ANDOVER NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

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

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Competition Only Will Eliminate the Bootlegger

THE fanfare and excitement of the repeal of the 18th amendment has subsided. Prophesies and argument on both sides of the question have given way to the real facts, and we find that we still have the bootlegger with us, as undesirable and harmful as ever before, and quite as active.

The high prices of legitimate liquor caused by excessive taxation and limited supply with the attendant opportunity to make huge profits, encourages and fosters this lawless industry. No matter how dry he may be to imbibe, the average citizen can't and won't pay the exorbitant prices for legitimate liquor which prevail in a majority of the communities of the country.

Thus, the bootlegger is called upon to furnish the refreshment, such as it may be, at his comparatively low prices, just as he was during the reign of prohibition.

It was definitely proved that the forces of law and order could not begin to cope with the lawless element engaged in the manufacture of illegal liquor during the supposed dry period when large forces of men were in the field. Now that the liquor law enforcement bodies have been greatly reduced, it is only logical to believe that their efforts will amount to little or nothing.

There is only one reasonable or possible way that the bootlegger can be driven out of business and that is by the very simple and fundamental plan of creating competition for him that will ruin his business. If legal liquor is put on the market at a price that will compare favorably with those of the bootlegger, his days are numbered. And it isn't impossible to do this. If liquor taxes were reduced to a reasonable figure and a close supervision maintained to eliminate profiteering, facts will bar out the possibility of competing with the bootlegger on even grounds.

Bootlegging not only encourages and promotes the lawless element with its evils to society, but it deprives the government of the potential revenue of reasonable taxation on the liquor which sold thru such channels. It also retards the growth and normal functions of the legitimate distilleries and associated industries which are materially injured by the unfair competition of the bootlegger.

On Being Satisfied

EVERYONE has acquaintances who are never satisfied. In fact, you may belong to this class. Put them in an ideal community where everything that man's genius has devised, is provided, and still they would look upon it in a deprecating sort of way and criticize some fancied fault.

They would never lose opportunity to say that if they could go some place else, they would do so, but merely remain because they are earning a living there, or other conditions prevent their leaving.

No further description is necessary. The type is familiar to all because everyone has some friends who are never satisfied with anything that happens.

Contrast this class of people with that represented by the man or woman who, if placed in any old commonplace town, would learn to like it, would soon find its good qualities and would hold the community high in their affections.

Their loyalty would be a thing apart. They would feel such deep attachment to the community where these ties existed, that they would not change their environment for anything that might be offered them.

There are many such people in this community. To them the community may be rightfully indebted for the progress that it has made. The people who live here because they have to, are not an asset, but those who live here because they like to, are invaluable.

Just What Is News?

PEOPLE have various versions as to what a newspaper is, and the dictionaries all seem to agree on one thing—that it is a paper containing news. The word newspaper indicates that, but what is news?

News is something that people want to read—something that they did not know, about the activities of other people.

But there are different kinds of news and no one kind always appeals to all people.

Some newspaper readers pick up a paper, glance thru it hastily and put it down with the thought that there is nothing in it.

There may not be anything of particular interest to them in that issue, but to their neighbor several items may have particular appeal.

It is the business of the newspaper to print the news that they believe the largest number of their readers are interested in, and that is the aim of every newspaper.

So a newspaper is something that gives news, and in addition, it has come to be regarded as the official town booster.

When everyone else becomes so absorbed in their own affairs, that they have no time for giving attention to the general welfare of the community, the newspaper is expected to be on the job constantly, working for the benefit of all the people.

Good newspapers look upon this added responsibility as their job and they work at it constantly.

The newspaper office has also become a clearing house for general information not published in the paper, and a community information bureau. Persons call the newspaper office for information on sports, history, community activities, facts concerning persons and other questions that arise and need to be answered.

Thus, the newspaper and its staff fill a definite service to the public and is aptly designated as a community institution.

Public Fed Up On Violence

THE burden of establishing suitable working conditions naturally lies with labor. Capital originally has the upper hand because it is the employer instead of the employee, and it creates the working conditions which are maintained until changed by arbitration or more forceful means. It is only natural then, that labor turns to strikes to accomplish its ends whether they may be justifiable or not. But strikes attended by violence to fellow humans, property destruction and general rioting are quite another thing.

The strikes at Toledo and Minneapolis are the latest examples of the disgraceful procedure of the rioting element connected with strikes. Thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed, many were injured and several killed. Soldiers had to be called out to quell the rioting.

There is little question but that the violent mobs in these two cities represent the minority of the group of organized labor but public opinion is molded by the activities that receive the greatest publicity and show up in bad light. It is prone to judge the entire group by the wrong-doings of the minority, and at present, holds little sympathy toward the striking element in either of the two cities or elsewhere that strikes accompanied with violence have occurred.

Nothing can be gained by such unwarranted actions on the part of the strikers. The fact is that they lose by it, for they lose the respect and sympathy of the entire country which is reflected on the cause no matter how just it may be.

The majority of citizens hold little brief at present for strikers under the best of surrounding conditions for most of the strikes being called thruout the country are not for the purpose of gaining more pay and better conditions but have for their objective the recognition of labor unions. The public is prone to believe that a man that has a job under fair or good conditions, is lucky and should show his appreciation instead of attacking the persons that are helping him. There are hundreds of thousands who would be only too glad to exchange places with the men who have steady work and steady income.

The Sensible Driver

THERE is really no great advantage in speeding along a rural highway, and the motorist who keeps up a sensible, steady pace generally is the one who arrives at his destination on time and safely. It is the steady pace, at a safe speed, that will make the highways of our country dependable at all times.

The steady driver is the "plodder." He has gained in the knowledge that he's driving safely. He has gained economically by conserving gasoline and putting no undue strain on his car. For it is well known that mileage goes up under a steady speed of moderate rate and that the motor car lasts longer when no strenuous demands are made of it.

Furthermore, the steady driver has gained morally in maintaining the good will of his fellow motorists and is not being sworn or cursed at.

The greatest good goes to the motoring and walking public, for steady driving is safe driving whereby lives and property aren't endangered.

The same principles pertain to driving within city limits. Too much speed is the cause of 90 per cent. of the accidents. The sane, sensible driver is hardly ever involved unless the fault lies with the other party.

There should be little regret if a sudden spurt of speed in a city street were responsible to the driver responsible for it. But it usually is the innocent pedestrian or nearby motorist who gets its ill effects.

The speed demon is an economic waste to himself and the public.

Times Have Changed

IT HASN'T been very long ago since "homely" meant that a girl was possessed of traits which would make her a good housewife—one versed in the art of making a home. Girls in general today resent the implication that the word conveys. There are still homely girls but the application of the word is vastly different from what it was of old.

There was a time, also, when some advertisements had to be taken with a grain of salt, so to speak. A few misguided advertisers thought they could sell their goods better by misrepresenting them. Those advertisers have long since gone out of business or changed their ways. Hard experience has taught that untruthful advertising does not pay.

Other advertisers proved that the only way to advertise successfully, make regular customers and build up good will was to tell the absolute truth about their goods.

Today you can depend on the merchant or manufacturer who advertises. The concern that tells you frankly what it is doing is a good concern with which to do business. The store that advertises is a progressive store that has something worth while to say to you. They believe in their products and the service they render. You can safely share their confidence.

Example of Carelessness

THE Dead Letter Office in Washington stands as testimonial of the common human failing—carelessness.

If everyone were careful in addressing mail, there would be little need for this branch of the postoffice department.

More than 200,000,000 pieces of mail matter pass annually thru the postoffice improperly or carelessly addressed, and 17,000,000 of these ultimately go to the Dead Letter Office.

If there is such a loss in the postoffice department thru carelessness, it is difficult to imagine what vast sums can be charged up against this besetting sin of practically every individual.

Material loss thru carelessness might be estimated, but what of the irreparable loss which affects the destiny of lives and souls?

The careless deed or word that costs a life or that causes human wreckage on the sea of life would probably have been left undone or unsaid, if they had been given more thought.

Addressing mail carelessly or illegally is bad enough, but infinitely worse is the careless act or words that lead to tragic results.

Usually the fellow who says he doesn't care anything about money is one who hasn't had to do without it.

The drought seems to have little effect on reducing the crop of summer bugs.

WORTH WHILE EDITORIALS
FROM OUR EXCHANGES

The Way to Make Socialists

AMERICANS who like Socialism least as a method of government should be most concerned about the tear gas method of combating Socialism. One of the best ways of fostering Socialism is to handle its spokesmen as Norman Thomas was handled in Taylorville, Ind., on Monday. The gassing of citizens peaceably assembled to hear a candidate for Congress speak and the jailing of a former candidate for president are hardly the most effective methods for preserving individualism.

It is true that Mr. Thomas and the Rev. Douglas Anderson, a Methodist minister who is running for Congress on the Socialist ticket, were attempting to hold a public meeting on the Christian County Court House lawn without permission from city and county officials. It is true also that the local officials assert no open-air meetings are permitted for fear of trouble between rival mining organizations. But the tear-gas manners of the city and county officials speak louder than any words. They show a lack of appreciation for the rights of free speech which Americans decry in Moscow, Rome and Berlin.

In denying the Socialists permission to speak in the City Auditorium (which seats 5,000) the Mayor of Taylorville told the man whom 67,258 citizens of Illinois voted to make President of the United States in 1932: "There aren't 5,000 persons in the state who would listen to you." The gassing of 400 citizens and the holding of Mr. Thomas incommunicado in jail until he promised not to speak again in the county were other examples of the wrong method of safeguarding constitutional government.

It would be too easy to dismiss this incident as merely the blundering of officials in one town. Their acts reflect an attitude which is all too common in American political thinking. It is the old, old belief that force is really adequate substitute for reason. It is the same attitude which preserves the use of force instead of reason in settling differences between nations. But the methods which express this attitude have long been barred in settling political differences between citizens of the United States. It is time that Americans sought to eradicate the attitude itself and to develop such a widespread and genuine understanding of liberty that attacks on free speech like that at Taylorville will be impossible. Exchange.

Rationing the Cow

THE Federol Government's first attempt to control the price of milk has come to a standstill. That much appears certain from the statement just issued by Frederic S. Snyder, director of the Boston milk marketing agreement. Secretary Wallace is getting ready for a fundamental change of policy, the director says. So much the better, it seems to us. The original effort to pay farmers more for their milk, by making city consumers pay more for it, has two handicaps. By raising retail prices, it tended to reduce consumption of milk and cream and by raising the farm prices to increase production. Thus, while the demand deminished, the supply grew larger. When this happens, the milk which cannot be sold for use by retail consumers of milk and cream, is sold at a low price for conversion into butter. The recent overflow from Western dairy farms was so heavy, that the bottom fell out of the butter market. The result was that Clyde King had to resign his post as chief of the dairy section in the Department of Agriculture.

Several methods of reducing the excess milk supply are being considered. One is to pay the farmer a good price for a fixed quota of his production, and a very low price for the rest. This method, usually called the base-surplus plan, is the one which has been long tried in New England. It is included in the present code. But it does not seem to work. Another plan is to have milk-buying stations pay a premium to any farmer who will agree to reduce his daily production by as much as 10 or 15 per cent.

And now an experienced dairyfarmer suggests a third plan. He says we'll never get anywhere in controlling the milk supply until we go straight to the cow. First ration the cow, he says, and then you can ration the nation. All agricultural sections of the United States, he points out, enjoy the services of officials known as "county agents." Each of these men is thoroly familiar with farm conditions within his own county. He knows all the dairy farmers and how much milk each produces, as well as the total for his county. For years, the county agent has bent all his efforts in the direction of teaching the farmers how to increase their production, largely by showing them better methods of feeding their cows so that they will give more milk. Now, our advisor says, the system should be reversed. The county agents should work to reduce the production.

The manner of operation would be quite practical. Each county agent would receive orders to call his local dairy farmers together, and point out to them frankly that if they have any hope of getting a higher price for their milk, they must cut down their county's production, say, from 10,000 to 9,000 quarts a day. To start with, the agent would induce individual farmers to weed out from their stock cows which are not efficient producers on any basis. For the rest, he would furnish advice as to just what changes in type and amount of feed should bring about the desired decrease of milk production. It sounds simple, but we would not be surprised if our adviser is right. His plan implies much reliance on the faithfulness and diligence of county agents, and on co-operation by farmers. But this may be quite as effective a way to proceed as to try to compel millions of city people to pay more for their milk than the market will normally bear.—Boston Transcript.

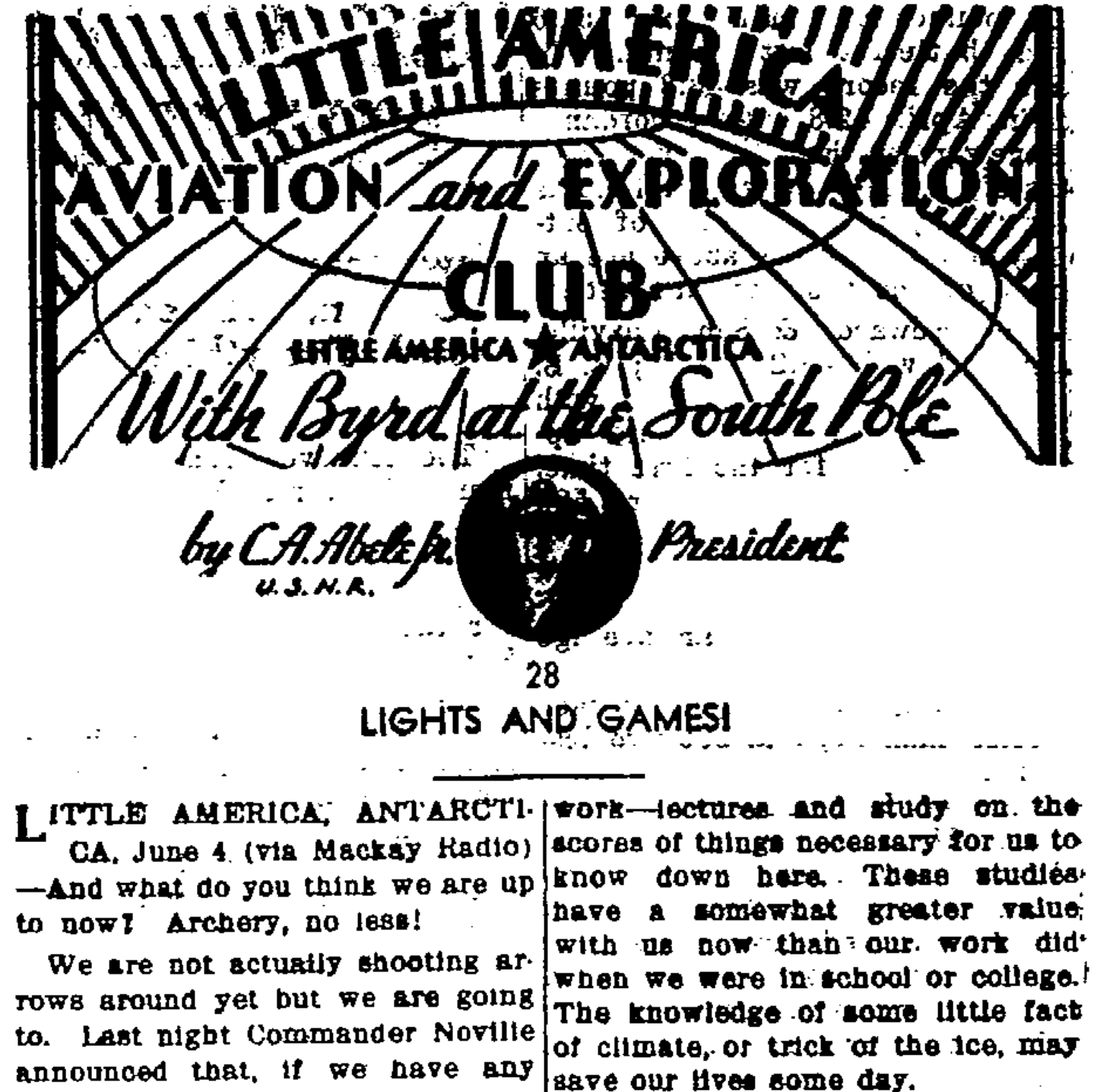
Sell that article thru the Classified Ads—25c for 25 words.

Off for Leaders' Training Camp

Six Western New York 4-H Club workers, three from Allegany county, leave next Sunday for the Trumansburg state leaders' training camp, dates for which are June 17 to 23. Those attending from this county are: Miss Marion Smith of Fillmore; Miss Cynthia DeLong of Belmont; and Lou L. Burton, county Junior Extension leader. Others are: Helmuth Weedlow of Buffalo; Carol Holcomb of Naples and Sherman Beeman of Canandaigua. All will assist in the conduct of the Western New York 4-H Camp in August at Camp Eggleston.

Directors Meeting in Shade

Directors of the Allegany county Farm and Home Bureau Association held their joint monthly meeting Thursday in a cool and shaded spot beside the beautiful Genesee river, rather than in the offices at Belmont. They were scheduled to gather at Camp Shenawana at 10 o'clock.


LITTLE AMERICA
AVIATION and EXPLORATION
CLUB
LITTLE AMERICA ★ ANTARCTICA
With Byrd at the South Pole
by C.A. Abele Jr. U.S.N.R. President

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LIGHTS AND GAMES!

LITTLE AMERICA, ANTARCTICA, June 4 (via Mackay Radio)—And what do you think we are up to now? Archery, no less!

We are not actually shooting arrows around yet but we are going to. Last night Commander Noville announced that, if we have any time at all to play after the sun comes back next August, we are going to have an archery contest. Our dog sled men and Edgar Cox, our carpenter, are making a complete outfit of bows and arrows and, archery being one of the most difficult and scientific of sports, it appeals hugely to this particular crowd. I thought there might be a peculiar problem connected with our archery activities but the crowd last night quickly solved it. It occurred to me that if anybody shot at a target and missed it, the arrow would travel along under the snow and never be found. I mentioned this and it was decided to hang a couple of big pieces of heavy canvas in back of the targets and thus make the arrows drop gently onto the snow. So watch out for details of the tournament of the South Pole Archery League three or four months from now.

Richard B. Black, of Grand Forks, N. D., Surveyor

We have lots of other tournaments. Half our members are bridge fiends and long and loud are the arguments and "post mortems" after our evening games of "contract." We brought down with us 48 sets of the fascinating and tantalizing number puzzle, "Imp," and, in addition to the time spent individually working out the various combinations, we are going to have some regular contests for prizes. Some of the scientists have become very expert. Backgammon is another of our favorite pastimes in the evening. We also have movies frequently and do a lot of reading. The scientists practically never quit working, night or day. And the way they can concentrate on deep problems of astronomy, or some other weighty subject, in a room full of men talking about baseball, theatres, movies and a million other topics is wonderful. Most of our daytimes are occupied with school work—lectures and study on the scores of things necessary for us to know down here. These studies have a somewhat greater value with us now than our work did when we were in school or college. The knowledge of some little fact of climate, or trick of the ice, may save our lives some day.

You should hear some of the discussions that take place. They are all held in loud voices and range from deep and sensible philosophy on life to ridiculous theories about gardening, golf, and keeping tropical fish or stamps. Speaking of stamps, some of the people who sent covers down here last year should be receiving them back about now, properly cancelled, and our own first letters should be arriving. About a third of the mail we brought with us or which arrived on the Bear of Oakland, went back on her in February and should be reaching its destination at this time. The rest will come out with us next February—if we come out. Every night there is a long loud discussion—entirely futile—on the probable date when the good old flagship, Jacob Ruppert, will come steaming back to take us home. Will the ice pack be too thick and tough for her to get through? If so we shall have to spend at least another winter on the ice—maybe two or three. Gosh, what a thought! But it's a possibility.

Our outdoor work is all over now and we are definitely indoors for the next three months—prisoners of the storms and darkness—except in the few calm hours when we can take short, torchlighted walks or ski trips for novelty and exercise. The various groups are tremendously busy making definite plans for the flights, tractor trips, dog sledge journeys and other explorations and scientific quests next spring (autumn with you). These plans will be published here during the winter night—and then they'll all be changed. Such is life among explorers!

Our club is still growing. 22,000 members now! If you haven't joined, by all means do now, with no cost or obligation. Membership card and our big map of Antarctica will be sent you if you'll send your name and address and a loose three cent stamp to Arthur Abele Jr., President, Little America Aviation and Exploration Club, Hotel Lexington, 48th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

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GREENWOOD
(Mrs. H. C. McCaffery, Reporter)

Attend Past Masters Meeting

W. G. Kellogg, E. M. Scribner, John Williamson, Clifford Rounds, Glen Scribner and Elton White were in Savona Friday afternoon and evening attending the annual meeting of the Past Masters Association of Steuben Masonic District.

Mrs. Stephens Dies in Buffalo

Mrs. Flavilla Porter Stephens, 87 died Friday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Young following a brief illness of peumonia.

She was born in Greenwood August 17, 1847 and was united in marriage with Randall Stephens in 1869 Mr. Stephens died four years ago. Mrs. Stephens attended the Methodist church, although a universalist in faith.

Besides the daughter mentioned, she is survived by a daughter Sabrey of the Caledonia faculty and three sons, Harvey of Erie Pa. William G. of Cherry Creey, N. Y., and Albert R. of Hornell, a halfbrother, Ward O. Slocum of Greenwood, three grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at her late home here Monday afternoon at 2:30. The Rev. Shirley Travis officiating and interment was made in Greenwood cemetery.

Among those from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. William Young, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Gifford and son Bobby, of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. Hovey Stephens, Erie; Miss Sabrey Stephens of Caledonia; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stephens of Cherry Creek, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Stephens and son Randall, Raymond Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. John Shelley, Mrs. Ambrosia Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Webb of Hornell; Mrs. Charlotte Buchman of Bath; Mrs. A. L. Thompson and Miss Mary Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stephens of Canisteo.

Grade Commencement

The annual Commencement Exercises of the Eighth Grade of Greenwood Union School will be held in the Masonic Hall, Friday evening, June 22.

High School Commencement will take place Monday evening June 25.

I. O. O. F. and Rebekah Memorial

Rev. Shirley Travis will preach the sermon for the annual memorial service of the Odd Fellows and Rebekah lodges, Sunday morning, June 17.

Children's Day Exercises

The Children's Day program was in charge of the Supt. James Burd and Nelson Carney assisted by Mrs. J. H. Goodno, Mrs. Jerry Burd and Miss Olive Clark and was as follows:

Responsive Reading
Hymn
Prayer, Rev. Travis
Recitation, Aleen Woodworth
Piano Solo, Redmond Goodno
Recitation, Esther Vanderhoef.
Anthem, Junior Choir.
Recitation, Barbara York.
Selection, Sunday School orchestra.
Song, Primary Sunday School Class.
Song, Sunshine Class.
Benediction, Rev. Travis.

Pianoforte Recital

The pupils of Mildred Potter Fish were presented in a pianoforte recital at Masonic Hall, Saturday evening.

Junior Recital—
Rose Petals, Lawson—Teresa McAndrew.
Carnival Mazurka Duet, Lerman—Mary Katherine and Teresa McAndrew.
A Sad Story, Anthony—Frances Ann Fish.
Soldier Boy Duet, Emerson—Robert Whiting and Mrs. Fish.
Little Chink, Wing—Mary Katherine and Teresa McAndrew.
Linwood Duet, Lerman—Irene Wallace and Mrs. Fish.
Rustic Dance, Howell — Mary Katherine McAndrew.
Woodland Echoes, Carey—Douglas York.
Polka Duet, Lerman—Mary Katherine McAndrew.
Senior Recital—
Andante Con Moto, Bach—James Burd.
Allegeo, Bach—Jane Kellogg.
Prelude in B flat Minor, Op. 28, Chopin—James Burd.
Souvenir, Drdle—Jane Kellogg.
Nachstuck, Schumann — James Burd.
Nachstuck, Schumann—Jane Kellogg.
Garden Party Duet, Benson—James Burd and Jane Kellogg.
Sunday Morning at Glion, Bendel—James Burd.
Papillion Op. 43, Grieg—Jane Kellogg.
Rustle of Spring Op. 16 No. 4, Sinding—James Burd.

Mrs. H. A. Fish and daughter, Frances Ann were in Canisteo Wednesday morning.

Gaylord Lewis is recovering slowly from a heart attack. Mrs. John Horton of Elmira has been assisting in caring for him.

Mrs. Charles Smith and Miss Mary Thompson of Canisteo were calling here last Tuesday.

Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Trowbridge and daughter of Elmira brought Mrs. Avis Young to her home here Saturday where she will spend the summer.

Robert White of Corning spent the week-end with his grandmother, Mrs. Ella White.

W. G. Kellogg attended an Engineers' Banquet in Hornell last Wednesday evening.

Miss Mary Thompson of Canisteo was a business visitor in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harland Knight of Ithaca spent the week-end with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCaffery and son Roderick and Mrs. Luella Holt of Hornell were calling in town Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Foster were in Hammondsport Sunday to meet Clark Foster who has been spending the past ten days with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bloss in Penn Yan.

Mrs. James Wallace of Whitesville, Miss Jennie Waters, Hornell and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whiting of Jasper attended the piano recital Saturday evening.

Miss Ruth Rudman spent the week-end in Rochester and Brockport.

Miss Ruby Tyler of Hornell spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Carrie Tyler.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pease, Miss Nelle Pease of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Phil Mollenauer and Mrs. William Mollenauer of Charleroi, Pa., were guests Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Murdock. Mr. Pease was secretary of the Board of Education and influential in hiring Mrs. Murdock when she taught in the Franklin School in Pittsburgh.

Farley Drake of Long Island was calling in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fish and family were Sunday guests of Mrs. Fish's parents, Mr. and Mrs George Potter of South Canisteo.

Carl Clarke of Andover was a recent caller in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Smith and son of Wellsville spent Sunday with relatives here.

Hiram Bennett of Young Hickory called on his sister, Mrs. Ordo Williamson Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Chaffee and two children spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs Burdette Russell of Hunts.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Baker of Canisteo were in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Jackson of Hornell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fish, Friday evening.

W. G. Kellogg, superintendent of highways, left for Albany, Sunday evening and will be in conference with state highway department officials there for the next few days.

Dr. O. K. Stewart was a professional caller in town, Monday.

Mrs. George Young of Syracuse was calling at the Stephens home Sunday.

Miss Sadie Bly, Don Brundage and Stanley Hale accompanied Wellsville friends to Syracuse, Sunday.

Mrs. W. D. Webster, Mrs. Bess and Clarence Webster were in Elmira, Sunday.

Mrs. Cornn of Avoca taught the making of lamp shades at the Home Bureau meeting, Tuesday of last week. The next meeting will be held Thursday of this week.

The supper club was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arling Cobb, Thursday evening.

The Good Will Sunday School Class will meet at the home of Miss Alice Clark, Friday evening.

Carl Rudman of Elmira spent Tuesday evening with his sister, Miss Ruth Rudman.

The barn on the Fred White farm on Dryden Hill was burned to the ground Tuesday morning. No one lives on the farm.

Use of an airplane to transport race horses to the track has been tried and called satisfactory.

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.

Treating Lima, String Bean Seed

A. L. S., Silver Creek, writes: "Is there any treatment for lima and string bean seed to prevent anthracnose on the vines and pods?"

Professor Charles Chupp of the department of plant pathology replies: "About the only method of control is the use of disease-free seed. Lima bean seed grown in the Imperial Valley of California is free of this disease. When this is planted some distance from ordinary bean seed, the crop will come thru in good shape.

"With snap beans, we recommend the use of Idaho-grown seed. This is also disease-free, and when isolated from ordinary bean fields should come thru the season free of anthracnose. A leaflet on anthracnose has been sent to you."

Identifying Peonies

Miss E. P., Perrysberg, writes: "Can you help me to identify varieties of peonies that grow in my yard?"

A. M. S. Pridham of the floriculture department answers: "We shall be glad to help you. The easiest way is to send sample blooms when the plants are in flower. Take two labels, place one on the plant, and attach the second to the bloom or blooms which you send. Place the same number on each of the two labels.

"We can then return a list of names for each number, or if the varieties can be identified positively, one name for each number.

"If you use a shallow corrugated box, lay the blooms side by side, and tie them in place by lacing a string thru the bottom of the box, the flowers will reach us in good condition. You might send as many as three blooms of each variety. One of the blooms might be fairly well open, one just opening, and the third in a rather tight bud. By sending the blooms to us, I think we can do a better job than by visiting your plantings."

Cash Discounts

A. M., White Plains, writes: "Do you have figures on different business establishments in New York State that offer cash discounts?"

O. H. Maughan of the department of agricultural economics replies: "Out of 91 stores that sold feed in four representative counties in the state in 1932, 58 or approximately two-thirds offered a cash discount. Discounts ranged from one per cent. of the sale price to four dollars a ton for credit running more than 30 days.

"Discounts on other commodities showed the same variation. Implement dealers were the most uniform, 41 per cent of them offering a straight cash discount of five per cent. Cattle dealers, feed stores, coal and implement dealers most frequently offered cash discounts.

"The figures in percentage for dealers in these four commodities who offered cash discounts are: Cattle, 95 per cent.; feed, 64 per cent.; machinery, 59 per cent.; and coal, 58 per cent.

"Discounts on work done by repair shops, auto parts and accessories, gas and oil, were least frequent. For autos and accessories, 14 per cent. of the stores offered cash discounts; for gas and oil, 12 per cent. and for repair shop work, only seven per cent. For clothing and groceries, 21 per cent. of the stores offered cash discounts."

WHEAT, CORN-HOG PLANS MODIFIED

Farmers Can Plant Emergency Crops to Offset Drouth Losses.

Modification of all A. A. A. wheat and corn-hog contracts in New York State has been announced by Chester C. Davis, agricultural adjustment administrator, according to a statement just received at the New York State college of agriculture.

All restrictions are removed on the planting and harvest of pasture, feed and forage crops, except corn and grain sorghums, on both contracted and non-contracted acres on farms now under adjustment contracts. Dates after which corn may be planted for forage will be announced soon.

The action in modifying contract planting restrictions is an addition to plans to purchase surplus cattle in drouth regions, and for other special drouth measures.

According to the statement, the forage crop ruling does not affect provisions in any adjustment contract that limits production of surplus wheat or corn-hog crops. Besides encouraging farmers in New York State to plant forage for livestock feed, to offset drouth losses, the step is in line with the administration's program to transfer lands from grain into grass.

The action taken to modify contract restrictions extends earlier rulings, made for officially designated drouth counties, to the entire state. Planting and harvesting of pasture, forage, and feed crops, except corn and grain sorghums, is now possible on all acres that were formerly out of production, in addition to pasturing.

According to L. D. Kelsey of the New York State college of agriculture, the new ruling affects about 2,400 farmers in the state; 1,800 who have signed corn-hog reduction contracts, and 600 who signed wheat reduction contracts.

Would Extent Aid

An attempt to give all counties in New York State the chance to share in the extended period to apply for emergency crop loans has been made by L. R. Simons, director of extension of the state colleges of agriculture and home economics.

The time limit expired May 31st, but was extended until further notice for the following counties designated as drouth-stricken: Jefferson, Oswego, Steuben, Essex, St Lawrence, Cattaraugus, Washington, Otsego, Lewis, Allegany, Saratoga, Schenectady, Franklin, Tompkins, Clinton, Albany, Herkimer, Chemung, and Montgomery. Efforts were made, Director Simons says, to have the whole state eligible to share in the emergency loans, and the outlook is now favorable.

Loans are made to farmers who have no other source of credit to purchase feed, fertilizer and sprays. The minimum is ten dollars and the maximum is $250.

C. Bert Smith of Rochester is state supervisor of emergency crop loans.

1,000 DAIRYMEN REMAIN IN CLUB

Continue to Keep Records to Improve Herds Year After Year.

More than one thousand New York dairymen have completed one or more years of testing service in the dairy record club, reports the state college of agriculture. This service is a mail cow-testing plan which now operates in 50 counties of the state under the direction of the farm bureaus and the college of agriculture.

Of these thousand dairymen, many have been in the club continuously for two, three and four years. Few have been in the club longer than this, because the service has been available upon a state-wide basis for only about four years.

The dairy record club to which these dairymen belong aims to provide dairy production and feeding information which will help them improve their herds thru better breeding, feedings and selection methods. With the complete information which the record club provides about each cow every month, these dairy practices can be accurately followed, the college says. Records also help to eliminate many of the uncertainties of dairy farm management.

The college also reports that more and more dairymen are turning toward the keeping of records upon their cows. The low milk prices of the past few years have caused them to figure out ways to cut their production costs. Records upon each cow in the herd enable them to make these adjustments.

Of the 1,290 pullets entered in the western and central egg laying tests at Stafford and Horseheads, 860 are White Leghorns, 160 Barred Plymouth Rocks, and 140 Rhode Island Reds. Among the other breeds are buff Leghorns, New Hampshire Reds and White Plymouth Rocks.

Uncle Ab says that the folks who complain about the weather would be awfully sore if there weren't any.

Strawberries Are National Fruit American Origin, Popularity Prove

Cherries Also Are on Hand Now—Real New Just Grown Ones

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

THERE has been considerable doubt as to just what flower could be selected to represent this broad land of ours as a national flower. But, if we were asked to choose a national fruit, the choice would surely go to the strawberry.

To begin with, it is distinctly American — for centuries beyond count, North America has been the land of the wild strawberry. And today we all know the sweet, red, juicy cultivated berries, so tempting of themselves and also because they are the first of the season's fruits. Splendid transportation and refrigeration facilities make it possible now to enjoy strawberries the year round—if we can afford them, but there are powerful arguments in favor of making most of the berries grown in our own state while they are in season. There is no denying their superior flavor and absolute freshness, as well as their economy through the elimination of freight and other transportation costs.

Strawberry Dishes

There are plenty of ways to use them. Strawberry shortcake is almost a national dessert—the real shortcake—a hot, flaky biscuit crust in two layers, spread liberally with butter, separated and covered with crushed strawberries and topped with whipped cream. And what is more delicious than a dish of fresh, fragrant red strawberries, covered with sugar and swimming in cream? These are only two of the more frequent uses of this delightful fruit.

And, if you have visited the markets and fruit stores lately, or have noticed the farmers' wayside stands as you motored by, you must know that—magic words!—cherries are coming! Not the single, dark red ones, carefully laid in rows in shallow square boxes, that come from far-away markets, but our own New York State cherries, two and three on a stem, sunmatured, dead ripe, luscious and juicy, ready for table, preserving, canning, jamming and, perhaps best of all, just to eat, as Nature gives them to us.

Picking New York Strawberries

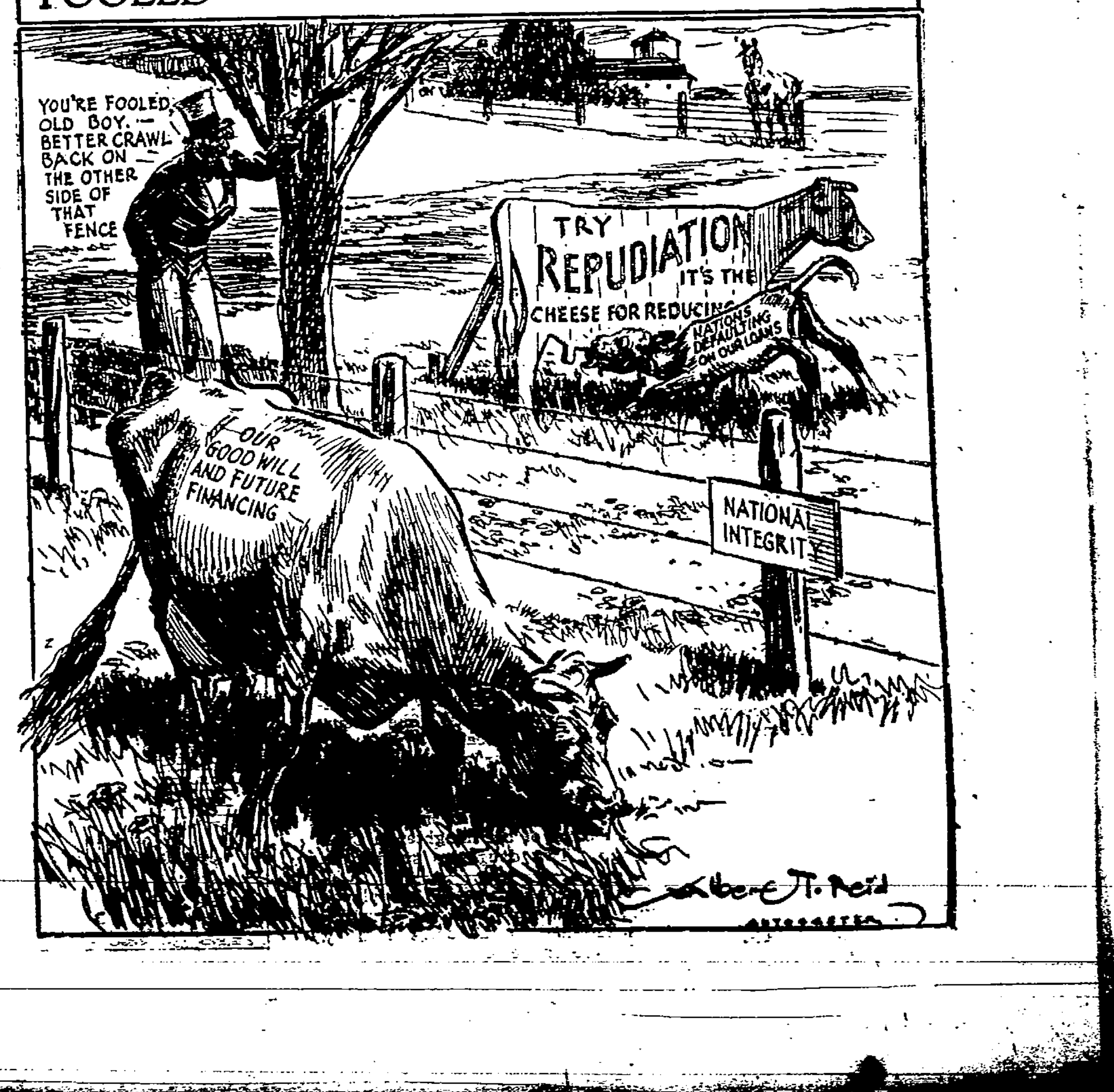
Two Varieties

We have in New York two general varieties, the sour cherries, used extensively for canning and preserving, and the sweet, each in turn divided into two other groups, accordingly to the texture of the flesh of the fruit.

As you go through our markets, you will find cherries packed in varieties and quantities to suit every need and convenience. There are baskets holding four quarts, or twelve quarts each, with handles for convenient carrying. And there are crates containing 16 quarts each or 24 quarts, or 32 quarts.

Cherries are just coming into the markets. Send a postal to Consumers' Information Service, State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y., and ask for the pamphlet of selected cherry receipts. And at the same time, ask for the strawberry pamphlet, too. They will be sent free to any reader of this paper.

FOOLED — By Albert T. Reid


YOU'RE FOOLED, OLD BOY.— BETTER CRAWL BACK ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THAT FENCE
TRY REPUDIATION IT'S THE CHEESE FOR REDUCING
NATIONS DEFAULTING ON OUR LOANS
OUR GOOD WILL AND FUTURE FINANCING
NATIONAL INTEGRITY
Albert T. Reid

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Here is the ideal vacation—rest, relaxation and diversion—a varied interesting voyage of over 2000 miles—with daily programs of music, dancing to a superb orchestra, deck sports, social events, and a dazzling floor show revue and entertainment—all on a quality scale new in lake transportation.

These cruises, seven days in duration, begin the second week in July and continue through the first week in September.

On each complete cruise a day and night for exploring the wonders of the Chicago World's Fair, and a full day at Buffalo permitting trip to Niagara Falls.

One low fare includes all expenses—transportation, stateroom, meals, all entertainment on shipboard, and sight-seeing trip at Mackinac Island.

One way or port-to-port trips at proportionately low costs for those who do not wish to make the complete round trip cruise.

OTHER C & B TRIPS

C & B Line steamers operate regular nightly service between Cleveland and Buffalo. Auto tourists save a day's time and money too by taking their car on the boat. Rates are low. During July and August, on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, steamers operate between Cleveland and Port Stanley, Ontario. Daily service between Cleveland, Cedar Point and Put-in-Bay. Low rate all-expense tours to Thousand Islands and Saguenay River are available. Write for folders.

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