

ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY THE NEWS PRINTING HOUSE
Claire C. Backus, Editor

OUR KEYNOTE:

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

Entered as second-class mail matter, under act of Congress, at the Postoffice at Andover, New York.

ANDOVER, N. Y. MARCH 13, 1936

Subscription Rates

One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	\$1.00
Three Months	\$.50

We'd Rather Have Our Legends

OUR old legends and traditions have a way of appealing to us, yet in our modern age, someone is continually attempting to show that these legends are false. They want to shake our faith in them.

The Bible declares that truth is to make men free, yet there are times when it might be better that certain truths could be concealed—especially concerning our legends. Some time ago it developed that Payne wrote "Home Sweet Home" in an apartment in Paris, and the legends tell us that this fine song was written in a modest little home on Long Island. Now the truth finders assert that the author never lived on Long Island.

All of this has been a severe blow, no doubt, to many trusting souls. Half of the charm of the song, "Home Sweet Home" for this writer, at least, was the thought of that picturesque, comfortable-looking house on Long Island; the thought that this was the home which Payne loved, the home for which he longed, the home about which he poured out his heart in that simple, appealing song that made him famous.

And then it developed that it wasn't so!

Some truths ought not to be given general circulation. Whoever saw a real legend that was not several degrees nicer than cold facts? A myth, especially when it hasn't been denied so often but what one is able to pretend he really believes it, as a warm, nourishing thing; a thing that can make other things more real, more precious, more valued.

The truth-tellers have been perniciously active of late. For some time now they have assured us that George Washington did not, really, cut down the famous cherry tree. They told us that Buffalo Bill really killed only two Indians in his whole life. They have insisted that the Empire of Montezuma, conquered by Cortez, was in reality little more splendid or imposing than the ordinary Pueblos of our own southwest.

The truth always is a fine thing, but there are cases where it is out of place. For example, in that part of Illinois where Lincoln once lived, it is reported that no thrush will ever sing on the anniversary of Lincoln's death. Of course, that possibly may not be true, but aren't you glad to pretend to believe it, at least?

Let's keep our legends. Let's ignore this statement that Payne did not live in that delightful old Long Island house. Let's affirm our faith in the cherry tree story and in Buffalo Bill's bloodthirstiness. Let's continue to believe that the Aztec empire was all that the Spanish romances said it was. Away with these little truths! The legends are better!

What a viewpoint we have. A boy smokes a cigarette and thinks he's a man, and an old man will smoke one and imagine he's a boy.

Some people live to a ripe old age, and some have faulty brake linings.

The smallest things on earth are atoms and the largest are two automobiles trying to pass at a narrow point in the road.

Socialized Medical Service

SOCIALIZED medical service and hospitalization is one of the newest questions that presents itself to the American public. Many different ideas prevail and some have been formulated and practiced in a minor way in different sections of the country.

The basis of socialized medicine is a flat rate fee per year or period for all medical care required by an individual or family to the end that adequate service may be acquired at rates that the average citizen can afford. The same plan is true for hospital services.

The idea is yet too new and untried for sound judgment to be passed upon it but at present it would seem that it would work to the detriment of the public. Viewed wholly from a financial angle, socialized medicine might prove attractive altho it must be remembered that most doctors base their charges on the relative ability of the patient to pay. Those of better means often pay much larger sums for the same services that poorer people obtain for a very nominal sum, and much outright charity work is done by all doctors.

The chief consideration, however, must deal with the important factor of maintaining our high standard of medical ability which would naturally suffer if socialized practice became common. The most valuable aspect of our present method of medical care lies in the personal contact of the doctor and the patient and individual responsibility and confidence that is the result of that contact. This would be largely eliminated under the new plan.

An important decision was recently handed down by the Illinois Supreme Court in connection with socialized medical care in ordering the United Medical Service, Inc., of Chicago out of business. The ruling was the first that has been made in the country by a high court in regards to socialized medicine. The court maintained that Illinois required a personal responsibility on the part of the physician and that a corporation was incapable of such a relationship.

The case did not represent a fight between the branches of the medical society but was considered in the relationship of public welfare and lawful practice which has been defined by long years of trial and error in ascertaining the highest possible standard of regulations under which the medical society should operate.

Every citizen should absorb as much knowledge as possible concerning the question that he or she may aptly consider the matter and form opinions that will chart the proper course to follow in supporting one side or the other.

Our Five-Cent Piece

IT WOULD be hard to do business without the five-cent piece, and that little coin, most commonly known as the nickel, has an interesting bit of history behind it.

It is the second smallest coin in use in America, but it passes current at face value more often than any other coin ever minted, unless it should be the dime. Of course, the value of silver dollars used in exchange exceeds the value represented by nickels, but in numbers of individual coins, the nickel leads.

Up until 1886 this coin was unknown, its place being taken by the silver half-dime. The latter was the first coin struck by the mint in Philadelphia and was first made in 1792. Its coinage was discontinued in 1873. Many will remember the small thin silver pieces, which were of equal value but not nearly so convenient as the larger nickels which succeeded them and which are so popular today.

The nickel has been made in several designs, but the weight and material has remained the same as in the original—77.16 grains, 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent pure nickel.

The penny being made of all copper, is sometimes called a "copper," so the coin succeeding the half-dime was called a nickel. Approximately 40,000,000 nickels are coined annually and almost two billion have been turned-out since they came into usage.

Drawing is one thing that requires talent, while overdrawing requires none.

An ignorant man in dead earnest can make a more eloquent appeal than a great orator who isn't.

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.

Seeds or Plants

Mrs. H. J. writes: "I want to plant some flowers this spring, but do not know whether to buy seeds or plants. Do you know which flowers will grow better from seeds and which from plants?"

R. C. Allen of the floriculture department answers: "Seeds for annuals are cheaper unless you happen to be near a good florist or plantsman where annual seedlings may be had. Most common annuals, such as asters, zinnias, and sweet alyssum, come easily from seed.

"It is also more practical to grow biennials from seed. Biennials are a group which require two growing seasons to come into flower. They die after flowering.

"Some of the more common perennials, those that live and flower year after year, are easily grown from seed. Included are delphiniums, columbine, lupine and coreopsis.

"With other kinds of perennials, however, such as clematis and dicentra, much money can be wasted on seed unless you are an experienced gardener or have special information needed to germinate and to grow these more difficult plants. It is more desirable with this group to buy a few growing plants, and, as they develop, propagate them by division to increase stock.

"Certain plants, of course, are never propagated by seed because the varieties do not come true. A few of the plants in this group are peonies, iris, phlox, chrysanthemums and roses."

Dangerous in March

F. S. asks: "Is there any special time during the year when field mice cause the most damage in orchards?"

Dr. W. J. Hamilton, Jr., of the zoology department, replies: "Field mice injure various crops throughout the year. The most pronounced injury to orchards is in late fall and early winter, and again in March.

"During periods of heavy snow, greater injury may be expected than at other times."

Notice to Creditors

SURROGATE'S COURT: County of Allegany.

In the matter of The Estate of E. Park Rogers, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Walter N. Renwick, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of E. Park Rogers, late of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned Administratrix of said Estate, at the late residence of said Deceased on Harmon Street, in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the 27th day of March, 1936.

Dated September 18, 1935.
MABEL ROGERS,
MARION R. THEETGE,
Administratrix.

Food Market Advice

A CONTINUATION of favorable weather conditions has resulted in further drops in the price of eggs and butter. Brown or mixed color eggs from the Midwest are arriving in nearly normal quantities for the season so that the burden is taken off West Coast white eggs and the prices of both have dropped to a point at which they can be used freely.

Salt Water Fish Varied, Reasonable
Many more varieties of salt water fish are coming to market, in quantities sufficient to make prices moderate. The shad season is gradually working up the Atlantic Coast and this fine fish is now being caught in South Carolina. Fresh water fish is almost unavailable except winter caught fish which is high.

Beef and Lamb Chunks Low
The best meat values at present are to be found in forequarter cuts of beef and lamb including chuck steak and pot roast and shoulder and breast of lamb. Even lamb chops are comparatively cheap. Veal prices are again lower but pork has steadied at a somewhat higher level. Smoked meats and poultry are unchanged.

Apples, Oranges, Pears Cheap
Apples, particularly certain varieties used for cooking, are cheap. Large size Florida oranges are also an excellent value. The Valencia variety is at its best and sizes are

running unusually large. Winter pears and how sweet and juicy they are, are unusually low in price. Pineapples are more plentiful. Strawberries are expected to be fairly plentiful and inexpensive tho much depends on weather.

Vegetables Abundant and Inexpensive

Next week is to be National Spinach Week, but this vegetable is plentiful and inexpensive now. Beets, carrots, new cabbage, and onions are also cheap. String beans should be abundant and low in price barring unforeseen weather hazards. Asparagus is much more reasonable. Spring rhubarb is arriving from the West. In spite of fresh foods the year round nothing tastes better in early spring than the first saucer of rhubarb.

Here are menus planned around food which is seasonal and moderate in price:

Lunch or Supper

Cheese Souffle	Tomato Salad
Bread and Butter	
Stewed Rhubarb or Apple Sauce	
Gingerbread	
Tea	Milk

Dinner

Tomato Juice	
Roast Stuffed Shoulder of Lamb	
Mashed Potatoes	Glazed Carrots
Pear Salad	Bread and Butter
Baked Custard	Coffee

Births

Feb. 29.—To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Feaster of Nile, a son, Kenneth Paul.

Feb. 28.—To Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wrightman of Inavale, a daughter, Marcia Onalee.

Feb. 28.—To Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hartley of Cuba, a daughter, Carol Ann.

Mar. 2.—To Mr. and Mrs. Niles Sherman of Cuba, a son.

Marriages

Mar. 1.—Miss Evelyn Beverly Collins and Terry VanSick of Allegany.

Deaths

Feb. 28.—Charles T. Brown died at his home on Hartsville Hill, following an illness of a few days. He leaves a daughter with whom he was living.

Mar. 4.—Mrs. Olive Wilson Parker at her home in Wellsville, from injuries received two weeks previous in a fall down the stairs. Born at Independence in 1861 a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Wilson. For 30 years she had been a resident of Wellsville. Surviving are her husband, Clark H. Parker and a daughter, Miss Hazel Parker.

Mar. 9.—Merrill Eugene, three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Dell Hults of Hartsville, died at Bethesda hospital, Hornell, from eating butter made from stale cream. Other members of the family were very ill from the same poisoning. The parents, four sisters and three brothers survive.

Mar. 8.—Adelbert H. Peaslee, born at Gold, Pa., in 1871. He was married in 1907 to Sarah A. Voorhees, died at his home in Wellsville. His widow, a brother and sister survive.

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DO YOU KNOW?
This column is sponsored by the Medical Society of the County of Allegany.

THERE are more than 200 recognized means by which human life is terminated. Heart disease today leads all of them in the toll it takes.

THERE is no actual decline of mental power with increasing age. Is the announcement made by Dr. Irving Lorge of Columbia University. Dimming sight, slowing movements, dulled hearing is not a loss of mental power, but merely a decrease in speed, according to Dr. Lorge.

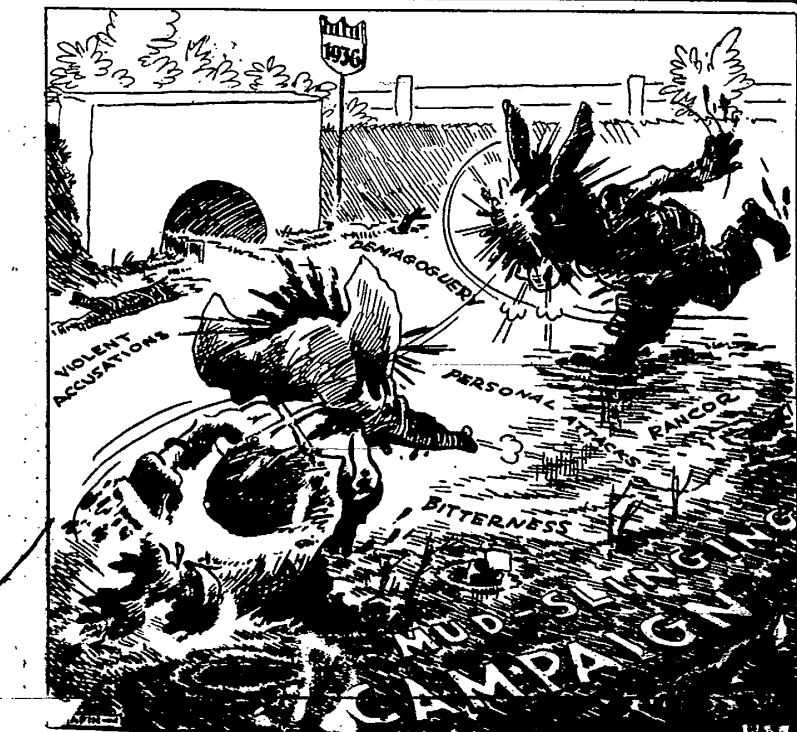
PASTEURIZATION does not interfere with the food value of milk. It is true that over-heating may throw out a small amount of casein and mineral salts, but this is negligible. The only important effect of pasteurization on the food value is the destruction of vitamin C, but since milk originally did not contain enough vitamin C for an adequate supply, tomato juices and orange juices must be given to babies.

NO PERSON can be sure he does not have high blood pressure until it has been tested. After 40 years of age blood pressure is an important indicator of the condition of the human machine. If it is too high, it is easier to handle the trouble at the beginning than it will be later.

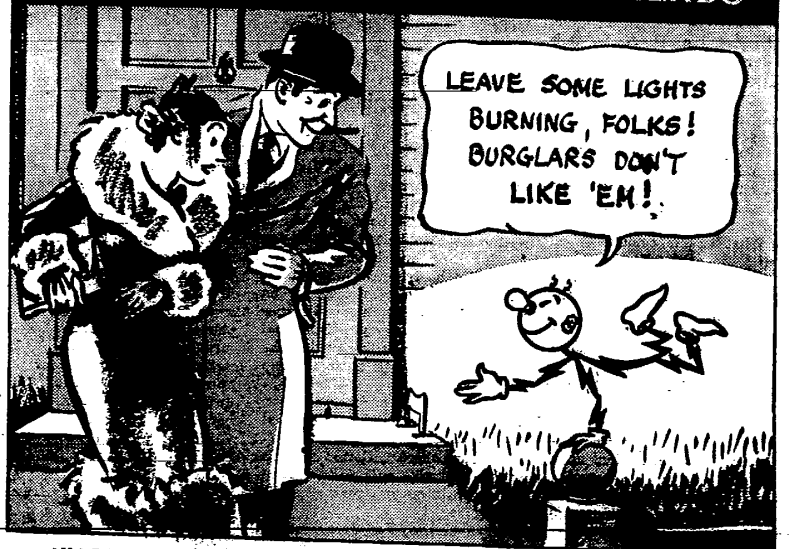
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BOYS WILL BE BOYS — by A. B. Chapin



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