ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

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

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King Albert of Belgium

AMERICA mourns with Belgium over the loss of such a gallant and affable leader as King Albert. He lost his life in participation of the sport he loved so well, mountain climbing, and in his death, Belgium has lost its greatest ruler and the world has lost a gentleman and friend.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were taken into the hearts of Americans on their good-will visit to this country just after the World War. He was democratic and straightforward with the people here as he was among his own people in Belgium. His unaffected manner and friendly attitude won him friends wherever he appeared.

Futile as it was, the part that Belgium played in the World War, in its effort to stop the German invasion of Europe, is recorded in history as one of the most gallant stands ever made by any nation. The stubborn resistance of the small Belgian forces was planned and led by King Albert to the very last, with him finally being forced to seek refuge in France until after the war.

King Albert was one crown head who came back after the World War to enjoy a stronger role of leadership than before. Other kingdoms crumbled and turned republics. Some countries relegated their kings to minor importance with dictators to lead the way, but not so in Belgium. King Albert returned to his country to gather the broken strings of government and bring order out of the chaos into which the country had been thrown due to the German invasion. So aptly did he accomplish the task and so wisely he led the way that his country was one of the first to recover from the ill effects of the war.

No ruler was ever more popular with his people. He was king in substance as well as name but never lost sight of friendliness and helpful co-operation with his subjects. His untimely death is a blow to his many friends thruout the world.

A boaster is all right so long as he sticks to his home town.

The Passing of the CWA

ONE of the greatest experiments of the present administration will come to an end on May 1st, according to the present plans of dropping ten per cent of the workers each week until the last contingent has been released from the federal payroll.

Keen interest is being manifested in the culmination of the project. The great question now is, just how much good has it done. Will the program add any permanent impetus to business? What will be the attitude of the men who had a fairly good income a few weeks and then are dropped to shift for themselves? How many of these men can be absorbed by private industry into the ranks of the employed? Will the government be forced to devise some other means of taking care of the men who will not be fortunate enough to find private employment?

These and many other questions are yet to be answered.

The CWA program was, in its entirety to make work. The huge sums poured out of the federal treasury to finance the movement amounted to little more than a dole so far as most of the work was concerned. The tasks performed were for the greater part unessential, consisting of grubbing grass from roadsides, raking leaves, clearing away underbrush, grading public lawns, cleaning up parks, creating memorials, teaching adult educational classes, and many other made work enterprises.

It was hoped that the money that was paid the CWA workers and spent by them for sustenance would give business and industry such a stimulant that in turn it would be so greatly benefitted that a majority of the men out of work when the CWA was demobilized would be put to work by private interests.

At present it seems very doubtful that many of these men will find jobs. The CWA would have to operate much longer than anticipated to create the results predicted.

Great temporary benefit was administered by the project and, of course, some permanent benefit. Increased summer activity in business will take care of some of the men but it seems evident that some other plan will have to be worked out to find employment for a majority of the unemployed.

Still the World's Best Seller

WHILE we are English speaking people, it does not seem possible that there is in existence in this world 175 or more languages in use among the peoples who have native tongues.

And while this number is exceptionally large, it is interesting to note that the Bible is the most widely circulated book in nearly all the languages, and is printed in 169 different languages.

The Bible continues to be the world's greatest seller when it comes to books. This fact has been definitely ascertained by the American Bible Society, whose statistics state that more than ten million copies of the Bible have been printed in one year. These were distributed among the 169 languages and dialects, reaching into sections most remote from our own locality. Of course, the number printed in the English language far exceeded the number printed in any other language.

The latest language in which the Bible has been edited, is that of the Luba Lulua language, spoken by two and a half million natives of the Bantu race in the Belgian Congo.

So it is on down the list, where the Bible has been printed into native tongues, for people living in countries, many of whom are unknown to most of us, it is the world's best seller.

Boomerang of the Air Mail Change

THE burden of transporting the air mail hangs heavily on the shoulders of the army and the federal government. Five men have been killed, three injured and a dozen planes demolished due directly or indirectly to the change from private to federal operation of air mail flying by the army.

Schedules have been held up, planes grounded and other troubles encountered each day.

All indications point to the fact that the government is already regretting its hasty action in cancelling all air mail contracts and bringing the army into service to fly the mails. There is much talk in Washington of reletting the contracts under different conditions. Under the new plan discussed, carriers would be paid by weight of actual poundage carried.

Thousands of protests have been made against the unprecedented action of cancelling the air mail contracts, along with the many disasters which have occurred in the ranks of army fliers transporting and working in the air mail service, are beginning to bear fruit.

The average person cannot but help wonder if the companies deprived of the contracts thru the action of the government can really be as bad as pictured if the government is again going to offer them contracts. It is certain that if the charges made against them are true, they should not be allowed any further participation in government business.

There is no question but that the action depriving private companies of mail contracts is a serious blow to aviation in this country. The industry has not yet grown to proportions where it can be supported and fostered by private business. It was subsidized thru the air mail contracts as have many other young industries of this country. It was just beginning to grow into popularity and widespread activity, showing promises of being self-supporting in the near future.

Aviation development is all important inasmuch as it is recognized as being the greatest military offense and defense of the modern age. At least one benefit is clearly defined from the present situation and that is the fact that army fliers and equipment have been shown lacking in requirements to successfully battle the problems which are present in practical, everyday flying such as carrying the mail entails. The fact that their ships are not equipped to receive radio beacon direction signals has been one of the chief handicaps. The government should profit by this experience and take immediate steps to remedy the faults which have been uncovered.

In order to forecast the weather with a reasonable degree of accuracy all you have to do is predict anything you don't expect to happen.

Not to be Postponed

IT IS the duty of every man and every woman to make a will and to appoint competent and responsible executors. The importance of this should be plain, yet thousands die yearly without leaving wills. Under the circumstance, their property is disposed of according to state laws, which cannot undertake to deal with the families in accordance with individual requirements. Frequently injustice results, with much suffering entailed. This emphasizes the duty of making a will. Men and women should realize that only in this way can their estates be distributed as they would wish.

The chief trouble is simply neglect. Some who realize their duty to have their wills drawn keep putting off the discharge of it to "another time." But a fatal accident or a sudden illness affecting their minds and rendering them mentally incompetent to the end, may occur, and, obviously, make it impossible to repair the neglect.

While the normal expectation of those in their prime is to live to "three score and ten" or more, it is only common sense and common prudence to recognize the uncertainty of life.

Altho the drawing of a will naturally takes into consideration the certainty of the coming of death some time to the testator, it should constantly be kept uppermost that the whole purpose of the instrument is the service of life; the care of dear ones of the decedent, or the cause of humanity in general.

The making of a will should be recognized as a thing not to be delayed.

You doubtless have noticed that there are no love matches between old men who are poor and young women who are rich.

What Is News?

AMERICANS have been condemned soundly as muckrakers and sensation-seekers by those who can see only the sordid necessary details of everyday happenings. Few critics of that sort penetrate beyond the headlines of the daily newspaper reports to seek out the details.

Murder, for instance, is news and the apprehension of the criminal essential. Therefore, the newspaper is a means of informing the public of the deed. The fact that public opinion may be aroused to the pitch of quick and drastic action to prevent further such happenings by the stories that are carried by newspapers, is of great potential benefit. The need of preventive and corrective measures can be impressed only by the fact that the details of happenings of the kind be made well known to the public so that it may act accordingly.

The public is not bloodthirsty. It will react to stories with a touch of pathos as quickly as it will to sensation. It is merely the fact that stories that are a source of amazement are naturally interesting and are read and discussed as they appear.

Statistics show that over half of the men discharged from military service re-enlist. A similar percentage of men get married again after obtaining a divorce—which proves that some people never get enough fighting.

Many home gardeners will soon be planting seeds which will ultimately fatten their neighbor's chickens.

The secret of popularity is always to remember what to forget.

Before giving advice, the wise man prepares to dodge the consequences.

Much of the charity that begins abroad never reaches home.

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.

Kinds of Nut Trees

Miss E. E. W., Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "Can you tell me where to obtain nut trees and what kinds and varieties might prove best in my locality?"

L. H. MacDaniels, professor of pomology at Cornell replies: "In the vicinity of Binghamton, butternuts, some varieties of hickory nuts, hazlenuts, black walnuts, and Japanese walnuts grow well enough to warrant planting for home use or shade. There is little evidence to show that any of these would be commercially profitable. English walnuts are not hardy enough for this locality, and pecans need too long a growing season to be worth trying.

"Budded or grafted trees, where available, should be planted instead of seedling trees. Based on few trials, the Thomas black walnut is recommended for planting in New York rather than the Stabler or Ohio. Some of the hybrid varieties of hickory, such as the Beaver, may succeed in this locality, but this is not certain. One of the hardiest varieties of hazlenut is the Rush. The Barcelona is also recommended, along with the Red Lambert or Kentish Cob to serve as pollinizers.

"A list of nurserymen who can supply nuts trees of grafted varieties and seedlings has been sent to you. Cornell bulletin 573 entitled "Nut Growing in New York State" has also been sent. This discusses northern nut growing in some detail. Bulletin 588 entitled "Filberts" from the Geneva, N. Y., station may also interest you. Write directly to the Geneva experiment station for a copy."

Farm Water System

F. H. S., Cassville, N. Y., writes: "I received your bulletin on the farm water supply and there is one question I can not find answered in regard to installation of a hot water system. If a hot water font is put in the kitchen range, what would happen if the water supply gave out?"

Professor A. M. Goodman of the department of agricultural engineering at Cornell replies: "If the system is properly installed there is no danger from this condition, even tho the water supply should give out.

"If you consult figure 55 in extension bulletin 50, it will help to clear this situation."

How to Treat Poinsettias

H. B. K. asks: "How shall I treat poinsettias so they will flower next year?"

Professor E. A. White of the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture at Cornell answers: "It is not practical for an amateur to attempt to keep poinsettias for a second year.

"Their natural period of bloom is in December. After the Christmas season, the florist places the plants he is to save to propagate next year's crop under greenhouse benches. He lets them dry and have a rest period until about March or April. He then takes them up, repots them in fresh soil, and cuts the tops back nearly to the surface of the soil.

"The plants are then placed in a warm, light greenhouse and soon many young shoots spring from around the base of the parent plant. These are used for cuttings for next season's crop.

"The cuttings are hard to root, and rarely is an amateur successful in propagating poinsettias or in carrying old plants over from one season to the next."

Around Our House

FROZEN FOODS

Freezing alone does not harm canned goods unless it breaks the seals on the can, says Professor Marion C. Pfund of the New York State college of home economics.

Frozen cans should be kept in a cool place while they are thawing, so they will thaw slowly. Seals, injured in any way, should be discarded, because they give the same effect as cans imperfectly sealed when put up. The freezing process alone does not injure the foods and does not cause formation of harmful acids or gases, as is sometimes supposed.

The food value of the product is not affected by freezing. A can of tomatoes that was frozen in January is just as good for the family in March as it would have been in December.

The homemaker who takes 15 minutes in the middle of a busy morning or afternoon to lie down and relax can accomplish more and with less fatigue than one who drives herself all thru the day.

CONFERENCE BOARD STUDIES IN TIOGA

Recently Formed Group Aims for Prosperous Agriculture in the County.

Agriculture in Tioga county is not declining in importance, according to studies made by the county's agricultural conference board, even tho the results indicate that 70 per cent. of the land is in farms as compared to 92 per cent. in 1900.

Altho the total land given to farm use has dropped, the board points out, the production is just as great. More intensive use of better land, improved methods of crop production, and better livestock are responsible for the situation.

The studies also reveal that 20,000 milk cows were listed in the county in 1900; today only 13,000 take their place, but they produce just as much milk as did the 20,000 cows of 30 years ago.

Dairy herds and poultry farms represent the largest sources of agricultural income in the county.

At present the conference board is studying changes that may be made in Tioga county to bring about a more prosperous agriculture. It has already started work on a long-time program.

The idea of the Tioga county agricultural conference board started in November, 1933, when representatives of both farm and business organizations decided to combine efforts to aid the county. They say they aim to put its agriculture, not among the biggest, but among the best in the country. They selected men to serve on the board and enlisted co-operation of the department of agricultural economics at Cornell.

Pots and pans that stand solidly on flat bottoms are good investments, because they use every bit of heat from the flame.

Poultrymen, dairymen and livestock feeders are urged to read carefully the information given on tags or labels found on bags of commercial feed. It is placed there for the buyer's protection.

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Frozen Boots!

LITTLE AMERICA, ANTARCTICA, Feb 12 (via Mackay Radio)—Believe it or not, we are still hauling supplies from the scattered caches on the ice into Little America and, according to my boss, Commander Noville, we shall be at it for a total of three weeks or more. I am actually living in a little tent out by Freezer Camp and I'm looking forward to getting into one of those warm snow-buried wooden huts in Little America that are in danger of being blown away by the wind.

Speaking of wind, we've got plenty of it and they tell me this is only a beginner. We are reaching the end of our summer season down here and the boys tell me it is nice and balmy. I would know that. The thermometer says fifteen degrees below zero and a biting wind sends the cold right through our veins. There are 51 of us working on the ice and already we are watching each other's faces for signs of frost bite. If we see a small white dot appear on another fellow's nose we run up to him and help him to rub it with snow to restore the circulation. Frostbite is no fun under our circumstances and Dr. Shirey has been busy fighting it with us, but now he is gone. Illness forced him to quit the Expedition and he is on his way back to New Zealand on the Jacob Ruppert. We'll miss him. We understand the research ship, Discovery II, is bringing us another doctor who will be transferred to the Bear at Oakland and brought here to spend the next year or so with us on the ice. Then the Bear will have to run out of here to New Zealand before the Ross Sea freezes again, so we'll be left all alone for twelve months. I wonder—about a lot of things!

In addition to my job of scrounging the many types of fuel and oil for the various airplanes, tractors and snowmobiles, as they require it, I am now helping in the distribution of parts for all these machines. Gosh, I didn't know there was so much work in the world! The only water we have is heated snow, so even the sketchy washing of hands and face and shaving are priceless luxuries. Bathing is out of the question. Later, when we get indoors we'll clean ourselves with cold cream. I never realized what a wonderful song that was, "Gee, How I Hate To Get Up In The Morning." It is a miserable feeling crawling out of a warm sleeping bag into a temperature of ten below zero and finding your boots frozen solid so you have to beat them against the tent pole to soften them up before you can put them on and thus get your feet in out of the weather. No yawning or stretching. Once awake and out of your nest and you have to move fast.

W. S. McCormack our autogyro pilot

At Carbonne, the cook, is having a picnic trying to feed us properly. Working under tremendous difficulties, with only a single three-burner gasoline stove to prepare five meals every 24 hours for 61 men, he is performing miracles. But we must eat fast. The food turns stone cold in two or three minutes and freezes solid in ten. Out on the trail we have thermos bottles of hot cocoa. You can bet I am very careful to keep that stove supplied with the proper gasoline.

We are working day and night at top speed to get our supplies to Little America before the bay ice and barrier ice fleet break off. There is a considerable crisis of this kind now at Pressure Ridge but, with luck, we'll beat it.

I'm delighted at the radio news that these disconnected, hurried little yarns of mine are proving interesting and are running in hundreds of newspapers and that my club is growing so fast. They tell me this high school teachers in history, science and geography are enrolling their entire classes and studying the stories with the working maps every week. That's swell! The more the merrier. We welcome as members, without any cost whatever, all people interested in aviation, adventure and exploration who send in a self-addressed stamped envelope to C. A. Abele, Jr., president, Little America Aviation and Exploration Club, Hotel Lexington, 48th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. and the club staff will send them all a membership card and a big map of the South Polar region.

(Next Week: "A New Exploration")

THE BOOK

"Thy testimonies also are my delight and my counsellors, the Holy Bible."
Psalm 119:24 Your Great Treasures . . . . . .

by BRUCE BARTON

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

IN the Psalms are love, hope, despair, the bitterest of sorrow, the most exultant delight, sweet affection and deep hatred, confession of sin and joy in forgiveness. But the major note is optimistic and believing.

David wrote many of the earlier psalms, and there are some that grew out of his personal experience; but no one man makes a hymn book. Some psalms were written hundreds of years after his death. The man who wrote

> By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion. We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof,

that man gave a page of vivid autobiography that dates itself five hundred years after David. When another singer wrote:

> O God, the heathen are come into thine inheritance; thy holy temple have they defiled; they have laid Jerusalem on heaps. The dead bodies of thy servants have they given to be meat into the fowls of the heaven,

thus telling of a time when Jerusalem was captured in a bloody battle followed by a massacre, and the temple was defiled but not destroyed, we know that the psalm was written in the times of the Maccabees. It may be that a thousand years separates the oldest of these songs from the latest.

Of the whole, a hundred and fifty songs, which are best worth knowing? First of all the twenty-third, of course. Nearly every child learns it; every child should. If, in addition to this, you would like to pick three others as a part of your children's education, you will be pretty safe if you follow the number nine—the nineteenth; the ninetieth and ninety-first.

Moses is credited with the ninetieth—the noble chant of an old man, who, seeing his own generation disappear and a new generation rise up to take its place.

> Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.
> Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God. . . . .
> So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

The nineteenth acclaims the firmament and the moral law:

> The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork.
> Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge.

The ninety-first is a majestic confession of faith

> He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.
> I will say to the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust.
> Surely he will deliver thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence.

Next Week: **Patience Means Endurance.**

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TODAY and TOMORROW

by FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

CAREERS . . . man made

"A man's life is what he chooses to make it." I heard an eminent scholar say not long ago. It sounded like a pretty broad statement, but as I tried to analyze it I came to the conclusion that he was right.

Most people won't agree, because most people are not satisfied with what they have made of their lives, and imagine that if they had "got the breaks" their careers would somehow have been different. But, looking back of the failures as well as the successes among men, I have known for years, I think the professor was right.

The failures failed because they did not or would not make the necessary effort to attain the goal of their ambitions; the success succeeded because they put all they had in them into the job. To the failures their successes seemed to have been easily achieved, but only the man who has succeeded knows how much harder he has worked than did the man who failed.

WEATHER . . . down East

The month of February, 1934 was the most severe winter month in the Eastern United States since the winter of 1777-78, when Washington's army camped at Valley Forge and nearly froze to death. There have been heavier snows, but not in connection with such low temperatures. At my farm there was at one time three feet level depth of snow, with drifts as high as 20 feet, and the thermometer 35 degrees below zero!

Folks who were certain that the Gulf Stream had changed its course and made the Atlantic Coast permanently warmer are trying other guesses now to account for the cold weather. Nothing gives most people more pleasure than to try their hand at weather forecasting. And nothing is more futile than long-range weather predictions.

WORDS . . . how many?

How many words does it take to express one's self freely in the English language? Shakespeare used more than 35,000 different words in his writings. Some years ago a student of such things reported that the average uneducated man used not more than 700 different words. Some savage tribes have vocabularies of only 300 words.

In the effort to compile a dictionary of English for use in the education of persons speaking other languages, the faculty of New York University has come to the conclusion that not more than 900 words are really needed to carry on all ordinary conversations. That does not include technical terms, of course.

Too many persons have a tendency to use unusual words where ordinary ones will answer as well or better. Sometimes I think the world would understand itself better if nobody were allowed to use more than 900 words, and those were so clearly defined that nobody could misunderstand their meaning.

INSULATION . . . new method

As everybody knows, the trouble with most houses is that they let too much heat out thru the roofs and walls in winter and let too much heat in thru the same routes in summer. There are many ways in insulating an ordinary house, some more expensive than others, but all expensive.

Now the discovery has been made that sheet-aluminum, less than 1-1000 of an inch thick, will insulate against the penetration of heat as well as 20 inches of concrete or 12 inches of brick. The discovery was made when a young man tried wrapping cigarettes intended for export to Africa in aluminum foil, and found that was the only protection against the tropical heat. It has been tried on many houses and it works perfectly and costs almost nothing, those who are experimenting with it say.

That is only one of many new inventions which will make the new homes of the future more comfortable ad economical to run.

OBSOLESCENCE . . . interpreted

Owen D. Young has brought into public notice a word that is not given enough consideration when people discuss the replacement of men by machines. He said the other day:

> "Science is the mother of obsolescence."

What Mr. Young meant was that it is the function of science to send old machines and old methods to the scrap-heap, to make them obsolete. There is no danger of the world becoming overcrowded with goods of man's production, so long as scientific research continues to find new machines or methods which will perform the same functions better, or do new things that no machine has ever done before.

Some people thought there were enough automobiles in the world when Ford finished his fifteen-millionth "Model-T." But where are the model T's now? They have been replaced by better cars, which in turn will be replaced by still better cars.

Let someone invent anything which will do any job twice as well as existing machines and cost half as much and every machine of the old type becomes obsolete.

URGES STUDY OF PRICES ON FARM

Up-to-Date Farmer Benefits Most, Says Cornell Study Course Supervisor.

"Today, everyone is talking about the gold standard, prices, business cycles, and inflation," says George S. Butts, supervisor of farm study at Cornell.

He remarks that most everyone is interested in prices, especially farm prices and monetary measures taken by the government.

Mr. Butts calls attention to the farm study course in agricultural prices which, he says, gives this information. "The course has been revised within the past month and is based on the new book written by Professors G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson."

In good times or in bad, according to the study course supervisor, the farmer who knows most about his job makes the most money. "In times like the present, the farmer who knows the best way to grow and care for his crops can keep his costs low and still sell high-grade products."

The course in agricultural prices is only one out of 25 now offered. They cover virtually all types of farming carried on in New York State. Included are seven courses in farm management and agricultural economics, five in animal husbandry, five in poultry, two in fruit growing, one each in soils, beekeeping, and farm mechanics, and three in vegetable growing.

All the courses are up-to-date, Mr. Butts says. Revisions are made constantly to take advantage of the latest available information. The courses are practical, and most of them require written reports on actual farm operations. Reports are carefully read and graded by specialists who know farm conditions as well as the subjects they teach.

The Cornell farm study courses are free, but restricted to residents of New York State. The only cost is for textbooks, usually one for each course, writing materials, and postage. Enrollment may be made at any time of the year. The only requirement is that courses must be completed within one year from the date of enrollment. In addition, personal advisory service, apart from material presented in the courses, is available to students.

A postal card brings more information about the Cornell farm study courses. Address inquiries to Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held in and for the Village of Andover, New York, on the **20th day of March, 1934, at Village Hall,** in said Village. The polls will be open at **12:00 o'clock noon** and closed at **5:00 o'clock p. m.** The following officers are to be chosen:

Trustee in place of W. F. Snyder, term two years

Trustee in place of W. F. O'Connell, term two years

The following is a true and correct list of all nominations of candidates for offices to be filled at the Village Election, filed with me pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 90, Laws of 1896 and amendments thereto.

Name of Candidate	Residence	Office to be Filled	Party Name	Emblem of Party
Patrick Hyland	Andover	Trustee	Union	
Jesse Hunt	Andover	Trustee	Republican	
W. F. Snyder	Andover	Trustee	Republican	

CHAS. B. CAPLE, Village Clerk

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