ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

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

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Eventful 1933

HISTORY will record 1933 as the most eventful and unusual year in the history of the United States. It brought about conditions, new plans of action and established precedents as radically different and in such great number as may never again be witnessed.

Outstanding above all else was the great revolutionary measures brought about in our government. President Roosevelt was given previously unheard of power and authority in coping with the problems that the great depression had brought about.

Under this new power of action the bank holiday was declared; the country was removed from the gold standard; millions of dollars were appropriated to give relief to the needy; sweeping revisions were made in the federal executive machinery; definite plans to raise prices of commodities and manufactured products were put into existence; congress was whipped into the line of quick and certain action on needs of the hour; and many other notable administrative innovations were brought about.

The nation pulled itself together to shake off the shackles of depression. The many plans now being carried out have helped considerably and extent of their scope remains to be seen.

Many other notable happenings stood out in the news of the year. The repeal of the prohibition law was one of the most important. The definite crusade against lawlessness, kidnapping particularly, brought gratifying results. Many criminals were brought to justice.

The attempted assassination of President Roosevelt, the Akron disaster, the world's fair at Chicago, the recognition of Russia, unusual progress in aviation, the California earthquake and other unusual events contributed to the eventfulness of the year.

It would be impossible for the weather man to please everyone, so that is why he doesn't try to please anyone.

A Good Name

"A GOOD name is rather to be chosen than greatness." This statement is grounded in the social structure of the times. The thought is much more than mere sentiment—it is good business.

A good name is recognized as the biggest individual asset a business can have. It is the very keystone of modern industry and business relationship. Business today is done on such a broad scale—every merchant having a large number of customers—that it would not do to have a "shady" reputation. Aside from every other consideration, it is regarded harmful to be known as one who would "slip something over."

Advertising has standardized almost every article you buy. You don't have to bargain and haggle and dicker to know that you are getting as good as you give.

That's why it pays to read the advertisements and buy advertised goods. A merchant's advertising is the biggest guarantee of his faithful carrying out of every pledge—his making good on every statement regarding his merchandise. The advertiser would not dare to risk his good name by advertising an unworthy product.

If you value constant satisfaction—if you want to get your money's worth every time—read the advertisements and buy advertised merchandise. Take advantage of the advertisements in this paper and you'll get real value from every dollar that you spend.

Only two classes of people fall for flattery—male and female.

Placing the Blame

ACCORDING to an article recently published, statistics compiled for a period of six months regarding railroad crossing accidents show that in 27 per cent. of the cases, automobiles ran into trains instead of the trains into the automobiles.

The report of one railroad for a period of a year stated that 500 of its crossing gates lowered to protect the public were run into and smashed by automobiles. In a check-up by another railroad, it was ascertained that 2,907 motorists out of 3,589 failed to look either to right or left before crossing the tracks. Six hundred and two of them looked in one direction only, while 80 drivers looked both ways.

From these observances, it is easy to determine where the fault lies for there being so many railroad crossing accidents. It is not startling that over 30,000 persons are killed and 800,000 injured in auto accidents every year when so little precaution is exercised.

It is time for the motorist to reform in his driving habits, and have more regard for human life, his own included.

There is no man so friendless as the one who has lost his political pull.

It is evident that Japan classes all Chinese soldiers as bandits.

Now that Ambassador Welles has left Cuba we wonder who will get the blame for all of the Cuban trouble.

Many a man's reputation for truthfulness goes lame when he begins to talk about himself.

A pedestrian on the side walk is worth two of them on the street.

Lots of people make a specialty of pouring ice water on enthusiasm.

What Will 1934 Bring?

THIS is the question that is uppermost in the minds of all. Yet, it is a question that can no more be answered or accurately predicted than can any other happening of the future.

If we had been told at the beginning of 1933 just what would happen during the year, we would have ridiculed most of the facts as being fantastic dreams. We could not dream of such unusual happenings as the bank holiday, removal from the gold standard, the National Recovery Administration, the unprecedented power of the President, the speed of the elimination of the prohibition law, and many other notable happenings of the year.

Upon the basis of the unusual innovations of the history of 1933, we can no more predict the outcome of 1934 than we can predict the end of the world.

A vast amount of relief administration is being executed to bring about better conditions. Some of the efforts may be good and some bad. Nearly all are experiments without precedent of any sort. Public opinion is divided concerning nearly every project that is being administered.

What we do know for a certainty at present is that we are marching forward. Progress has been made in throwing off the depression. What has brought it about from the many remedies or whether it is coming about naturally is the subject of much argument between pessimists and optimists and between partisan groups. The fact that we are on our way to better conditions is reason enough to base bright hopes for the new year. If such radical changes could be brought about in such a short time, there is no reason to believe that 1934 will not bring much better conditions.

How it will effect each person is entirely up to the individual for this is necessarily a time for hard work and diligent appliance to the problems at hand.

Be sure that you are right but don't be too sure that everybody else is wrong.

Constructive Thought

WHEN you get a little time for reflection, what do you think about? Probably along some of the following lines: The injustice that appears to prevail in the world. Political corruption that is apparent. How some of the people of your acquaintance are able to set such a pace and still make both ends meet. The disregard for law that, on the surface, seems to be growing. Murders, robberies, divorces, scandals and similar evils.

These are some of the multitudinous thoughts that come to the average person, with their long trail of dissatisfaction and disgust.

This is the black side—the unusual side of life that gets into print. The usual, the commonplace things are too often overlooked. Try a change of thought and see if it isn't beneficial. Think of some way of building up your home life and making it more attractive.

Devise some way to exercise a greater amount of supervision over the children and to be of assistance to the school teacher who labors diligently that they may grow up to be decent and respected men and women.

Ask yourself if you are putting forth your best efforts for the improvement of conditions in the community. Give a little thought to developing the proper spirit of amity and good will among those with whom you come in daily contact.

Make a special effort to be a booster for everything at home, instead of critic. Thoughts frequently come unbidden, but it is not difficult to divert them along wholesome lines.

Give this recipe for peace of mind a trial and see if it does not benefit you as well as those about you.

What a splendid thing it would be if people who lost their tempers were unable to find them again.

Fortitude

FORTITUDE is defined as firmness of resolution, as "that power of mind which enables a person to act or suffer with patience, and without flinching or complaining; endurance." From the definition, it might be inferred that fortitude is rather a negative quality of power. Man shows his fortitude in resistance to attack, whether from within or without. He is the attacked party, always on the defensive. Patience, which is a part of it, is similarly, but mistakingly conceived.

But, as a matter of fact, both are positive, and may even be aggressive. Love, according to the apostle, is fortitude, for it "beareth all things." There can be nothing negative in a great character or a fine soul. And it is in great characters and fine souls that fortitude shines. Even when considered defensively it is still true that a defense may be so strong, unflinching, and determined as to amount to an attack—or easily convertible into an attack. To bear and endure "without flinching or complaining" is to conquer.

There are, of course, people who think that nothing is much worth while, that resistance is useless, and that there is nothing particularly dishonorable in surrender. To these people life is not an adventure and a challenge, but a pitiful and even degrading failure. It is not of such stuff that heroes are made.

There is in truth not much that is negative in the moral and spiritual realm, or in the moral and spiritual nature of man. Fortitude is inherent in character, and character is—or may and should be—a conquering power. We complain about many of the little things of everyday life such as the weather, slight irregularities in health, unpleasant tasks, etc. This is very much to our discredit for if fortitude fails under such a slight test, it is almost certain that it will break down entirely under stress of a more severe test.

It is the little things that try men's souls yet we must face the crisis armed with the same fortitude that arms us against everyday adversities.

The little boys and girls who were on their good behavior before Christmas are now making up for lost time.

There are people who are constantly trying to lower the record for meanness.

Many a man who isn't a liar doesn't tell all the truth he knows.

German citizens are beginning to talk about the return of the Kaiser, and why not—nothing could be much worse than what they have.

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.

Ice and Electric Cooling

H. H. B. writes: "Is it cheaper for me to use ice or electricity in cooling milk?"

Professor H. W. Riley of the New York State college of agriculture answers: "The question cannot be answered with a brief reply. It depends on the particular setup on the farm.

"If a farmer has an ice-pond, ice-house, ice-handling equipment, and labor to do the work without extra cash outlay, then he can harvest and store the ice at a minimum cost. If the labor supply is such that, in the summer, ice can be taken out and put in the cooling tank without slightning some important cash-producing farm job, then the cost of cooling the milk will favor ice over electricity.

"If there is no pond near, no ice-house, and labor is expensive and hard to get, and if cash crops would suffer from extra care given to ice, then electric cooling would be superior if cash is available for equipment.

"Whether milk will be colder with ice or electricity depends mostly on the farmer himself. In an electric system the agent will set the controls to make the milk as cold and cold, and it will make it so if the owner does not change the controls. If a limited amount of storage ice is used to save on labor and ice, then milk will be less completely cooled than with mechanical equipment.

"To cool milk thoroly and quickly, an ample supply of ice, cracked and floating deep around the cans, will surpass the electric cooler in which there is no device to force water to circulate. If the electric system is well designed and correctly operated, it can cool admirably and be convenient and economical.

"Either system properly used will do the work. Which one to choose depends on circumstances."

Should Have Breeding Program

A. G. M. writes: "Is this a good time to start a breeding program or to change breeds?"

Professor S. J. Brownell of the department of animal husbandry at Cornell replies: "Dairymen who look to the future should not neglect a breeding program. Otherwise they will have inefficient cows when the value of dairy products is at its best.

"Past history shows that farmers who changed breeds most often always lost the most money. The men who clung to their breeds and followed a breeding program and worked for efficiency have gained by the practice.

"Farmers with low test herds can produce and market acceptable milk. They can work to improve cattle by intelligent culling and by records of milking. A shift in breeds often means disease, inefficient producers and inferior results."

Waterproof Shoes To Keep Feet Dry

Shoes that must be worn out of doors in all kinds of winter weather can be waterproofed by soaking them in a mixture of oil and wax, says the New York state college of home economics. Shoes so treated are not completely waterproof like rubber boots, but they do afford much protection against moisture. Any of the following formulas may be used for the waterproofing mixture, depending on which materials are most readily available:

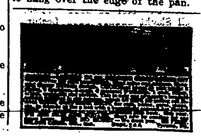
Formula 1.—Neutral wool grease, eight ounces; dark petrolatum, four ounces; paraffin wax, two ounces.

Formula 2.—Petrolatum, 16 ounces and beeswax, two ounces.

Formula 3.—Petrolatum, eight ounces; paraffin wax, four ounces; wool grease, four ounces; crude turpentine gum (gum thus) two ounces.

Formula 4.—Tallow, 12 ounces; cod oil, four ounces.

To apply any of the compounds, melt the ingredients and mix them thoroly. Apply the mixture, warm, not hot, to all outside parts of the shoe. In cold weather, a little excess over what the leather will absorb does no harm. Grease the welt and sole edge with special care. Then saturate the sole with the mixture by setting the shoe in a shallow pan which holds enough melted grease to cover the soles. Rubber heels should not be greased; allow them to hang over the edge of the pan.



Charter No. 8146. Reserve District No. 2.

Report of the Condition of the

BURROWS NATIONAL BANK

Of Andover, in the State of New York, at the close of business on DECEMBER 30th, 1933.

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	$263,401.24
Overdrafts	125.31
United States Government Securities owned	26,050.00
Other bonds, stocks and securities owned	35,865.22
Banking House, $2,000.00; Furniture and Fixtures, $800.00	2,800.00
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	13,044.07
Cash in vault and balances with other banks	18,582.68
Outside checks and other cash items	879.16
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,250.00
Other assets	4,970.99
Total	$366,968.57

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits, except U. S. Government deposits, public funds and deposits of other banks	$ 57,596.33
Time deposits, except postal savings, public funds and deposits of other banks	169,737.28
Public funds of States, counties, school districts, or other subdivisions or municipalities	15,534.94
Deposits of other banks, including certified and cashiers' checks outstanding	1,991.62
Circulating notes outstanding	25,000.00
Other liabilities	7.84
Capital account:	
Common stock, 250 shares, par $100.00 per share	$25,000.00
Surplus	$50,000.00
Undivided profits—net	$22,100.56
	97,100.56
Total, including Capital Account	$366,968.57

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF ALLEGANY, ss:

I, John C. Lever, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. LEVER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1934.

R. O. SNYDER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

ERWIN D. BAKER,
JAMES P. CANNON,
JOHN E. CANNON, Directors.

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A Musical Comedy Bird!

ON BOARD THE BYRD FLAGSHIP, JACOB RUPPERT:—(Via Mackay Radio). "Today your lives were in the hands of God and the engine room. If either had failed, you would all be dead men tonight!"

This is what Commodore Gjertsen told us at dinner tonight (December 26) and it made me realize more than anything that has happened since this trip began, what deadly realities we are up against.

For four days we have drifted around in the fog, half the time with a howling northwest gale trying to destroy us. It is getting cold as the deuce. And if we had anybody less experienced and cautious than Commodore Gjertsen, a small but amazingly forceful Norwegian ice expert, and Captain Verleger leading our great ship through what must be the world's most dangerous waters, the gale would have accomplished its purpose against us—the gale and the icebergs. We have not been able to see more than three miles since last Friday and usually only a few hundred yards. And we've made only 56 miles since noon Saturday. Thousands of icebergs go plunging past us in the gloom—some of them five miles long, two or three miles wide and estimated at 1,000 feet or more from high tip to submerged bottom; if we ram our 11,000-ton ship into one of them or run over the submerged part of it—well, the Titanic did that, you know. Or if one of them rushes at us out of the invisible distance and crashes into the side of our ship, it will be just too bad. But our wise and able skippers know their stuff and are performing miracles of judgment and steersmanship every minute every day.

Medical Officer G. O. Shirley

This morning, however, they met an enemy they hadn't counted on—water—water in the oil. In the midst of our work of dodging these moving ice mountains, stopping to let them drift by, or dashing out of their way, the engine room reported that some water which had leaked into the starboard tank had risen through the oil, had been pumped under pressure to the burner nozzles and had extinguished the flames which keep us going by making our steam. By the time Chief Engineer Queen had switched to the port tank and had begun to revive our lost steam pressure, our ship had lost practically all of her headway and for more than an hour we drifted in a 55-mile gale almost helpless. Then the steam returned and we resumed our game of tag with the strange moving city of ice. It made us think serious thoughts.

I have learned, to my surprise, that ice is a noisy thing. The waves, as they splash against these mammoth bergs, eat great holes in them, in which the plunging water roars in a thousand hollow keys. The smaller bergs and cakes, as they gallop by us or we push our way through "leads" in their tightly packed mass, give out strange growling sounds and the constant ringing of the bell signals from the bridge to the engine room, all help to make it anything but quiet around here.

Speaking of sounds, I had a funny experience today. I was leaning over the starboard deck rail looking at the restless sheets of ice as we ploughed through them. No one else was on deck. Suddenly, from some place off the ship, I heard a gruff voice yell, "Hey! Hey!" a last cowardly. Again it was repeated. I crossed to the port rail in time to hear the angry call right below me. And there on the ice was a small Adelie penguin, about 18 inches tall, running along on the drifts with a perfect Charlie Chaplin waddle, keeping up with the ship and turning his head every few seconds to look up at us angrily and cry, "Hey! Hey!", just as a farmer might shout at boys stealing apples. He was protecting this steel monster blundering through his icy domain. And, as I watched him, he flopped over and started to toboggan along on his breast, pushing himself along frantically with his flippers and kicking with his feet. Then he became upright again, running alongside, glaring at us and yelling "Hey! Hey!" He was a scream.

We had a swell Christmas. Gifts from the home folks—music—songs—a grand dinner with turkey and wonderful fixings. All our troubles forgotten for a few hours. I hope all members of our club had as pleasant a Christmas and that we shall have a happy and interesting new year together. They tell me the maps we are sending to all members, without charge, will go to them in a few days now, so they can mark on them the wonderful flights and other exploration trips Admiral Byrd and others are going to make. If you're of high school age or over and aren't a member yet, you can become one right away, with no obligation of any kind, by writing me at the Little America Aviation and Exploration Club, Hotel Lexington, 48th Street and Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y., enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

TODAY and TOMORROW

FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

JEZEBEL . . . beds of ivory

It was like looking back into the Bible to read of the discovery in Samaria of the ruins of the palace of King Ahab and Queen Jezebel, by an exploring expedition from Harvard University. They brought back to Cambridge ancient pieces of carved ivory which once were the decorations and ornaments of the "ivory house" of Ahab and his painted queen."

"The houses of ivory shall perish and the great houses shall have an end," as the Prophet Amos wrote. "Woe to them that are at ease in Zion and trust to the mountain of Samaria . . . that lie upon beds of ivory and stretch themselves upon their couches."

Since the year 850 B. C., these ivories which are now in America have been lying there. Their discovery makes the First Book of Kings seem alive and real.

THRIFT . . . in spending

A "National Thrift Week" which begins January 17, is doubtless a useful institution. But just what bearing the question "How often do you bathe every week?" has to do with thrift, I fail to understand. It would seem, at first glance, that real thrift would include economy of soap.

The promoters of "National Thrift Week" are asking a lot of queer questions of 500 "prominent citizens," among them that about bathing, the evident purpose being to show that other things besides saving money have to do with success in the world. It is my observation that the really thrifty persons are those who make sure that they get value for their money and do not spend more than their incomes. But too many folk think that thrift is a synonym for miserliness. There are times when it is thrifty to spend and I think this is one of them.

I would rather have my capital in securities and commodities—which it is, as far as it exists—than in money at this time. For if there is anything in the New Deal it will mean higher value for commodities and lower value for money.

LIQUOR . . . same old racket

One of my New York friends complained the other day that the "legal" whiskey now being sold is of no better quality than that which he used to buy from his bootlegger. I asked him why he should be surprised at that. There never was a time when more than a small fraction of the liquor-drinkers knew the difference between good liquor and bad, anyway; and so little pure whiskey has been available in the past few years that very few today know what it is like.

Why should the legitimate liquor dealers make an effort to sell something that wouldn't be appreciated, when they can get by with the same old bootleg stuff? I never heard of anybody engaged in the liquor traffic who had any conscience about such things. It never has been an honest business and never will be.

Pretty soon, I think, we shall see another popular wave of revulsion against the sale of liquor. And it will come, not from church sources but from business men who find the morale and the skill of employees impaired by drink. I think the public, which was so eager to repeal the 18th Amendment, will find that it is up against the same old abuses as before.

GAMBLING . . . then and now

There is considerable talk going around that the agents of Government lottery may be set up, not only to give people a chance to gamble but to provide revenues for the nation. I hear many people denounce such a scheme, on the ground of morality. I hear others, among them of high standing and character, say they see no great objection to it. It all depends upon the point of view.

When I was a boy moralists used to denounce playing marbles "for keeps" as one of the most vicious of sins. I find it difficult to regard either that, or playing cards for reasonable stakes, or buying a chance in a raffle at a church fair, as evidence of a degraded and immoral character. I think the great wave of protest which made lotteries illegal in this country, more than 40 years ago, was due to the belief that they were not conducted honestly.

Regardless, however, of the rights and wrongs of the matter, I am of the opinion that, before very long, we shall see some sort of lotteries either by the government or under government supervision established in this country.

DAVIS . . . unassailed job

In picking my friend Norman H. Davis to head the international committee which is trying to salvage whatever remains of the wreck of the fortune of Ivar Kruger, for the benefit of those who invested money in the Swedish financier's schemes, the men of affairs who are interested have picked the one American who has the best reputation in Europe as a financial adviser.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are involved. The financial structure which Samuel Insull erected in Chicago, with interlocking and holding companies whose interests overlapped, was simple compared with the great world-wide tangle of Krueger's affairs, disclosed only after he had committed suicide in a Paris hotel. There is hardly a government which is not in some way involved, no country in which great numbers of investors are concerned in getting the mess straightened out.

I am betting that Norman Davis will untangle it.

GOOD SANITATION BLOW TO GARGET

Dairymen Suffer Huge Losses, Say Scientists. New Bulletin Now Available.

No one can estimate the economic loss caused by mastitis, commonly known as garget, say Professor D. H. Udall and S. D. Johnson of the New York State veterinary college. In some dairy cattle herds the loss is slight, they say, and in others it is severe.

Each herd, however, pays an unnecessary toll, they declare, and the total loss is enormous. Because of the hidden nature of the disease it may often go unnoticed.

When an owner says that a certain cow made a high record but was "burned-out" by high feeding and never produced well again, the usual cause is mastitis, according to the college scientists. The disease is marked by repeated attacks that tend to appear when the cow is drying off, or shortly after she freshens, or when she is fed on a high protein diet, or when exposed to unusual strain. If the disease is active the milk may become watery or contain flakes.

They recommend good sanitation to prevent or control garget. The best evidence shows, they say, that infection occurs during milking and they urge extra precaution at milking time. According to them, garget spreads less rapidly in herds milked by hand than in herds milked by a machine.

A new Cornell bulletin tells how to recognize garget and ways to control it. A free copy may be obtained from the office of publication, New York state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. Ask for P-579.

To Aid Egg Marketers

Two all day meetings intended to aid Allegany County poultrymen in egg marketing are scheduled for this week under Farm Bureau auspices. The opening hour is 10 a.m.

Prof. L. M. Hurd, extension poultry husbandman at Cornell, will be the speaker. Candling machines will be set up and poultrymen having eggs to be candled should bring them to the meetings. The talks and demonstrations will bear on egg candling and grading, care of eggs before shipment, what the market wants, etc.

The meeting of Thursday will be held at the Wellsville High School. Friday's gathering will be held in Fillmore Agricultural Hall.

A new Cornell bulletin tells about cost accounts on 64 New York State farms. Write to the New York State college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. for a copy. Ask for E-274.

HOME-STUDY BRINGS BIGGER PAY

Don't be caught napping when Opportunity knocks. Prepare for advancement and more money by training now for the job ahead. *Free 64-Page Books Tell How.* Write for the book on the business field you like—or mail us this ad with your name and address in the margin. You plans.

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- ☐ C.P.A. Coaching
- ☐ Mod. Salesmanship
- ☐ Traffic Management
- ☐ Law: Degree of LL. B.
- ☐ Commercial Law
- ☐ Industrial Mgm't
- ☐ Banking and Finance
- ☐ Telegraphy
- ☐ Railway Acct. Mgm't
- ☐ Railway Station Mgm't
- ☐ Paper Salesmanship
- ☐ Business Management
- ☐ Business Correspondence
- ☐ Credit and Collection Correspondence
- ☐ Modern Foremanship
- ☐ Personnel Mgm't
- ☐ Expert Bookkeeping
- ☐ C. P. A. Coaching
- ☐ Business English
- ☐ Commercial Spanish
- ☐ Effective Speaking

LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY
Dept. R-110 CHICAGO

STABLE HAS HEAT AT TWENTY BELOW

A Home-made Ventilation System Sends Air Towards the Ceiling—Stops Drafts.

"Hello, my stable is fine."

A farm bureau agent was roused from his bed an hour earlier than usual. The telephone was ringing. Outside it was 20 below zero. He picked up the receiver, and those words came to his ears.

It all happened because a ventilating system in a nearby dairy stable was working perfectly. Tho it was 20 degrees below zero outside, it was 40 above in the stable. The excited owners were so proud they immediately called the county agent to tell him the good news.

They had a sturdy, well-built barn with a good stable in it. For years they tried to keep this stable dry by ventilating it thru the windows, but without success. Sometimes the stable was shut too tightly for mild nights, and sometimes it was too open for cold nights. Cows suffered from drafts. Moisture from the dairy stable also, found its way along the sides of the hay mow. Hay started to mold and became dusty when it dried out.

At their request the county agent and Professor A. M. Goodman of the New York State college of agriculture helped to install a ventilating system. The first sub-zero weather convinced them that it was a wise move.

This experience is typical in nearly every county in New York State where the home-made ventilation system, which the New York state college of agriculture has developed and which farm bureaus are recommending, has been adopted.

Some means to remove air from the stable is the main feature of this ventilation system, Professor Goodman says. An electric fan or a wooden chimney with two thicknesses of lumber separated by paper is needed. The size or both depends on the number of cows to be served. Small inlet flues permit the air to enter thru the side walls, and once inside it is directed straight up to the ceiling. Regardless of the wind direction, he says, the air can not blow on the cows.

Professor Goodmans says many of these ventilation systems are in use thruout the state, including six or eight of the barns owned by the state of New York.

Cornell extension bulletin 151 describes this system of ventilation for dairy stables. It is sent free on request. Write to the office of publication, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y. for a copy.

Buy Potatoes—Shortage Looms Warns Commissioner Baldwin

The Nation's Supply This Year Is Only 2½ Bushels Per Person; No More Due Until March

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

A WORD to consumers—now is the time to buy potatoes—not by the quart or the peck, but in large quantities, if you have a place to keep them for a few weeks. The country is threatened with a real potato shortage.

The total national production of potatoes for the year is reported at 317,143,000 bushels. This is a little less than 2½ bushels per capita for our 125,000,000 people.

All of the old time market estimators were educated to consider this almost a phenomenally low per capita supply. If people were eating potatoes as they did ten or fifteen years ago, before there were such an excellent supply of green vegetables through the winter, there would be a potato famine next spring.

Famine Due Before Spring

The supply of the distant west and extreme northwest is reported as good, but there is a possibility that the great consuming areas from the metropolitan district to Chicago and the midwest, may find themselves in the midst of a shortage sometime between now and the time of arrival of the early potato supply from the south.

Approximately $50,000,000 in weekly income throughout the country, the result of Federal and state income producing projects, will without doubt be felt in the purchase and supply of potatoes. Most of the families participating in this income are heavy potato consumers, serving them at least once or twice a day. Hence, consumers would perhaps do well to assure themselves if possible of a potato supply for spring consumption at an early date.

The supply and demand situation having its effect on the intention of farmers to plant potatoes the coming season. The Federal Crop Reporting Service, giving information on intentions to plant potatoes in 1934, shows that potato plantings in the 19 early and intermediate states will be nearly 20 per cent higher than last year.

Charles H. Baldwin

The potato crop of the early and intermediate states will come on our markets mostly from March to July. Should conditions to the south be especially good for growth, the supplies at that time would have the effect of competing with the crops in northern cellars. On the other hand, light crops in the south would permit the shortage to continue. Therefore, if possible, lay in a good supply of potatoes now.

TO SUPERVISE 4-H CLUB HOMEMAKING

Miss Dorothy DeLany is the New Assistant Leader—Started January 16th.

Announcement has just been made by L. R. Simons, director of the New York State extension work, of the appointment of Dorothy DeLany as assistant state 4-H Club leader. Miss DeLany, formerly assistant state leader of home demonstration agents, will devote her time to the further development of homemaking programs in 4-H Club work.

For the last two years Miss DeLany and Miss Bess McDermand, assistant state leader of home demonstration agents, have given part time service to 4-H Club homemaking work. Starting January 16, Miss McDermand will give all her time to the extension service for adult education in home economics and Miss DeLany will devote full time to the extension work with boys and girls thru the 4-H Club. She will keep her membership on the college of home economics staff, however, to keep in close touch with college plans and programs.

Miss DeLany has been in home economics extension work for more than ten years. On her graduation from the New York State college of home economics at Cornell University in 1923 she became assistant home demonstration agent in Oneida county. A year later she was made home demonstration agent in Chenango county. In the fall of 1926 she came to the college as assistant state leader of home demonstration agents and continued in this work until her present appointment.

Sawdust for New York

NEW YORK: Billy Sunday, famed baseball playing evangelist, brought his sawdust trail religion here for a two week campaign at the Calvary Baptist Church, "not because the city is so full of sin, but because I was invited," said Sunday.

STATE HONORED BY ELECTION OF JONES

New York Resident Chosen Secretary-Treasurer of Crop Association.

Another honor comes to New York State with the recent election of Bruce P. Jones of Hall, N. Y., as secretary-treasurer of the International Crop Improvement Association.

This group aims to pool all resources, national and international and to improve crops thru use of the best kinds of seeds. It has brought about a standardized seed in many important grain, forage and fiber crop plants.

In addition, the association has been active in getting laws passed which will favor seed improvement. Dealers, interested in better seeds, have given active support.

This association has in its membership the Canadian seed growers' association, representing the Dominion of Canada, and 27 state seed improvement bodies in the United States. It sponsors a seed exhibit at the International Hay and Grain show held in Chicago each year.

Mr. Jones is also chairman of the New York crop improvement association.

"Fifty per cent. of cases of cancer of the cervix—neck of the womb—CURED."

Use of Mail Boxes Limited by Rules

The postal laws and regulations have been amended to preclude the use of private mail boxes or receptacles for anything except mail matter. This will prevent bill distributors or advertising agents from placing their material in the mail boxes, which heretofore have been found quite convenient for the purpose. Paragraph 3, section 947, as now amended, reads:

2. (a) Every such private mail box or other receptacle intended for use for the receipt or delivery of mail matter by any city or village letter carrier shall be used exclusively for the reception of matter regularly in the mails and any mailable matter, such as statements of account, circulars, sales bills or other like matter, deposited therein shall be treated in accordance with the rules governing the mails, including the proper addressing and the payment of postage at the regular rate.

(b) When a carrier finds deposited in such a mail box or other mail receptacle mailable matter on which no postage has been paid, addressed to or intended for the person in whose box it is deposited, he shall take such matter to the post office to be held for postage and treated as prescribed by Section 728.

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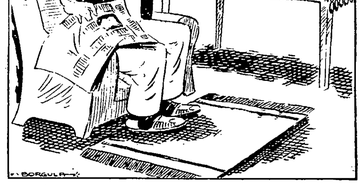

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