ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

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Silver Gets a Helping Hand

THE silver purchasing program to be carried out under the terms of the London silver agreement recently formally ratified by the President will, in all probability, bring about several beneficial effects.

The most important result will be toward stabilizing the price of silver on the world markets and the creation of a better situation in countries whose gold is an almost unknown factor in commerce. This will, in turn, greatly enhance our trade situation.

Besides this great help, it will tend to ease the pressure of western mining interests toward the free silver movement. There has been much propaganda circulating concerning the free coinage of silver as an inflationary measure altho it has not been taken very seriously by the majority or by the government.

The silver purchasing program has already had temporary beneficial inflationary reactions of a moderate nature. It is hoped that it may provide the incentive for a resumation of bullish tendencies.

The program as affecting this counry, calls for an absorption of over 24,000,000 ounces by the treasury. This is just about the annual output of silver in the United States. The silver is to be bought by the government on a fifty-fifty basis. The producer will get silver dollars for one half of what he turns in and the other half will be held by the treasury as a seigniorage to be minted into coins as and if the need arises.

It is not deemed likely that the silver program will prove a disturbing factor in our monetary situation. Estimates place the total addition to our money by the new coinage of silver as about $13,900,000 a year for four years. This is a comparatively insignificant figure as against the amount of money in circulation which is approximately five and one half billions.

Silver is only in demand in this country as it is needed for small coins except by partisan groups and there is not likely to be any general demand at any time. Silver is unpopular because it is bulky and unwieldy as a regular medium of exchange. American people are educated in the use of paper certificates and unless some radical situation comes about, certificates will always be the working method of exchanging money.

Properly handled and controlled the silver program can be of a great permanent good, especially since the program is being carried out with the cooperation of the other nations of the world.

Praise Them Now

THOSE you know, your friends and others, are going to pass on to another world some day. No one knows the time or the way of their going. Their good deeds will appeal to us and will be emphatized when they are gone. We will all vainly attempt to say with flowers what we left unsaid while they were on earth to hear it.

We will utter many fine words about them. Their stering qualities will be extolled, and their faults, which we once enlarged, will be written upon the sand.

But that is the way of the world.

It might be different, however. We might commend their good traits while they are here to reap the benefits of compliments that would stir them to greater efforts.

A kind word means much to those who are striving to do right. It encourages them in their laudable undertakings, to persevere in the path of honor, and to help those who are wavering.

Say it to them in life—they can't hear you when they are gone.

Matrimony a Profession

IF A LAWYER fails in his practice, if a business man becomes bankrupt, if a minister cannot hold his congregation, if an actor is unable to please his audiences, and if a physician fails to cure his patients, we do not say that these several professions are failures. No, indeed. We say that the individuals who engage in these professions have failed to make the grade. They simply did not make good in their chosen lines of endeavor.

Yet, when a man and woman marry and go on the rocks in the divorce court, we are apt to hear cynical remakes about the failure of matrimony.

Matrimony is a profession. It is the greatest profession in the world. It is distinctly a scientific proposition. It requires intelligence to make it a success. But because many do not, we hear much talk of the failure of matrimony and of some substitute for it.

Monogamous marriage is one of the highest ideals toward which mankind is working. The fact that in this day and generation practically all enlightened people declare for it, is a big testimonial for the progress modern civilization has made. It is estimated by some that fifty per cent of such marriages are successful. Perhaps fifty per cent would be a liberal figure if the true facts were known in every case, but with even such a crude propensity, monogamous marriage is making good regardless of the exact percentage, if it could be determined.

The idea that marriage is just a gamble is one of the erroneous ideas that prevail. The trouble is that too little thought and preparation is given to the matter of making matrimony a success. Much future trouble and heartaches can be averted if the simple axiom of "look before you leap" is applied.

Then if every man and woman will try just as hard to make marriage a success as they will in making business or any other endeavor successful, they will succeed. Marriage is all right as an institution. The trouble is that too many men and women are not fit for it.

Complainers

SUCCESSFUL men in any line of endeavor do not complain. They keep plugging away and failure only makes them work harder.

Some men will fail in a business enterprise thru continually lamenting that business is bad. In time they will convince all their customers it is and they will go elsewhere to trade.

Some farmers can work twelve hours a day on a good piece of land and make a failure of it because they see nothing and think nothing but failure. Other farmers can work under similar conditions, and by using their heads, make their work profitable.

The successful man studies conditions and analyzes suggestions and makes improvements as rapidly as it is possible for him to do so. His returns are in proportion to the activities of his brain.

The failure is slow to change. He doesn't take stock in new fangled ideas. What was good enough for his father is good enough for him. And that is all he gets.

When put to practical use, brains become a valuable asset. When merely carried around and never excercised, they are little better than a burden.

Finland's Fine Record

ALTHO it is a small nation and relatively unimportant as compared with the great powers of the world, Finland has the honorable distinction of being the only one of the many debtors of the United States to meet its obligation in full at the time of the recent payments due this country. The standing has a real significance in light of the many countries which owe Uncle Sam and their supposed repuation of integrity and honorableness.

Finland is small and its debt of a few millions of dollars may well seem mighty large to it. The national wealth of the country is comparatively meager. It might well have pleaded inability to pay as have all of the other nations who owe us. Instead it has won a reputation for thriftiness, honesty and high integrity with the citizens of this country.

There was no arguing or comment of any kind, just prompt payment of the obligation. Such an attitude is a welcome relief to the quibbling and flimsy excuses of other countries which are indebted to our goverment. Other nations might well follow the example of the Finns.

Keeping Faith

SOME two thousand years ago, it is recounted, a Roman playwright said, "He's not to be commended who trusts another any further than he sees."

That may have been good advice in those days—we can't say whether it was or was not—but if it were the rule of the business and social life of this country today, we would be in a sorry plight indeed.

Imagine what would be the result if, when someone handed you a check in payment for something, that you demanded to see his bank account. Let us suppose that he showed you his bank account, what would it mean if you did not trust him?

You would in fact that the person giving you the check should take you to the bank. But would you trust the banker? Not if you were guided by the teachings of two thousand years ago. You would probably ask the banker to show you the money this person had in the bank. The banker would likely exhibit some silver or paper money.

But what would they mean. They are valueless unless they are backed up by the required standard in the United States treasury. It would be out of the question to ask the banker to take you to Washington to see the metal coins that stood back of the paper money.

So you would be up a blind alley so to speak. As a matter of fact none of us can be guided by this sort of teaching. We must have faith in our associates, our friends, our neighbors, our townspeople, our merchants and our public officials. Our whole manner of living is based on faith. If it were not for confidence that men repose in one another our social and businss structure would be on a flimsy foundation.

When your faith in someone is shaken, just recall how much depends upon the faith and confidence of people in one another. Where it is violated once, it is kept thousands of times. Without it we would all be lost.

Going to Buy a New Car?

PROBABLY the most convincing indication, to the man in the street, that good times are rapidly on their way back, is the brisk business that is being done by the automobile dealers and manufacturers. The motor industry is once more booming. People are buying cars at a rate faster than for the past three years. This clearly indicates that there is more money in the hands of the public to spend for something besides food, clothing and shelter. It indicates, moreover, a return of confidence, for people do not buy automobiles unless they feel certain they are going to be able to meet the instalment payments; or if they buy for cash, that they are not going to need the money to keep their families from starving.

The automobile has become a necessity to millions of Americans. Since the motor car came into general use, and the building of good roads followed its general adoption as a means of locomotion, our whole scheme of living has been changed. Business centers have greatly widened the scope of their trade, since people can now come in from greater distances to trade and deliveries can be made into areas which were practically inaccessible before. It is no longer necessary for people to live close to the places where they work. This has resulted in the wide extension of residential districts, not only in suburbs of large cities but in a great proportion of country towns as well.

Instead of classing the automobile as a luxury therefore, same thinkers now recognize it as a necessity, and its maintenance and upkeep as an essential part of the family budget of the great majority of automobile owners. And the automobiles which people are now buying are mostly in the necessity class. That is they are low in price and economical in operation. Never before have automobils within the reach of ordinary folks' pocketbooks been so cheap to buy, so attractive to look at, so comfortable and safe to ride in, and so economical to operate.

Few women will admit being wrong as long as there is any chance to make others believe they are right.

HOW, WHAT and WHY?

The Andover News has arranged with the Office of Information of the New York State colleges of agriculture and home economics to answer questions about problems of farm and home. If you enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope and mention the name of this paper, you will receive a direct reply to your query from the colleges. Do not ask more than one question in one letter or on one post card. Ask as many questions as you like, but make each one a separate communication.

Bread Falls

Mrs. F. C. B., Wolcott, N. Y., writes: "Despite past success in bread-making, my bread falls during the second rising. I use exactly the same methods and same amount of ingredients as before. The dough is the smoothest and most perfectly textured I have ever handled, rises quickly the first time and never sours.

"I take particular care in kneading in enough flour to prevent 'stickiness' when placed to rise. When divided and put in tins to rise the second time, it invariably falls before standing 20 minutes.

"I use a standard brand flour. Here is my recipe: Two cakes of compressed yeast; 1 quart lukewarm water, 2 tablespoons flour, 3 quarts sifted flour, 2 tablespoons melted shortening, 1 tablespoon salt.

"Dissolve the yiest in lukewarm water, add sugar, salt, shortening and flour. Knead until smooth and velvety; let rise in warm place until double, then divide into loaves, and let rise until light; bake in moderate oven.

"If the dough does not fall before reaching the oven it falls when placed there. What causes the dough to fall? No draught reaches it."

Miss Lillian Shaben, foods specialist in the state college of home economics, answers: "I have never known bread to fall during the last rising or baking unless it was too soft or rose too long.

"Your recipe looks all right. My own is similar except that I use four tablespoons of sugar, four tablespoons of melted shortening, and four teaspoons of salt. In mixing, I add the lukewarm melted fat when the dough is about half as stiff as it will be when finished.

"Possibly you let your bread rise until too light. The problem is new to me. How long a time elapses between bread-mixing and placement in oven? Also what is the oven temperature?"

Should Hay be Watered?

F. H. C., Warsaw, N. Y., writes: "A dairyman tells me he moistens dry hay before feeding and gets good results. Is there an advantage in moistening ordinary hay before feeding it to cattle?"

Professor F. B. Morrison of the state college of agriculture replies: "The only advantage of moistening hay before feeding it to dairy cattle would be to make it more palatable. "If cows eat as much hay without moistening, they will take care of the moistening process themselves.

"With horses, it is often advisable to sprinkle dusty or moldy hay before feeding, to avoid trouble from the heaves."

MANY EVENTS ON RURAL CALENDAR

Cornell Farm and Home Week Outstanding Gathering of the Winter Months.

Coming events of interest to farmers of the Empire State are as follows:

January 12, the New York State Holstein association meets at Cortland.

January 15 to 18, the state college of agriculture offers a short course for commercial florists at Ithaca.

January 17 and 18, the state vegetable growers' association holds its annual meeting at the Hotel Statler at Buffalo. Copies of the program and premium lists for the vegetable show may be obtained from the local county agent or from L. H. Gasper, box 14, Geneva.

January 19 and 20, the Empire State honey producers' association meets at Syracuse.

January 23 to 25, state dairymen hold their annual conference at the college.

January 24 and 25, the Empire State potato club meets at the Hotel Rochester, at Rochester. Premium lists for the potato show may be obtained from the local county agent or from Charles H. Riley, Sennett. L. A. Toan, Perry, can give information regarding the program.

January 22, a short course for missionaries begins at the college.

February 5 to 10, the New York State Grange meets at Lake Placid.

February 12 to 17 is farm and home week at the college.

February 13 and 14, the state dairymen's association holds its annual meeting at the college.

February 14, the New York livestock breeders' association meets at the college.

The Dutch elm disease, which made its first appearance in the U. S. in 1930, is spread from tree to tree by an elm bark beetle, it is supposed.

NEW OUTLOOK

Flying Into Antarctica!

ON BOARD THE BYRD FLAGSHIP, JACOB RUPPERT:—(By Mackay Radio) Whew! That was some crossing of the Pacific, wasn't it? From Norfolk, Va., to Wellington, N. Z., and then smack into the ice park bordering on the great Antarctic continent (if it is a continent) —all in a week. Well, anyhow, here we are right in the middle of a most amazing world of icebergs, ice cakes, seals, whales and silly looking penguins! The sudden change from America and New Zealand is more than my mind can take in all at once.

In last week's story we were just leaving Norfolk. I have sent to the club editors by mail and radio twelve stories of our adventures on the long trip. You will probably never see those stories. Too much is happening with us and we've got to come up to date with this series right now.

Harold June

Two great events occurred here on December 20 and 22. Admiral Byrd made a magnificent four-hour flight of discovery over the ice of Ross Sea in the big Condor plane. And Klondyke had a call! Some excitement!

First, I'll tell you about the Admiral's great flight on the 22nd.

He had been dreaming this flight for years. Already our great steel ship had gone further south into the ice than any ship in history. Commodore Gjertsen advised retreating to open water. Admiral Byrd had seen a big open bay in the closely packed ice and we circled around to its entrance. Then he notified Harold June, chief pilot, William Bevilin, relief-pilot, J. C. Pelter, mapper, and Carl O. Petersen, radio man, to get ready. In the most beautiful and fantastic scene ever staged at the huge 5-ton Curtiss-Wright Condor plane was hoisted out on the big boom and dropped gently into the calm water and then the 46-foot Mathews motor boat cruiser was put over and took the plane in tow.

Under Commander Noville, executive officer, great red drums of Tydol gasoline were rolled up on deck and 400 gallons went into the plane by hand. Then the cruiser towed the plane out into the icelined bay and cast off. This was 10:10 a. m. Up and down the bay June ran the flying ship, warming the engines. Then, like a magnificent sea bird, she took the air and circled for almost an hour over the Ruppert, while companies, radio and other equipment were checked and tested. At 11:40, the Admiral signalled "We are heading south," and off they went, at 1500 feet. It took only fifteen minutes for the Condor to disappear in the distance.

At 2:55 she was over the ship again after one of the most important exploration flights ever made—from 64.31 South 149.5 West along the 150th Meridian to 70 South—350 miles further south than the record made by Captain Cook on the same meridian in 1773. Mark this on your map when you get it in the near future.

The Admiral saw no land, but he saw miles of open water behind an ice pack not nearly as big or tough as it was supposed to be. So with new flights for guidance, it may be that we shall get our big steel ship further south safely than was dreamed possible. It is now December 26 and we have drifted around for days in a thick fog.

And maybe this whole ship load wasn't excited about Klondyke last week (on the 20th). We had suddenly plunged into an ocean of icebergs. The first I had ever seen. Never will I forget it. We passed more than a thousand in sixteen hours—like huge ships or glistening apartment buildings. In the water between there were thousands of shiny white broken pieces of bergs. Admiral Byrd and Commodore Gjertsen told me they had never seen so many at one time in all their trips. The Admiral said, "Only an undulating and extensive barrier coast could produce bergs in such large numbers. Somewhere hereabouts is a barrier which may be considerably larger than the great Ross ice barrier fronting on the Ross Sea. If that's the case and we're lucky enough to find it, the eastward search for the coast of the Antarctic continent may be ended."

But at ten o'clock in the morning our thoughts were taken violently off of icebergs and everything else except Klondyke. At that hour she increased the population of the Byrd Expedition to the extent of one full-blooded Guernsey bull-calf. It was a big time on the Jacob Ruppert and it was a huge event for Messrs. Cox and Clark, two of our ex-Navy men. For weeks they had been consulting charts, calendars, the ship's log book and Captain Verleger, because they had promised the donor of our cows that the first calf would be born within the Antarctic circle. This would have happened except for a couple of days of fog and the terrific gale that slowed us down last Sunday, and they missed it by 247 miles!

The happy event took place in the new shed on deck next to the studio of David Falge, our artist, an able seaman. Fred Dumin was first to know of it. We were all watching a berg four miles long when he yelled "Oh, boy, oh boy, oh boy!" and went racing for the Messrs. Cox and Clark and Dr. Shipley, our M.D., medico. Commander George Noville tells me he is very fond of veal chops.

I understand the mate we are going to send without cost to every member of the Little America Aviation and Exploration Club will be ready by January 10th. Those already members will receive them automatically. Non-members should become members right away, at no cost, by sending me a self-addressed stamped envelope at the Club's American headquarters, Hotel Lexington, 48th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., so they can mark this flight on the map.

Town Audits, Year 1933

Andover Electric Dept., electricity, Town Hall	$ 4.80
Henry Livermore, constable's services	7.20
Fidelity Deposit Co., surety bond	5.00
Henry Stephens Inc. Co., surety bonds	75.26
Andover State Bank, highway bond	1,000.00
Burrows National Bank, highway bond	1,000.00
Burrows National Bank, interest on highway bonds	100.00
Andover State Bank, interest on highway bond	25.00
Jesse F. Hunt, interest on highway bond	25.00
Addie G. Coleman, interest on highway bond	25.00
Henry Stephens Ins. Co., inaurance and bond	49.75
Dennis & Co., Inc., justice supplies	7.50
Village of Andover, justice services	40.80
John McVey, Town of Andover share of gas investigation	20.00
Andover Fire Department, 10 pails fromite	52.50
J. D. Cheesman, insurance	66.26
Village of Andover, justice services	10.20
Charles Caple, material and labor	3.50
P. K. Brown, welfare officer	21.35
Charles Hammond, attendance officer	29.97
Andover State Bank, int. on certificate of indebtedness	37.50
Burrows National Bank, int. on certificate of indebtedness	37.50
Dr. S. B. Scott, health officer	180.00
Charley Cole, cemetery work	3.00
Dennis & Co., supplies	.85
American Legion Post, No. 397, appropriation	100.00
G. A. R. Post, Memorial Day	75.00
Burrows National Bank, int. on certificate of indebtedness	11.25
Andover State Bank, int. on certificate of indebtedness	11.25
Henry Stephens Ins. Co., insurance on truck	44.75
Andover Electric Dept., electricity town hall	6.00
Burrows National Bank, int. on highway bonds	75.00
Jesse F. Hunt, int. on highway bond	25.00
Addie G. Coleman, int. on highway bond	25.00
Charley Cole, cemetery work	3.00
Edward Kilbane, food for seized dogs	6.07
Henry Bell, cemetery work	5.00
Mrs. Emma Gleason, prisoners' meals	1.20
Henry Stephens Ins. Agency, compensation insurance	381.00
State Insurance Fund, compensation insurance	336.60
Andover Free Library, appropriation	500.00
Henry Stephens Ins. Agency, ins. on town hall	22.50
Empire Gas & Fuel Co., gas for town hall	2.10
Jett Blodgett, wood	1.50
J. L. Williams, 1% general fund, 1932	54.18
H. S. Livermore, welfare officer	32.38
Charles Hammond, attendance officer	28.20
George H. Beebe, election inspector	48.10
Jesse F. Hunt, election inspector	32.50
Emma L. Folsing, election inspector	32.50
Kathrine McGill, election inspector	32.50
Roy M. Courtney, voting machine watcher	4.00
Arthur Wagner, voting machine watcher	4.00
Curtis H. Burdick, election inspector	48.10
Rosa Dean, election inspector	32.50
Minnie O'Connell, election inspector	32.50
Valencia Slocum, election inspector	32.50
Andrew Flynn, voting machine watcher	4.00
Charles Church, voting machine watcher	4.00
J. L. Williams, highway salary	150.00
J. L. Williams, 1% school money	55.89
J. L. Williams, board meetings	37.00
W. D. Clarke, board meetings	30.00
Edward Mullen, board meetings	33.00
Ames L. Rogers, board meetings	30.00
Harry Baker, board meetings	30.00
A. L. Bloss, postage, supplies, telephone	28.62
A. L. Bloss, highway salary	25.00
A. L. Bloss, Town Clerk's services	98.05
A. L. Bloss, board meetings	30.00
A. L. Bloss, registrar of vital statistics	33.00
E. E. Orvis, assessor	144.00
Harry Smith, assessor	158.00
Melvin Hartrum, assessor	144.00
E. A. Mullen, justice services	64.60
Ames L. Rogers, justice services	6.80
Harry Kemp, constable services	19.15
News Printing House, printing	74.17
C. E. Hann, janitor	43.30
C. L. Earley, attorney	45.00
Grand Total	$6,137.95

Dairy Industry In New York Is Linked With History And Legend

First Accredited Herd Basks In Pastures Near Where Ichabod Crane Wooed Katrina Van Tassel

By CHARLES H. BALDWIN
Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Markets Albany, New York

THE great dairy industry of New York is closely linked with the fascinating history and legends of our State.

For instance, the first herd in New York to be accredited for health by the state and Federal departments of agriculture was the pure bred Guernsey Farm, on the east bank of the Hudson River, 20 miles below Albany, near the historic old Dutch village of Kinderhook, settled in 1668.

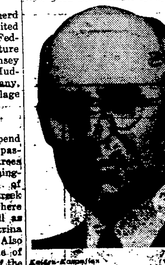
Legends and History

Here fifty Guernsey cattle spend their long summer days in the pastures and under the shades of trees that lie under the spell of Washington Irving's famous legend of Sleepy Hollow. Just over the creek is the old stone schoolhouse where Ichabod Crane taught, as well as the home of the beautiful Katrina Van Tassel, built in 1640. Also not far away is the old home of Martin Van Buren, president of the United States, and the old Hoes home, oldest farmhouse in New York State.

Sunny Side Farm is owned by James Van Alstyne, whose father was Edward Van Alstyne, famous superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in New York State. This farm has been owned and operated continuously by the Van Alstyne family for 270 years. Such excellent farmers have the members of this family been that the farm still produces 30 bushels of wheat to the acre as compared with the present New York State average of 18.4.

From such farms, steeped in history and the tradition of good husbandry, comes the milk you use for yourself and your family.

What is more tempting to the appetite than a glass of such rich, ice cold, golden milk? Drink it for breakfast, with your supper, tarty applesauce covered with cream, and your steaming pancakes, floating in New York State maple syrup, or as a midnight snack, with sugared doughnuts.


James Van Alstyne, owner of New York State's first accredited herd

The New York City and New York State milksheds, in which the Van Alstyne farm is located, is the largest fluid milk producing and consuming region in the world. In normal times the New York City market alone consumes almost 500 carloads of milk a day, 40 per cent of which originates in New York State. To produce the dairy products of the Empire State requires 2,200,000 cows.

Through thorough and rigid inspection and regulation of the industry, whether the milk comes from Guernseys or Holsteins, Jerseys or Ayrshires, New York milk consumers are assured of the purest and the cleanest milk in the world.

TODAY and TOMORROW

BANK PANICS
STOCKBROKERS

WEATHER . . . what to do

The lowest temperatures in years have been freezing us up in the East. In my home town the thermometer crept down to 18 below and cuddled up in the bulb. Steam-heated city folks think such cold is terrible. They have forgotten how to wear wool.

There is nothing unhealty about cold weather for most folks in regions where it prevails. Its principal drawback is that it makes the automobile useless. The old reliable horse and the span of oxen come into their own in New England winters.

An occasional frostbite doesn't worry rural folk who have "holed up" for the winter, with plenty of salt pork and cider in the cellar and 40 cords of birch and oak in the woodshed. If they can't get out to the movies, and the R.F.D. carrier is delayed by snowdrifts, they can at least gossip with the neighbors over the telephone. That's the way our neighbors lived for three hundred years in America, and we are just as resistant as they were, if we only thought so.

PLANS . . . for economy

I hear a lot of talk about a "planned economy" for the United States. I have observed the planned economy of Russia and Mr. Hitler's effort to introduce a something of the sort in Germany. The general idea, as applied to the United States, leaves me cold.

Every imaginative man has at times thought of or been impressed by the idea that this would be a perfect world if everybody would cooperate for the common good. So it would, but try and make 'em. The only way any sort of planned economy can be imposed on any people is by force, as the examples I have mentioned indicate.

As long as groups of people disagree with the plan, or have other plans of their own, there isn't any way to put any national plan into effect except by force. I haven't heard anyone suggest that, and I am sure that Americans would never tolerate methods which have worked in other countries. We'll continue to "muddle thru" as individualists.

MAPS

I never knew what my farm looked like until a few months ago, when one of my wealthier neighbors who owns a great deal more land than I do, and wanted to develop part of it for summer homes, engaged an aerial photographer to map the whole township from the air. He gave a print to our village public library, where it is about the most interesting display.

There is only one way to find out just what each farm has on it, and that is by an aerial photographer. So the Federal Government proposes to map great farm areas that way, as a part of its domestic allotment program. It may have other effects also. In one Connecticut town a few years ago an aerial map disclosed a dozen or more houses and buildings which had been overlooked by the tax assessors.

Anyway, air maps are quicker and cheaper and far more comprehensive than any other method of surveying and I look for their general adoption.

PRESIDENT . . . the office

"Black Sam" Fraunces, who was the steward of the President's household when George Washington lived in Cherry Street, New York, before the national capital was moved to the District of Columbia, paid no attention to the General's remonstrances against the luxury of the Presidential table.

"He may discharge me, he may kill me if he will, but while he is President of the United States, and I have the honor to be his steward, his establishment shall be supplied with the best of everything the whole country can afford," said Sam.

I have frequently said, by word of mouth and in print, that we in America are looking respectfully for the office of President. We do not pay the President a big enough salary; France pays hers three times as much and demands far less of him. I think it is one of the weaknesses of a democracy that we think of the man, rather than the office he holds. As a man no one is entitled to more respect than another of equal character, but I would like to see the President, as such, held in such high respect that, by reflection, the Government of which he is the head is looked up to, rather than held in contempt.

LINDBERGH . . . and wife

The more I see and read about Col. Lindbergh and his wife, the less respect I have for the horde of notoriety-seekers who get their names in print so frequently and who try to cash in on the publicity which their antics bring them. Most of them are completely lacking in the qualities which, taken together, make up what is called character.

My principal grievance is that silly people are so widely misled into admiration for mere notoriety, that children grow up thinking clowns were important personages than serious intelligent men and women. This, of course, has always been true of human nature, a fact which accounts for the ease with which clowns get themselves elected to public office and the difficulty the honest man of character has to face if he goes into politics.

Lindbergh and his wife are flyers, the best flyers in the world. They do not pose in public when they can avoid it, and they do not talk for publication about anything but their work, and not much about that. I have the greatest admiration for these two young Americans and rank them far above almost everybody else whose name gets into the papers.

Food Market Advice

By ANN PAGE

The household marketer should have an easy time finding what she wants at prices she wishes to pay this week with the possible exception of fresh fish. Severe or stormy weather always curtails the supply of fish so it may be difficult to find exactly what you desire. However, there is always some variety and there will undoubtedly be mackerel, halibut, salmon and filleted fish together with oysters. Smoked fish are also delicious and make a pleasant change from fresh.

Any of the meats will be moderate in price. This week's pot roast may be cut from the round, chuck or rump. Rib lamb chops are different when "Frenched" and served with a frilly paper cover over the bone. They are a favorite luncheon dish with many people. A fresh pork shoulder may be roasted either whole or boned. The Quaker Maid reminds you that a boned and rolled or boned and stuffed roast needs longer cooking than one in which the bone is left. Link sausage is well liked for breakfast or with some of the luncheon entrees.

No more attractive dish comes on the home table than a glazed, clove filled baked ham. It takes a whole ham to make all the delicious dishes of cooked ham you would like to have but a half may also be preboiled and baked.

Of all the fruits available grapefruit is outstanding in quality. Oranges are sweet and juicy and reasonably priced. California navels are available as well as Florida Valencias. Apples of many varieties for both cooking and eating are available at moderate cost. Bananas are seasonable and as usual low in price. Native grapes are becoming scarce but the supply will soon be supplemented by grapes from the Argentine.

Strawberries are news in the fruit field. They are not high considering the season. Use them for flavoring and garnishing until they are more plentiful.

The list of available vegetables is about as it has been in recent weeks. Carrots, onions, celery and turnips help to make soups, stews and braised dishes flavorful. Beets make a colorful relish when pickled, as well as a delicious vegetable. Mushrooms add flavor and combine well with left-overs at little added cost.

Green beans and spinach continue to be the outstanding green vegetables both for quality and price tho the cabbage family still occupies a large part of all vegetable stands.

Tomatoes are again fairly plentiful and of good quality. New potatoes are news.

The Family DOCTOR

WILL JOSEPH CARLSON

VACCINES FOR COLDS

There are still some good physicians that look with suspicion on vaccines, given for prevention as well as treatment for colds. I must say, I believe in vaccine treatment for colds. I must say, I believe in vaccine treatment and immunization with all my heart.

Only yesterday a farmer came in to see me saying: "Doctor, I'm going to let you give me two or three shots of that vaccine; I took only two last fall—didn't have a cold all winter—and I don't want any cold this winter."

Sure enough. It is the fourth winter that farmer has escaped having any cold. Isn't that proof enough for endorsing any treatment?

In late fall, I give my patient about three injections a week—of standard, "respiratory vaccine," prepared by a reliable maker. Six doses, I regard as sufficient to immunize for the greater part of the cold weather. I may say with this—I take the stuff myself, and have no regrets; and I can remember back to four days in bed with influenza—and I treated it with vaccine, and cured it!

That was my only illness in bed—those four days—for an uninterrupted 28 years; a fair record, I think, for one whose daily work is ministering to the unfortunately sick.

Good physicians, as I said before, may condemn vaccines. Much depends on the use of a reliable preparation. Some call it "serum treatment," and believe it may be poisonous—harmful to the one taking it. I have not found it so, by any means—I believe it is more direct, accurate treatment than the swallowing of so many drugs. And I judge from experience.

More County Marriages in 1933

Filings of issuance of marriage licenses in Allegany county with County Clerk William W. Bush indicate 309 marriages during 1933 as compared with 292 during 1932

Rocky mountain spotted fever, a disease spread by the bite of ticks, has been reported from eastern sections of the United States.

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