ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By CLAIRE C. BACKUS

OUR KEYNOTE:

"If There is Not a Way, Cut a Way"

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Resoluters and Doers

MAKING resolutions is easy.

Breaking them is quite as easy.

This is the season when the resoluting citizen is busy making new ones, just as he has been making them year after year since he has been old enough to resolute.

As a community we are limited in number, but we possess the brains and the power of will to do that which we undertake if the same is within the bounds of reasonable possibility.

"Resoluting" won't accomplish this result, but "doing" will.

Therefore let us forget the subjects of resolutions and concentrate on the more profitable one of daily performance.

We can't expect to set the world afire with our energy and our perseverance, but we can keep a small portion of it warm and in a healthy and thriving condition.

Some people say it is better to make a good resolution and break it than not to make it at all. Believe it—if you like.

But to our mind the fellow who quietly goes to work and does things is worth dozens of those who spend their time in making new resolutions that are never kept.

The New Year places before us a book with 365 clean white pages. Just what we will write in that book is up to each individual. The book is ours to make or mar. We should all be performers in 1935. The resoluter wastes too much time in explaining why he didn't.

Life's Span Increases

REFLECTING on the speed with which time flies and particularly on the sunset slope of life, there has been plenty of comfort in the last few years in the reports of new marks of longevity. Centenarians have become comparatively common and men of 50 are spoken of as young.

Now comes the statement that the span of human life has been lengthened four years in the last quarter century, and that within another generation "the allotted three score years and ten will be a thing of the past." And this in spite of the extra hazards which have come with 20th century progress!

There need be no surprise in it. The fastness principal is in machinery. Instead of suffering from the wear and tear of it, humanity, lolling in the parlor cars or floating palaces getting new speed marks tends rather to indolence. Advances in the science of guarding health now effect rescues where formerly death was regarded as certain. At no time did manhood ever show greater hardiness than in the World War. An increase in longevity is to be expected naturally.

Besides, the people of the future may look back upon our age as slow just as we do upon the period of only a half century back.

A balloon flight is recommended for nervous people, which is the only instance on record where a windbag was good for anything.

There are tricks in every trade, but the fellow who performs them never lasts in the trade very long.

The man who has more friends than he needs, is usually the fellow who never needs any.

Inventories

THE beginning of the year is a time for taking inventories. Business takes time out to check up, to determine what is left from the old year, estimate its value and then, perhaps hold a sale to reduce superfluous and unwanted stock.

This is a fixed rule with most retail establishments. That which has been unpopular for one reason or another, is put on the bargain counter and sold to those who are willing to pay a reduced price.

The same custom might well be followed by individuals and communities—taking stock of that which we have, discarding the bad and holding on to the good.

The first of the year is the accepted time for making resolutions. That is, if we decide that we will throw off some of the bad habits that we have accumulated during the year and endeavor to do better.

But resolutions are not the simple things they seem. We may secretly vow that we will alter our course of life during the new year, but we find that habit is a grim thing that tenaciously holds on.

We cannot cast it off as we do clothing. It has become a part of our being. Unconsciously we do over the things that we have been doing thruout the year. The first day of the new year is just another day.

This is the job that confronts us all as we start another year—how to make good on our resolves to cast out that which is degrading and weakening and live up to the mark which we have set for ourselves.

New Year's resolutions glibly made and promptly broken are worse than none at all. Resolutions formed with due consideration for our own weaknesses* and shortcomings—resolutions that we feel reasonably certain of living up to—will give strength and character.

The man who, on the inspiration of the moment, throws his pipe into the street and "swears off" smoking, generally buys a new pipe within the week. But the man who quietly lays his pipe away, decides without any mock bravado that he is thru and resists the temptation to smoke day after day, is a man to pattern after.

Inventions as a Luxury

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

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

In 1879 there were 252 names in the telephone directory in New York City. The telephone was then in its incipiency. Today the Bell Telephone system alone has nearly 16,000,000 telephones in use in the United States. Just another case where yesterday's luxury is today's necessity.

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

Reluctantly we are coming to the conclusion that the good old-fashioned houswife has about ceased to exist. She objects to being termed old-fashioned.

Many a small boy is kept after school because his father didn't know how to work the problems the new fangled way.

Ever notice how quickly the members of the family adjust themselves to an increase in the breadwinner's income?

Marriage doesn't reform movie stars. They get married again.

If wars, like subscriptions to a newspaper, were payable in advance, they might be just as hard to find.

Hail and Farewell — by A. B. Chapin

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.

Two Tough Plants

Mrs. S. I. W., asks: "What house plants can be thoroly relied on? Are there any which are fool-proof? By that I mean plants which will stand poor light and neglect?"

The answer: "There are no fool-proof plants, but that is more an advantage than a handicap. Most persons care more for and take more pride in things that demand care. A plant which does not demand attention would soon cease to attract attention, and would be just another useless dust-catcher.

Two foliage plants, however—Sanseveria and Aspidistra, are cheap and tough and will stand almost anything except too much direct sun, and wet feet. A tumbler of water once a week keeps Sanseveria thriving, and Aspidistra needs very little sun. These can be had from almost any florist's shop, and small specimens may be had from the five-and-dime stores.

More Ice Used

L. L. C., asks: "What methods of cooling milk are used mostly in New York State?"

Professor B. A. Jennings of the department of agricultural engineering answers: "A study made of more than 200 dairymen in seven counties shows that 36 per cent cooled their milk with water; 43 per cent used ice; and 22 per cent used refrigerating coolers. This may give some idea of how milk is cooled thruout the state.

"It is interesting to note that 14 men who used water to cool their milk reported 48 cans of rejected milk because it was too warm; 27 men who used ice reported 109 cans of rejected milk. It is hard to explain why those who used ice had more milk rejected than those who used water."

Hot Tamales

Mrs. J. G., asks: "Will you please send me the recipe for hot tamales. I have tried many places and have been unable to get it, so I am asking you for help."

The answer. "Here is the recipe:

One-half of a boiled chicken
One-half onion.
¾ teaspoon of cayenne
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup of corn meal
2 small red peppers.

Chop the chicken meat and add all the seasoning except the peppers and roll the mixture into finger shapes about two inches long. Have your dried corn-husk casings clean, and softened in boiling water. Make a paste of the corn meal and more boiling water, and use fine white corn meal instead of yellow, because the white sticks together better. Wrap the chicken rolls in a part of the cornmeal paste; and do up the whole in a roll of corn husks, tying the ends with clean cotton string. Add the red peppers to the broth in which the chicken was boiled, and boil the rolls in that broth for 15 minutes. Serve hot. Almost any meat will do instead of chicken, so tamales may furnish a good way to use any left-over meat that may be on hand.

Crusty Pie Crust

Mrs. D. W. T., asks: "How can I make pie-crust as good as those they have in bakeries? Mine never comes out twice the same."

The answer: "You may not take enough pains to have just exactly the right proportions. Many cooks are particular about the pie filling but do not realize that the success of a pie depends as much on the pastry as on what it contains. Tough pie crust results from working the dough too hard and too long. Work it quickly and just as little as possible.

½ cups of sifted flour
6 tablespoons of lard or other clean fat.
1 teaspoon of salt
2½ tablespoons of water

"Sift the flour and salt together, then work in the fat with a fork. Then when these are thoroly mixed sprinkle water over the surface and work it in quickly and lightly, in a mixing bowl, or on a floured board. In dividing the dough, take a little more than half for the under crust. Then roll it out and see that no air-pockets are left between the pan and the under crust.

"For a fruit pie, or filled pie with an upper crust, moisten the edges of the lower crust before the top one is put on, and press the edges together with fingers or a fork. The cooler the dough can be kept, the better; that is the reason why the dough should not be worked with the hands. For one-crust pies, as pumpkin, custard or lemon, it is best to make the crust a very delicate brown before the filling is put in. The recipe given is enough for two open-face pies, or for one two-crust or 'hunting-case' pie."

RABBIT HUNTING POPULAR SPORT

Principal Wild Game of America is the Furry Little Cottontail and Its Cousins.

Consider the rabbit.

And consider it one of the most important game animals in the United States today.

That is the plea of the American Game Protective Association, which points out that this little animal, counted upon to furnish sport to millions when other quarry fail, is not receiving due consideration from hunters.

"And beware," is the warning, "for the rabbit is the future bet of the game producer. The tremendous buffalo herds are gone. The wild pigeon has passed within the memory of many living sportsmen. The elk is restricted in most sections because of need of pasturage for stock. The wild fowl supply is largely a matter of the presence of sufficient lakes and marshes for breeding places and the grouse supply is constantly attacked by certain parasitical diseases most difficult to control.

"So Hunter, take heed. The rabbit is the mainstay of millions who pay for hunting licenses and who expect to get something in return for it."

Few people realize how valuable as a game animal the rabbit is, the association declares. In certain of our thickly populated areas, from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 rabbits are taken yearly as game and food. Probably one-half of the men and boys who go gunning take out a license principally to hunt rabbits. Rabbits of one variety or another make up 50 per cent or more of the bag of the average hunter; and most particularly is this true of the resident of the small town and the farm. The farmer and the farmer's boy have hunted rabbits from time immemorial, and they will continue to do so for years to come.

It is in recognition of these facts that state game commissioners and national protective associations are putting forth great efforts to increase the rabbit denizens of this country. Nature also does its best by providing five to seven young ones per litter, but not all these grow to maturity. That litter soon dwindles to four, three, two and often none if discovered by the rabbit natural enemies, hawks, owls, dogs and cats. So very often the generosity of Mother Nature is all for naught.

The rabbit family, including both rabbits and "hares," is most widely represented by the cottontail. In the northern states and the higher country live the snowshoe rabbits, on the plains the jack rabbits. There is also a Northern hare and a Southern swamp rabbits. And in all these localities where the rabbit thrives, and that means all over the nation, the animal plays an important part in the economic and sport life.

One of the reasons why rabbits are becoming more valuable is that as the country becomes settled, it becomes increasingly difficult to provide and protect feathered game. The hunter must have something to hunt, and as wild geese, ducks and grouse become scarcer, more and more gun sights are leveled at the rabbits. Game birds and most big game animals are difficult to raise in sufficient quantities to provide suitable hunting near thickly populated centers. Only in the mountainous and more brushy districts, as a rule, can feathered and larger hooved game be kept numerous where there is much hunting.

But the rabbit does well nearly everywhere. On the edge of country woodlots, in the swamps of the South, in populated areas, often within the confines of large towns they are surprisingly plentiful. So as time goes on and civilization drives out of existence our game animals and birds, the rabbit, because of his adaptibility, will become the game animal of the country.

But even he needs protection from enemies which ever threaten to conquer, so today numerous state commissions are purchasing thousands of cottontail and snowshoe rabbits and setting them loose at opportune times in likely places under the protection of kindly farmers, game conservationists and sportsmen.

Efforts are being made to use rabbits to replenish "game-depleted" areas. In Kansas, Nebraska and western states where they are plentiful, rabbits are caught alive, boxed and shipped to those regions where they are bred to bolster up the disappearing supply of game animals.

The association names three varieties of game that, with the proper protection, food and cover, can be increased and raised in a wild state to almost unbelievable numbers. They are white-tailed deer, ring-necked pheasants and rabbits.

It is on these species that the sportsmen of the future will have to depend. With a national population fast reaching the 150,000,000 mark, only the breeding and producing of game by hundred thousands will have any effect. The importance of giving attention to varieties that will reproduce most prolifically is most important.

And all signs seem to say "Look to the rabbit."

Cow Swallows Three and One-half Pound Stone

The Canisteo Times last week chronicled a strange instance in the death of a cow on the farm of Henry Frutsman near Troupsburg. A fine Holstein cow became ill and refused to eat, moaning and evidently suffering pain. A veterinary called could give no relief and the animal died in agony. An autopsy revealed that the process of digestion had stopped. Upon opening the second stomach a large stone was found blocking the outlet into the intestines.

Mr. Prutsman carried the stone to the Times office where it was found to weigh three pounds and eight ounces, was 7¾ inches long, 6½ inches wide and 2¼ inches thick. The Times editor stated that it seemed almost unbelievable that a cow could swallow such a large stone which she must have done in eating her hay.

Cliff dwellers museum at Manitou, Colo., known to hundreds of thousands of tourists, was recently robbed of three valuable bracelets.

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Washington Snap-Shots

The New Deal deck is being shuffled with the greatest deliberation that has been apparent since this Administration came into power. Cards will be dealt during the remainder of December, and play will start when President Roosevelt delivers his first message to the new Congress. Play is going to be extremely cautious, with cards held close to the waistline. This will mark the third "hand" with Congress.

Very little is being said, but much is being done. The most convincing outward evidence that lines are tightening on Capitol Hill was the return of Vice President Garner. He knows the inside of every play. So does one other man, Louis Howe. Others know all about some plays. Such men as Richberg and Moley have the full confidence of the President and know "what" is coming in advance, but not always "why." One of the severest fights within the Administration is between Housing Administrator Moffett who seeks to increase private home construction with the government facilitating credit, and Secretary Ickes who wants more and more billions spent by the Administration for elaborate construction projects.

Those who ought to know the general drift of policy for the immediate future say the fate of the National Industrial Recovery Act will not be determined, not even seriously discussed, until far along in the forthcoming session of Congress. The Administration's strategy in that respect is expected to follow closely the strategy employed when NIRA was enacted. The act was thrown in as a pinch-hitter substitute for the proposed 30-hour week. Of course, the 30-hour week proposal will be back, but it will not create the hysteria it did during the special session of 1933. Many have the feeling that there is much good in alive and doing well. Some Washington correspondents say it is sick. General Johnson declared this week that it is dead, as dead as the dodo. Manufacturers who are paying multiple-code assessments simply don't know whether they are paying for Blue Eagle food, paying a doctor bill, or helping buy a coffin.

The Administration support, and every move initiated by the Administration, is going to have to "stand up" under one question: Will it reduce unemployment? Private industry, speaking thru the National Association of Manufacturers, has appealed for recovery ahead of reform. President Roosevelt has taken specific recognition of that plea, and publicly declared himself for such a policy. The spectre of 1936 with ten million persons, or any considerable portion thereof, still unemployed and on relief rolls lurks mighty close behind some of the reform measures that are being loudly proclaimed.

Heretofore, politicians responsible for legislation that proved detrimental to private industry and business have offered the alibi that industry and business failed to present a united front. That alibi will not be so convenient hereafter. The Joint Business Conference for Recovery called by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States opened on December 17th with the conferees determined to "formulate a program for accelerating business recovery."

And, speaking of subjects before Congress, taxation is expected to come up as No. 1 of the major subjects. A number of the special tax measures will expire in January. They must be extended or substitute methods must be devised. It is known that some of the former foes of a manufacturers' sales tax, widely advocated as a substitute for the multitude of "nuisance" taxes, have come around to the viewpoint that such a tax offers the only logical solution of present tax pyramiding.

Present heads of the Recovery Administration say the Blue Eagle is alive and doing well. Some Washington correspondents say it is sick. General Johnson declared this week that it is dead, as dead as the dodo. Manufacturers who are paying multiple-code assessments simply don't know whether they are paying for Blue Eagle food, paying a doctor bill, or helping buy a coffin.

Food Market Advice

Meat Prices Generally Lower

All meat prices, with the exception of beef, are lower than they were a week ago which helps to compensate for the continued higher prices of fruits and vegetables.

The various cuts of lamb, veal and pork will provide inexpensive meals between the two holidays which will be dedicated to poultry or the popular fresh ham. Turkeys will probably be a little higher than they were at Thanksgiving but their quality is even better. Ducks and geese will be popularly priced.

Shortage of Some Vegetables

The shortage of green beans and other Florida-grown produce has put a strain on the available supplies of spinach, cabbage, escarole and other green vegetables which is reflected in higher prices all along the line. Cabbage, nevertheless, is still much cheaper than it was a year ago. Cucumbers, eggplant and tomatoes are arriving from Cuba and the Isle of Pines; beets and broccoli from Texas; and peas, peppers, carrots, cauliflower, and lettuce from the far West. Potatoes are very cheap. They are a good, nourishing food—rich in iron and vitamin C and not especially fattening unless they are loaded with butter or cream.

Tangerine Crop Destroyed

Tangerines were practically destroyed by the freeze, while the damage to grapefruit was negligible. No definite decision as to the damage to oranges has yet been reached. The crop of Navel oranges is at least one fourth larger and a month earlier than last year. The quality is good and the fruit is running to the larger sizes.

More cranberries are available for the holidays than were anticipated but they are still high. Avocadoes are higher and less plentiful. Long green Spanish Almerias are the only grapes on the market except for a few Emperors.

Many Varieties of Apples in Market

Apples are the chief seasonable fruit, along with oranges and grapefruit. The variety should be chosen according to the use planned for them. Rome Beauties for baking; Greenings, York, Stayman-Winesaps for cooking; McIntosh for eating and cooking; and Western box apples for table service.

Smoked and Salt Fish Seasonable

Smoked and salt fish are plentiful and reasonable. They have a strong appeal at this season and make good breakfast, luncheon or dinner dishes as desired.

Here is a New Year's dinner in traditional style, made up from seasonable foods which are attractive to the pocketbook:

Celery Clear Soup Carrot sticks
Roast Fresh Ham Apple Sauce
or
Roast Turkey or Goose
Cranberry Sauce
Mashed Potatoes Rutabaga Turnips
Lettuce, Chicory and
Watercress Salad
Rolls and Butter
Frozen Pudding Sponge Cake
Coffee

The Family DOCTOR — JOHN JOSEPH GALVIN, M.D.

THE FRETFUL CHILD

I mean the little fellow that has always been "peevish" and at outs with everything about him. He (or she) gives you more trouble than all the rest of the children put together. You have worried yourself sick—

You have done your extreme best, mercy knows! Haven't you dosed him with castor oil, time and again? Then, you've tried to bribe him into a sweet disposition with innumerable candies, and every abominable confection that he saw in the dust-ridden show cases down on the street—and cried for.

Still he remains skinny, scraggy-haired, sore-eyed, foul-breathed, pot-bellied and evil-tempered. In your despair you have tried to "whale" it out of him with your slipper. But, it has not occurred to you that the child is SICK. He is just mean—may have gotten it from his daddy—or somewhere! The rest of the children are fat and sleek and inspiring; but not this little derelict—the black sheep of the family . . . .

Listen to me: The HEALTHY child is NEVER fretful. The healthy child is the happiest being on earth. Let's be sensible about this matter. The fretful child is never healthy.

It takes the very best of human judgment to rear children as they should be reared . . . . There is no higher administrative duty. Your fretful child demands the best that is in you. There is no more dignified, better-paying job than that of restoring the little sure-enough invalid, back to health and the love of home. And, you can do it.

Take your SICK child to the family doctor. Look after his nose, throat, ears, TEETH, and digestive tract. Set his house in order; feed him; watch him grow and become your joy and pride.

An idea of how much money is spent on clothing is given in the new Cornell bulletin P-615. It tells all about clothing purchased by farm families in Tompkins county in 1927-28. Single copies may be had from the mailing room in Roberts Hall, Cornell University.

MAY APPLY NOW FOR 1935 LOANS

No Extra Cost Involved, Production Credit Commissioner Says.

Farmers who will need credit for crop production next year may turn in their applications now and get tentative approval for loans at no extra cost, says S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. Interest on the loan will not start until the money is advanced, he says.

Production credit associations are organized for permanent service, Commissioner Garwood says. They aim to provide adequate and dependable credit and to help farmers to save money by avoiding unnecessary borrowing.

The associations should help farmers avoid two common mistakes usually made in crop financing, he points out. One is to borrow money too far in advance, which means interest charges for the period before the money is put to work. The other is to wait until the last minute and not have enough funds with which to get cash discounts when crops should be in the ground.

The farmer who plans ahead may go to his association during the winter and arrange a loan for next year. He need not draw the money immediately. Instead he may arrange to get it in installments as needed, paying interest on each advance separately when due. If all the money arranged for is not needed during the next year, the borrower need not draw out or pay charges on the part not used.

MEDIUM FAT HOG BEST FOR FAMILY

Yields Desirable-Sized Cuts of Pork for Home Use, Hinman Says.

A 225-pound moderately fat hog produces the "family" size cuts of pork, says Professor R. B. Hinman of the New York State college of agriculture.

Such hogs, he adds, will yield hams and three-rib shoulders that weigh about 16 pounds each, bacon strips and loins that weigh from ten to 12 pounds. These cuts, of desirable size to cure and store after smoking, may be cut into satisfactory economical slices or roasts for cooking. Heavier hogs normally produce a greater proportion of lard. They also produce bacon and hams that some families consider too fat.

Good quality, thrifty hogs normally produce the most desirable meat, Professor Hinman says. Precaution should be taken to see that all animals dressed are in a healthy condition.

He states that this information is taken from reports of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture.

BULLETIN HELPS TO CHOOSE BOOKS

Parents Find it Hard to Select Right Ones for Youngsters.

The Andover News has received a copy of a new Cornell bulletin which gives a list of books for children who are too young to go to school. It is called "Growing up With Books."

The bulletin asks: "What should a Book do for a child? Simply it should help him to live. If it confuses him, laughs at him, interprets life in a less true way than he has known, it does fail. If it truly meets the needs of his age and experience, the book will help the child to live.

"Every child should have books of his own. He is entitled to his own books for the same reason that he is entitled to his own clothing, his own bed, his own food. The clothes and beds of other members of the family do not fit him. Their food does not agree with him. He must have special equipment and nourishment of the right kind while he is a baby to make his body grow strong and vigorous and independent. Books of his own, like a bed of his own, help him in the process."

The bulletin has 16 pages. It describes books in which the interest in pictures is foremost, books which feature rhyme and story as a supplement to pictures, and books in which the story-interest is foremost.

The Andover News has been informed that this bulletin will be sent free of charge to residents of New York State. A penny post card to the office of publication, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., brings a copy. Send requests to that office and ask for bulletin E-299.

Notice of Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Allegany County Farmers' Co-operative Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the secretary of the company in Friendship, N. Y., January 8th at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing officers and directors and transacting any other business that may come before the meeting.

THOS. F. COTTON, Sec'y.
Friendship, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1934.

POTATO GROWERS TALK MARKETING

Is One of Features at the Annual Meeting in Rochester, Jan. 10-11.

With potato prices at a low level this year, the annual meeting of the empire state potato club will deal largely with marketing problems, according to Gilbert Prole of Batavia, president of the club. The group meets in Rochester on January 10 and 11th

Secretary Earl D. Merrill of Webster announces that arrangements are being made with the managers of the purchasing departments of retail stores to discuss market requirements. Many New York growers complain, he says, that potatoes from Maine and from other states are replacing locally grown potatoes in the New York state retail trade.

Other features of the program include the presentation of results in the control of several new diseases and troublesome insect pests, by research workers at the Cornell and Geneva experiment stations.

All potato growers are invited to attend the two-day convention.

The Fact Finders — By Ed Kressy

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