST., Auburn - - - N. Y.

Special Reduction Sale

We are offering substantial reductions on coats and suits, exceptionally smart garments that you cannot afford to miss seeing. If you expect to purchase, our garments are all well made and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

New Waists

A special shipment of ladies' waists priced from \$1 to 8.50 each. Made of the most beautiful materials in white, flesh, maze, etc. Sizes from 34 to 46 bust measure.

Dainty Muslin Underwear

Night gowns, chemise, petticoats, camosoles, drawers, combinations and corset covers, made of crepe de chene or dainty muslin. All at remarkably low prices.

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WE cannot RECOMMEND High Enough

Our Blue Serge Special \$16.50.

All wool, well tailored---several models to fit all men.

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45 YEARS IN AUBURN.

Most Wonderful Assortment

of White Wash Skirts also Novelty Wash Skirts

Prices \$3.98 Upwards

SWEATER COATS
\$5.00 UPWARDS

Blouses \$1.00 Upwards

Reduction Prices on all Wool Suits, Coats and Dresses

QUINLAN'S,

145 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE
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