ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

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

ANDOVER, N. Y. DEC. 6, 1929

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ACTIVE NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION A DROP OF INK MAKES A MILLIONE THINK ORGANIZED SEPT. 8, 1865 MEMBER

Sense and Sentiment

IN ALL sense is some sentiment, but all sentiment is not sensible. There is one sort of sentiment, however, that is full of common sense — the sentiment that prompts people to make others happy at Christmas.

We make our friends and loved ones happy with gift both large and small, costly and inexpensive. We endeavor to find that which will make them the happiest and in doing so we go shopping.

The wise shoppers are those who make an early start. They don't wait until the choice Christmas goods have been picked over. They begin weeks before Christmas to select the things they plan to give.

And the wise shoppers do another thing. They consult the advertisements before they go shopping. They know the advertisements will save them valuable time by pointing out to them the things they want to buy.

No matter how far the money goes, it never lasts until next pay day.

Commercial Radio

THE USE of radio and wireless in domestic service in the United States has not made rapid strides in the field of competition with wire systems, and this country is not reaching the commercial stage with radio, as compared with other countries.

From Brazil comes word of the establishment of five new short wave stations by the Brazilian National Telegraph system, four in Rio de Janeiro and one in Recife. The stations will be used for direct communication between Rio de Janeiro and Recife, Bahia, Porte Alegre and Florianopolis. The new stations, with the addition of another in Corumba and one in Cabula, both of which are in operation, completes the program for the radio circuit of the National Telegraph system.

With the inauguration of the beam service to Great Britain, there has been a large increase in the number of telegrams dispatched overseas from South Africa as well as inland messages. During 1928 828,480 messages were sent overseas as compared with 263,368 in 1927. Inland telegrams for the year totalled 6,088,598, including both wire and radio.

He who waits for tomorrow finds that the fellow who took advantage of today gets to tomorrow first.

Inventions As A Luxury

PERHAPS it may only be a coincidence that there is one telephone and one automobile for every six people in the United States, and it may be a coincidence that the history of the motor car paralleled that of the telephone in that the former also began its career as an invention.

As the case of most inventions, at first they were a luxury, and then developed into a necessity. This is the case presented by these great inventions, the telephone and the automobile—at first a luxury and now a necessity.

In 1879 there were 252 names in the telephone directory in New York city. The telephone was then in its incipiency. Today the Bell Telephone system alone has 15,906,556 telephones in use in the United States. Just another case where yesterday's luxury is today's necessity.

Fifty years ago the telephone was even more of a curiosity than a luxury. The wealthy installed it in their homes for much the same reason that they collected curious and antiques. The instrument was not dependable and the system was too small to be of much value. It is difficult to see how society could get along without the telephone today, although the world got along very well without it only a half century ago. The explanation lies in the fact that the telephone constitutes a vital and complex system in a complex society.

It is always much easier to start a stampede than to stop one.

The Hurry-up Driver

ONE OF the most characteristic facts about automobile driving is the excited, nervous and impatient way in which a multitude of people are driving. You will often see a man tearing through a city street, and then suddenly turning in somewhere to park his car, after which he may not act in any particular hurry.

No reason will often appear why he was in such a haste. Yet such a man may have made people jump and compelled pedestrians and drivers to give up the right of way that fairly belonged to them. It is a difficult thing to control, because the number of such impatient drivers is very large.

If there was a general condition to impose severe penalties on such driving there would be a powerful protest. But the time will come when our people will see the folly of allowing such driving and will take measures to stop it.

There is no danger of being shocked by contact with a human live wire.

The Family Goat

AN OPINION formerly existed and still does in many localities that the first born child is subject to the more inheritable diseases than the subsequent children. Medical science cannot find any real reason why the first child in a family of several children, should fall heir to the family traits, any more than the other children that follow.

Madge Macklin, of a Canadian university, recently conducted an extensive survey along this line of work and her figures are at variance with the ideas that inherited evils are likely to hit the first born hardest. Some among previous studies by medical men have indicated that the first born is a sort of inheritance goat.

Miss Macklin's report is made for the American Eugenics society and her analysis is based on hundreds of observations. She suggests that previous interpretations rating the first born hazard as the highest is based on an undue proportion of families that restricted births after the first one.

"In families in which restriction has not been practicer" she says, "or has not been successful, there frequently occur other children with malformations.

"How unjust to parents who have already had the misfortune of bringing into the world one defective child, to raise their hopes by false promises. How tragic for them when our promises fail to materialize and a second malformed baby comes into the world.

"Although it would be gratifying to be able to assure them that their later offsprings will be normal, can we conscientiously do so, when we realize that out of every 16 families in which congenital defects that are obviously inherited occur, there will be at least one family, perhaps more, in which there will be more than one defective child? Is it not better to be accurate than to be too hopeful, with disastrous results?"

This country has twice as much cash per capita as it had during the Civil War, but look how many more things there are to spend it for.

Popular Music

PRESIDENT Jiminez of Costa Rica declares that the citizens of his republic are tired of the poor, weak songs that cross the frontier to spoil their pleasure, and he has issued an edict regulating songs

His proclamation, something unusual for a president, and really one that could stand a little pressure in the United States calls for songs which are "fresh and luxuriant from our farms and our rivers, and do not come withered from the cabarets."

Costa Rican song writers are urged to "surprise the hidden beauty in all the corners of this privileged country that it may vibate in the land of harmony" in order that "they may love us abroad by the harmony of our peace and by the peace of our harmony" Cash prizes are offered and the resultant songs will be collected into a book of native music.

The president's zeal is commendable He may find however, that the native song writers are unable to shake off the influence of America's Tin Pan alley.

The United States, much larger than Costa Rico, has many song writers, but the larger part of their output can hardly be called "fresh and luxuriant." Our popular songs are marked by depressing sameness. Our farms and our rivers have received some lyrical attention, but the less said about the resultant opuses the better. The Mississippi, to a song writer, must be lined with dark-skinned gals, crooning mammies and banjo-plinking negro youths.

American song writers "surprise the hidden beauty in all corners of this privileged country" and tell us in song that a certain miss has a sweet baby face; that bananas are scarce; and that we ought to show them the way to go home. Even greater things have been discovered since the foregoing gems were given to the public. President Ricardo Jiminez will be surprised when the song writers begin interpreting the spirit of his beloved Costa Rica.

Night is said to have a thousand eyes, but in this generation it will take more than that to see all that goes on.

One Wonders What Next

IT IS estimated that 25,000,000 automobiles are registered for the year 1929. Twenty years ago there were only 100,000 passenger cars licensed in the United States. There are more hard-surfaced roads in many single states today than existed in the whole nation in 1908. Thus it is evident that automobile production has furnished the most vivid and interesting picture exhibited in all our industrial progress during the past quarter of a century.

It was a good deal less than twenty years ago that the four-cylinder rattlers were the customary equipment on most automobiles. Less than ten years ago fabric tires "blew out" so frequently that many automobile owners did not regard themselves as properly equipped unless they carried with them a suit or two of overalls. There was not much more style to the old automobiles than there were in push-carts—tho we did not think that way at the time. The early cars were all painted black and they were upholstered in black leather.

Then out of the laboratories of industrial chemists there apeared quick-drying lacquers and beautiful bodies of varied colors at about the same time. Fabrikoid in beautiful browns, and other conservative colors began to liven up the interior upholstering.

Today we think that the modern motor car has reached its limit for beauty, comfort and endurance. If the industry makes as rapid stride in the next twenty years, one wonders just now what it will be like. But this is the age of progress and invention, and we are willing to let these matters take their course for the oncoming generation.

After Thanksgiving Christmas cannot be far behind.

A small boy is a young person who shouldn't do the things that his father did at that age.

Intelligence is not a question of university degrees but of using the gray matter you have to the best advantage.

In the opinion of many people it will take a lot of fighting to bring about peace to this old world.

Kissing may be dangerous, according to a report of medical experts, but so far no one ever accused our race as being cowards.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ASKS TAXPAYERS TO WATCH BILLS

In Letter to Each County Points to Savings Through Farm Relief Legislation During Administration.

TOTAL OF $17,000,000

Tells Citizens He Fears Reduction May Not Be Passed on to Them, But Will Be Used by Boards of Supervisors for Local Purposes—Cites Highway, Grade Crossing and School Cost Cuts.

Albany. — Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt has addressed an open letter to the taxpayers of fifty-seven up-state counties affected by the so-called farm relief legislation of last winter calling attention to the savings affected and telling them that their tax bills should be considerably lower as a result. The letter contained the warning that boards of supervisors and town and village generally might use the money for local purposes and give the taxpayers no relief.

"I am vitally interested in seeing this tax relief passed along to you," Governor Roosevelt wrote.

The letters were addressed specifically to each county and contained the figures applying to the particular county. Otherwise the letters were identical.

Governor Roosevelt showed a saving of $4,714,360 to the counties on highway construction this year alone. The counties will save $571,435 this year on highway maintenance.

The Governor pointed out that there will be total saving on highway construction and maintenance of $54,215,000 on the ten year highway program.

With a total of $12,666,291 saved through elimination of the direct state tax, he reported a total saving to the taxpayers of $17,952,086 this year.

The Governor's letter, as addressed to the taxpayers of Sullivan county, was as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SULLIVAN COUNTY:

"Because they have such a direct bearing on county and local taxes and expenditures, and so vitally affect your tax bills, I venture to present some simple figures showing what the new legislation, generally known as the Farm Relief Program, has accomplished for you.

"A new law enacted this year relieves your and other counties from contributing 25% of the cost of completing the state highway system. This saves your county this year $154,605, and in ten years, it will save you $2,265,000.

"Another new law relieves the towns and villages from contributing toward the upkeep of improved highways in the state highway system. That saves your county taxpayers in these same county towns and villages, $7,475. This will be a continued yearly saving.

"The direct state tax on property was eliminated this year. Measured by last year's direct state tax, that saves you $35,828.

"Two other laws were enacted this year which will give tax relief to all Sullivan county taxpayers, but I am unable at the present moment to express in dollars and cents the benefits accruing to Sullivan county. They will, however, be sizeable. One of these laws equalizes the burden of school taxes and gives relief on a state-wide basis of about $3,000,000 per year. The other reduces from 10% to 1% the counties' shares of the cost of grade crossing elimination. This will save, on a state-wide basis, $2,301,132 this year.

"In other words, if it is now known that the Farm Relief Program, which was in effect a rural tax relief program, will save to Sullivan county taxpayers this year $198,108 plus sizeable amounts for rural schools and an uncertain amount for grade crossing elimination. This yearly saving will continue in succeeding years.

"This is the first step, and a very definite one, as I am sure you will agree, I am vitally interested in seeing this tax relief passed along to you. Whether or not you receive the full benefit depends upon your board of supervisors and other local officials. If this benefit is passed on, your taxes should be materially lower, or, on the other hand, the board of supervisors and town and village officials increase local expenditures for other purposes, a considerable portion or the whole of this saving may be absorbed.

"In the final analysis, the great majority of your taxes go not into the state treasury but for local expenditures, and I am sending this letter to the taxpayers of Sullivan county, with the hope that they will take an increased interest in their local expenditures and, especially, in the decision reached by your local governing bodies as to how this very substantial saving will be used in your county in this and succeeding years.

"Respectfully yours,
"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

The aggregate saving on highway construction and maintenance and through elimination of the direct state tax, as reported by the Governor, by counties, was as follows:

Albany, $179,978; Allegany, $300,256; Broome, $267,914; Cattaraugus, $195,829; Cayuga, $200,958; Chautauqua, $276,614; Chemung, $139,158; Chenango, $151,653; Clinton, $30,878; Columbia, $129,643; Cortland, $31,113; Delaware, $148,018; Dutchess, $197,455; Erie, $556,039; Essex, $138,532; Franklin, $32,885; Fulton, $132,659; Genesee, $135,770; Greene, $31,181; Hamilton, $12,641.

Herkimer, $142,124; Jefferson, $310,575; Lewis, $20,286; Livingston, $82,245; Madison, $137,767; Monroe, $523,781; Montgomery, $193,488; Nassau, $485,867; Niagara, $382,157; Oneida, $164,800; Onondaga, $484,290; Ontario, $98,843; Orange, $357,129; Orleans, $170,626; Oswego, $116,883; Otsego, $44,151; Putnam, $19,887; Rensselaer, $93,374; Rockland, $313,944; St. Lawrence, $65,867; Saratoga, $51,777; Schenectady, $166,555.

Schoharie, $18,509; Schuyler, $50,335; Seneca, $107,724; Steuben, $175,543; Suffolk, $323,092; Sullivan, $198,108; Tioga, $100,907; Tompkins, $47,953; Ulster, $333,643; Warren, $309,655; Washington, $67,645; Wayne, $136,831; Westchester, $697,791; Wyoming, $32,806; Yates, $18,868.

Births

Nov. 29—To Mr. and Mrs. Merle Simon of Wellsville, a son.

Nov. 21—To Mr. and Mrs. Clair Cornwell of Bolivar, a daughter, Gene Leora.

Nov. 21.—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Winterhalter of Belmont, a daughter.

Nov. 24—To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Collins of Belfast, a daughter, Gladys Mildred.

Nov. 26—To Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Dury of Belmont, a son, Francis James.

Marriages

Nov. 23 Miss Nina M. Allen of Richburg and Adrian A. Williams of Clarksville. They will reside at Richburg where Mr. Williams is employed.

Nov. 23. Miss Thelma Potter of Friendship nd Clarence Miller of Cuba.

Nov. 28. Miss Sarah N. Platt and Ralph D. Ranger of Wellsville.

Nov. 28. Miss Violet Bell Potter and Lyman C. Babbitt, both of Scio.

Nov. 23. Miss Dorothy Day and Carl L. Burdick, both of Wellsville.

Nov. 27. Miss Ruth E. Brown and Paul Magee of Phillips Creek.

Nov. 23. Miss Madeline Taylor of Cuba and Everett Howe of Bradford Pa.

Deaths

Nov. 22. Guy Bockus, aged 49 years at his home in Friendship. His wife, five daughters and four sons survive. Interment was at Mansfield N. Y.

Nov. 21. Mrs. Julia McGinnis at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Richard Smalley of Friendship, aged 72 years. She leaves two sons and two daughters.

Nov. 27. Henry R. Rockwell, 72 of Wellsville, died at the home of his daughter, in Elmira, where he was visiting. Mr. Rockwell was well known throughout the county as one of the proprietors of the Rockwell Bros. and Co. department store at Wellsville. Two sons and three daughters survive.

Nov. 26. Eliza York, aged 79 years Life-long resident of York's Corners, died at the Wellsville hospital following the amputation of his left leg at the knee.

Mix two pounds of finely powdered tobacco dust with 98 pounds of dry mash to control roundworms in poultry. The dust should be fresh and contain from one and a half to two per cent. nicotine.

Mother!

Watch Child's Bowels

"California Fig Syrup" is Children's Harmless Laxative

Children love the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and gladly take it even when bilious, feverish, sick, or constipated. No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so thoroughly and sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels without cramping or overacting. Contains no narcotics or nothing drugs.

Tell your druggist you want only the genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You know say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

Notice to Creditors

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

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

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

CAMILLA JOYCE HARRIS,
51 Administratrix.

6 6 6

is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria. It is the most speedy remedy known.

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NO. 131, I. O. O. F.
Meets Second and Fourth Monday Evenings of Each Month.
C. B. JONES, C. P.
A. L. ROGERS, Scribe.
Visitors Are Always Welcome.

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

Andover Grange No. 1098
Meets Every Second and Fourth Wednesday Evenings, I.O.O.F. Hall.
LESTER GREEN, Master.
EMMETT ROBINSON, Lecturer
AMES L. ROGERS, Secretary
Visitors Always Welcome

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

Mira Diffin
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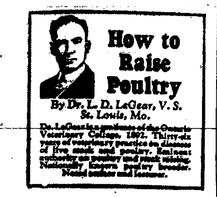

How to Raise Poultry

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

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

•OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

BORROWED MONEY NOT A LOADSTONE

Farm Mortgages a Rung in the Ladder of Agricultural Progress if Properly Used.

Many observations on farm mortgages made in the past have been based on mortgages made on hopelessly poor farms or on farms under poor management. Such mortgages were masters rather than servants. In comparing farm mortgages with fire, as a good servant but a poor master.

According to the latest census of agriculture, one-third of the farms in New York are mortgaged. One might think that this means that the state's agriculture is not on a sound financial basis. However, many farms were mortgaged in the state 100 years ago, many are now, and it is hoped that many will still be 50 years from now. The reason this statement can be made, is that the farm mortgage, when properly used, is one of the rungs in the ladder of agricultural progress by which men become farm owners.

In a country where a permanent tenant or peasant class prevails, the farm mortgage might be an indication of an unsound agriculture. However, in the United States where it is possible for a farm boy to start out as a hired man, and then be a tenant and then by use of a mortgage become the owner of a good-sized farm business, the situation is entirely different.

For Large Farms

Young farmers have frequently been encouraged to own their own farms clear of mortgage. It is, of course, a good thing to save money and pay off a mortgage; but, contrary to the popular advice to operate a small unmortgaged farm rather than a large farm which is mortgaged, statistics show that it might be better to use the small amount of capital to tie down a good-sized farm business, and mortgage for the rest, rather than to try to make a living from the small-size business which can be paid for in cash.

Most businesses are not operated entirely on owned capital. Banks operate by virtue of money deposited with them or, in reality, borrowed from depositors. Most manufacturing and mercantile businesses operate on borrowed capital. When a farmer is advised to attempt to operate entirely on his own capital that advice is contrary to usual business practices.

In New York, the farm records show that men who used available money to get a large business made three times as much as their neighbors who used their money to obtain a smaller business clear of debt. Apparently, the tenant farmer who has accumulated about $5,000 worth of stock, tools and money, and who wishes to buy a farm, had better tackle a good-sized business by using a mortgage rather than plan to buy a farm small enough to be paid for in cash.

The Best Mortgage

The best kind of mortgage would be one that has a low rate of interest, has a long term to run, or one which could be drawn on for a large amount and renewed for the former. A comparison of different kinds of mortgages shows that the Federal land bank has a long term, and a low rate; but the amount loaned is not more than 50 per cent. of the valuation. The joint stock land bank, which should not be confused with the Federal land bank, has the long term and a slightly higher rate, but it lends proportionately more than the Federal land bank lends.

In addition, there is the personal mortgage, usually held by the seller of the property. The personal mortgage varies in interest rates, ease of renewal and other features. It has been the custom to make these personal mortgages for five years—not that a farm can be paid for in five years; but that is the custom. Frequently, after five years, personal mortgages are renewed verbally; and, since any past-due mortgage is due any time, it amounts to a call loan. If the holder of the mortgage keeps alive, and does not change his mind, the verbal agreement may work satisfactorily; but it is best to be protected by a written extension of the mortgages filed at the county clerk's office. Such a document properly filled will protect against sudden foreclosure.

BEGINS POULTRY SCHOOL OVER WEAI

Thursdays Program First of Course of Letures on Chickens From Cornell University Station

The New York state colleges of agriculture and veterinary medicine present a program daily from 12 to 1 o'clock noon over the Cornell University radio station WEAI.

In addition to the weather forecasts, the WEAI question box and music, the following progrms have been arranged for the week of December 9th to 14th.

Monday, December 9, F. V. Waugh, does the farmer get paid for quality produce; A. R. Graf, agriculture in Chile; Lincoln Gardner, duties of farm bureau executive committees; R. H. Hewitt, serving the farmers.

Tuesdy, December 10, A. A. Allen winter birds; C. H. Myers, the methods and results of breeding new types of cabbage.

Wednesday, December 11, M. P. Catherwood, dairying in Seneca and Cayuga counties at present; E. L. Brunett, tuberculosis in chickens; S. M. Vaughan, introducing Paul Landon, the young farmer movement in New York; also Randall Wright, activities of the Trumansburg vocational club; G. A. Earl, Jr. and L. W. Palmer, egg and poultry reviews.

Thursday, December 12, Miss Lua Minns, garden books for Christmas gifts; Joseph Oskamp, give the fruit trees more room; G. O. Hall, radio poultry school-Poultry breeds.

Friday December 13, S. N. Spring how cutting has improved the Cornell woodlot; R. M. Adams, poems; A. F. Gustafson, hauling lime in winter.

Saturday, December 14, H. F Dorn, the health situation in one rural county in central New York State; C. D. Schutt, cutting and curing farm meats.

This station opertes on 1270 kilocycles and 236 meter wave length.

Agrigraphs

Now is the time to list your seed requirements for next spring use only adapted varieties.

• • •

It's cheaper to borrow money at the bank and pay cash to the dealer for supplies than to charge them.

• • •

Uncle Ab says that the man who advances by crushing others never rises in the esteem of his fellow men.

• • •

Where surface drainage in the orchard is poor, it would be well to plow deep furrows to carry away the water from melting snows and spring rains.

HANDY FOULTRY BULLETIN READY

Combines Record Blanks with Timely Advice for Each Month

A combined bulletin and calendar to be used in the poultry house rather than in the library has just been issued by the poultry department of Cornell University at Ithaca It is extension bulletin 186, or the "Poultry Calendar."

It is an ordinary looking bulletin with a hole through the top. When opened and hung on two nails it gives on one page a blank for an egg record for both hens and pullets the number of culled or dead, and receipts and expenses. At the top the standard goal for the month is given.

On the left-hand page topics timely for the month are suggested.

The bulletin is planned to serve the country-home egg-laying contest but is free to any one ask the University for E. 186.

LEADERS REPORT BUREAU INCREASE

Gain of Three Thousand Members Reported at First Check-up—St. Lawrence County Leads

The first report on 1930 farm bureau membership in New York shows a gain of more than three thousand members over the number secured the same date last year, acording to L. R. Simons, state leader of county agricultural agents at Cornell.

Ten counties show a gain over last years total membership, they are Fulton, Greene, Lewis, Madison, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Seneca, Warren Wyoming and Yates. St. Lawrence with 876 members leads the list followed by Wyoming with 870 members. Saratoga with a fifty-eight per cent increase has the largest gain so far reported. Webster community, Monroe county leads any community in the state with 135 paid members, 35 of them new.

Homespun Yarn

A few sound apples placed in the cake box will help keep the fruit cake moist.

• • •

Sponging with amonia and pressing will often remove the shine from woolen clothes.

• • •

If colors in material tend to run, launder in cold water and wash and dry rapidly.

• • •

The wisest parents wish to understand and help rather than to dictate to or possess their children.

• • •

Oatmeal cookies made with molasses are more wholesome for the children than rich Christmas cakes or puddings.

• • •

Large light-weight wooden blocks are some of the best toys for the young child since they aid in constructive play and are suited to his muscle development.

Bulletin 479, The Relationship Between Roads and Agriculture in New York, points out that township travel is a minor part of the total travel on our roads and that farm travel is a small part of the total traffic even on the dirt roads. This study shows that a hard-surfaced road increases the value of farm land about twenty per cent. You may have a copy by writing to the publications department at Cornell.

A flock of Leghorn pullets laying 50 per cent. must eat from 24 to 25 pounds of grain and mash daily. A decline of two pounds of feed from that amount is enough to cause a falling off in egg laying.

HIGHLIGHTS ON STATE CROPS

From New York State Dept. Agriculture and Markets December 3, 1929

Potatoes Market Steady

Supplies of potatoes were heavy. Demand is limited and market is steady. Maine, Green Mountain, per 180 pound bulk brought from $4.50 to 5.00 and Long Island $6.00 to 6.15, according to the New York office of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. On up-state round whites, no sales were reported.

Apple Market Steady

Receipts of apples totaled 51 cars New York McIntosh No.1 $9.00-9.50-10. according to size. Rhode Island Greenings $8.50 to 9.00 per barrel.

Live and Dressed Poultry

The live poultry market was only lightly supplied this morning, while the demand was very slow. Fancy heavy fowls were scarce and appeared to be the only poultry wanted. Fowls, leghorn, were from 22 to 25 cents per pound, colored 30 to 35 cents; broilers, rocks 30 to 34 cents; reds 26-30 cents; leghorn 26 to 30 cents. capons 35 to 40 cents Turkeys 25 to 30 cents. Dressed poultry: broilers 33 to 38 cents per pound; capons 30 to 40 cents; turkeys, nearby, 39 to 42 cents.

Butter-Cheese-Eggs

The butter market was firm and prices advanced one-half cent per pound. Higher score 44 cents to 44½, extras 43½ cents per pound. Very little business is reported in the cheese trade. Fresh fancy New York flats are quoted at 24 cents per pound.

Heavier shipments of eggs are arriving from California, Washington and Utah. Demand for fine quality brown eggs surpasses that for whites, so that brown eggs now top the market. Nearby hennery whites, best quality were 61 to 64 cents average extras 58 to 60 cents Browns, best quality 64 to 65 cents per dozen.

Livestock

Cattle: No cattle sales today. Vealers and calves: vealers scarce market steady. Good to choice New York vealers $18.00 to 18.50. Small lot medium $14.00. Hogs: Hogs scarce, steady. Small lot of good to choice 187 pound weights $10.10. Sheep: Lambs scarce, fairly active, steady. Good Ohio lambs $13.75 to 14.00; medium New York State

Hay Market Steady

Fresh receipts of hay were light, mostly undergrades which are moving slowly. Demand active for good hay. Large sales: Timothy No. 1 $24.00 to 25.00, No. 2 $22.00 to 23.00, No. 3, $20.00 to 21.00.

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WHEAT

THE most important news that has come out of Russia is the reported discovery by Russian botanists of a new hybrid grain, a cross between wheat and rye. It is said to combine the food qualities of wheat with the cold resistance of rye and to yield three times as many bushels to the acre as ordinary wheat.

Not all the news that comes out of Russia can be credited, and this may be exaggerated. It must be remembered, however that Russia gave the world new grains before the war. Durum wheat originated in that country as well as other valuable varieties. If this latest report is true, this discovery may have revolutionary consequences for the whole world.

COLOR

MEN'S clothes are becoming more colorful. Blue, green and red shoes are the latest. Why not? In a world of color why should men's apparel strike the only sombre note? Our ancestors dressed as gaily as their purses permitted. When George Washington went courting in a red coat, to wear plain clothes meant that the wearer was a Quaker or else too poor to buy gay garments.

Anyone who doubts that men like to wear bright colors need only visit a fashionable country club. Women subdue their color schemes for sport, men get more gorgeous.

With everything else becoming more colorful, men's wear will follow, in time.

SPEED

REPORTS from England are that Flight Leader A. H. Orlebar, who flew 358 miles an hour for the Schneider Cup, has achieved a speed of 500 miles an hour in a private trial. At that rate a man could start westward around the world in the latitude of London and never get out from under the sun.

All human progress has arisen from the effort to expand time and compress space. Think that over With flight at 500 miles an hour possible, space will mean nothing, time everything.

Many who read this will live to see airplanes running regularly on some such time-schedule.

TIME

TIME is Money," said Poor Richard Few understand just what that means.

The new lacquer process of painting motor cars takes one day in the paint shop instead of a month. Paint-shop floor space is saved. Money tied up in unfinished cars is released many days earlier, and capital is turned over faster; result, cheaper cars.

A young railway clerk asked a Cleveland bank to let him prove he could save them $25,000 a year by rerouting their mail exchanges with other banks. The first year the savings amounted to nearly $100,000 in interest on uncollected items in transit.

Railroads run fast freight trains today on passenger schedules. Merchants can get goods a week that used to take a month in transit. They do not have to carry large stocks, hence have less money tied up, lower interest charges, cheaper.

Every invention saves men or merchandise, cuts down the cost of living in this complex machine age.

TEACHERS

PUBLIC education will never be as good as it ought to be so long as most school teachers never get outside of their home communities, says Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist. Teachers cannot present a true view of the world to their pupils unless they know something about the world out of their own experience.

That is true for others besides teachers. The only really educated persons are those who have seen other countries besides their own. It is getting easier and easier to do that. A trip to Europe with a week in London and another week in Paris can be had for $250 from New York. Mr. Filene is working on a plan to reduce this to $100 for teachers and the next step, he thinks, will be to have such trips above the primary grades.