

# Country Correspondence

## South Hill

By Mrs. Earl Schoonover

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moon were New Year's guests of their mother, Mrs. William Hunt of Genesee, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. John Danhier enjoyed New Year's with the Dean and Dougherty families.

Miss Dorothy Schoonover was a week-end guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Bertha Green of Joyce Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Stever of Arkport were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Schoonover, Tuesday evening.

We were all saddened Monday morning to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. M. Dean, who has passed most of her married life in this community.

Miss Gertrude Schoonover was a guest of the Barney family, New Year's Day at Independence, and they also were supper guests Sunday evening of Mrs. Emma and Ad. Billings of Hallsport, N. Y.

## Davis Hill

(Mrs. Floyd Slocum, Reporter)

Jan. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hoss of Canaseraga and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Orvis of Andover were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Dodge.

Louis Dodge was a visitor of his cousin, Billy Dodge of Wellsville over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ordway and family and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Halsey and family were New Year's guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Halsey.

Miss Maxine Davis was a guest of Miss Anna Goodridge, Tuesday evening.

Aring Briggs and Arthur Kemp were Sunday evening guests at the home of Leo Davis.

Ed Slocum visited his sister, Mrs. L. L. Spencer at Alfred Station, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Slocum visited Mr. and Mrs. George Case at Greenwood Sunday. Mrs. Case has been very ill but is slowly improving.

Lee Trowbridge and Frank Davis of Andover were business visitors on the hill, Wednesday.

Mrs. Thomas O'Hargan and family of Bradford were week-end callers of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hyland.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Logan of Hornell were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hyland.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hyland were callers on Mrs. Mary O'Connor at Hornell, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Davis were business visitors in Wellsville, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hoagland and Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Hoagland visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hoagland at Canadice over the week-end.

## Independence

(Mrs. Floyd Clarke, Reporter)

A goodly number of dairymen attended the sub-district Dairymen's League meeting in Andover, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clarke were Tuesday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clarke in Whitesville.

Mrs. Paul Vincent returned to Buffalo Friday. Miss Onolee Smith and Robert Spicer accompanied her home.

S. W. Clarke was in Syracuse a few days the past week, attending a directors' meeting.

Wallace Clarke returned to Odesa Saturday to continue his school work in the new central school.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hawks and family, Mr. and Mrs. Roy VanSchaick and two sons of Voorhees Hill, Mr. and Mrs. John Schuetrum of Rhue, Pa., were New Year's dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Billings.

Miss Velma VanSchaick, who has been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Cleon Clarke returned to her home in Harrison Valley, Sunday.

Messrs. O. A. and Linford Potter and Miss Edith attended the funeral of Herbert Warfield in Andover.

The Cemetery Association postponed their annual meeting until Monday, Jan. 10.

Mrs. Wayne Crandall returned from Albion, Wisconsin, Friday, where she had been visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. L. A. Green.

There was a very good attendance at the Ladies' Aid dinner Thursday. It was noted that anyone wishing to pay a yard 54 cents or more of

## HOW, WHAT AND WHY?

Special to the Andover News

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 postcard. Ask as many questions as you like, but make each one a separate communication.

### Ways to Identify Fabrics

Mrs. L. N. asks: "Are there any simple ways to tell cotton from linen, or silk from rayon, in the store? Does the 'feel' of fabrics mean anything?"

"In high school, I studied about certain burning tests, but they don't help much when I am about to buy a ready-made garment, and I have had little experience in buying different kinds of clothing."

The answer from specialists of the State College of Home Economics: "Feeling is one way to judge textiles, tho it takes experience to distinguish fabrics readily. Perhaps the following descriptions will help: 'Cotton is soft to the touch, slightly fuzzy and relatively warm. Linen is leathery, stiff and smooth, and feels cooler than cotton. Wool seems warm to the touch, wiry and full of spring and life (it is heavy if adulterated with cotton)."

"Silk is pliable, slippery, soft and cool (it is heavy if mixed with rayon or weighted, and slightly fuzzy or gray and lifeless if adulterated with cotton). Rayon is usually stiffer and lifts heavier than silk of comparable quality, the modern manufacture has made it difficult to identify better grades by handle and feel. It may be very glossy, cool, and less pliable than silk."

"If a thread from the garment can be broken in two, the following information may help to identify fabrics: 'Cotton: ends fuzzy and limp and relatively straight or square with little tapering tendency to twist or curl."

"Linen: tapering break; ends stiff and lustreous; usually stronger than cotton of the same size and twist."

"Wool: appears to fall apart rather than break; ends kinky and rough when pulled between thumb and finger. Strength depends on length of fiber and twist, but generally not as strong as cotton."

Silk: breaks rather squarely and fibers separate, untwisting the yarn; fibers fine and straight and seem full of elasticity."

"Rayon: ends fairly square; fibers separate and fly apart. When moistened between lips, the breaking strength is reduced greatly."

## AROUND OUR HOUSE

Overcoming Fear

First learn to overcome your own fears, if you want to help your child to be fearless, urges the New York State College of Home Economics.

Children are very sensitive to the emotional reactions of adults, especially their parents. If a child's mother is afraid of dogs or bugs, he is also likely to be afraid of dogs or bugs, without consciously imitating her.

Other fears may be learned by association, as when he is frightened by a loud, unfamiliar noise in the dark, and afterwards fears the dark.

Hearing dramatic tales of burglaries, murders, or kidnappings in the neighborhood may also terrify a small child and be responsible for a fear of being alone at night.

Instructions in the care and proper use of matches and knives may prevent unfortunate accidents which would later be responsible for a fear of these things. When fear has already sprung up, parents may help their child to make new and pleasant associations to overcome the object of the fear.

Along with 'overcoming fear and building up caution should come wholesome outlets for love and affection and training in temper control. Children's dislikes, prejudices and jealousies are based on unpleasant emotional situations. Outlets thru socially desirable channels are an aid to wholesome, normal growth.

Uncle Ab says it beats all how some movie stars show good sense by playing nonsense.

Scattering bread crumbs on the window sill is doing a good deed for hungry birds, but providine suitable shelters is even more appreciated in winter.

## Long Struggle Looms to Curb Killer of Elm

Director of State Bureau of Plant Industry Warns That Relentless Fight is Necessary to Save Trees.

Albany, Dec. 27.—A long, hard fight confronts New York State, a number of other states and the Federal government, if the elm tree is to be spared the fate of the chestnut, it was made known by Dr. A. B. Buchholz, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

"The year 1937 saw good progress made in Dutch elm disease control in this state," Dr. Buchholz said. "Despite enlarged and improved scouting methods, the number of infected trees found this year was 30 per cent less than in 1936 and 43 per cent less than in 1935."

"It is now presumed that the disease was introduced into Europe during the World War on materials from China and later transported to the United States on logs shipped to furniture factories. The rapidity of the spread and its destructiveness on elms has been compared to the annihilation of the American chestnut in Eastern United States. That most useful of our native trees has now all but been wiped out during the present generation. It is feared, and there is just cause for apprehension, that the American elm may likewise disappear from large areas in the Eastern United States unless this newly introduced disease can be checked."

"Since 1933, the total number of diseased trees found in the United States is 27,943. Of this number, 356 have been found in Connecticut, 19,715 in New Jersey, 7,775 in New York and 116 in scattered numbers in other states. All diseased trees, however, were cut down promptly and burned."

"Extensive research in Europe and the United States has failed to uncover any specific as a cure for the disease. It is spread from tree to tree by insects and the European bark beetle is the ace culprit."

"The Department of Agriculture and Markets has waged a vigorous fight to stamp out this invasion in New York and Commissioner Holton V. Noyes is continuing the program in full cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This program consists of thorough scouting of all elms in the 50-mile zone centering on New York City."

"I can give assurance to residents of upstate New York that we have as yet found no evidence of the disease north of Westchester county or the southern half of Orange county. On behalf of the department collectively and Commissioner Noyes personally, I wish to express our appreciation for the generally uniform courteous co-operation that the residents of this state have given in this tremendous task. We are happy to report good progress altho we know that it is a long, hard fight ahead. The enormous value of the American elm, however, makes the effort worth while."

## Study Vitamin C In Frozen Peas

Chemists at Experiment Station Determine Points In Process Where Vitamin Losses Occur.

Freshly picked green peas have long been regarded as an excellent source of the scurvy-preventing vitamin C and with the recent rapid development of the freezing preservation of peas, chemists at the State Experiment Station at Geneva have been conducting exhaustive studies on the effect of the different steps in the preparation of peas for quick freezing and of the freezing operation itself on the vitamin C content of the product as it finally reaches the consumer.

Summarizing their work in a report made to a meeting of food technologists recently, the chemists conclude that freshly frozen, hand-shelled peas had the same vitamin C content as freshly harvested peas, while freshly frozen peas put thru the usual commercial vining, washing, blanching and packaging operations lost from 25 to 30 per cent of this valuable constituent. Their problem is to find how to reduce these losses at various points in the processing.

The blanching or scalding operation necessary to destroy the enzymes and prevent flavor changes in the frozen product was found to be responsible for about one-third of the total loss of vitamin C, hence the necessity of reducing the blanching operation to the shortest possible time to accomplish the desired results is indicated by their studies.

The remainder of the loss occurred during the grading and washing operations. Any considerable delay at any point or exposure of the peas to temperatures much above 40 degrees resulted in additional losses of vitamin C, thus indicating the importance of rapid handling and of keeping the peas cool throughout the process.

Quick freezing itself did not cause any additional loss of vitamin C and no losses were noted during a holding period of five months at the usual commercial storage temperature of zero Fahrenheit. If the storage temperature was allowed to rise to 25 degrees, however, all of the vitamin C disappeared within seven weeks. Thawing well-blanching frozen peas before cooking did not cause any appreciable loss of vitamin C.

To whiten the skin of chicken, rub it with lemon juice.

## BRIEF BUSINESS RINGERS

FOR SALE—Good, second-hand bicycle at a very low price. Good bargain.—ORVILLE MESLER.

FOR RENT—Two flats in the McAndrew house on First street, with modern conveniences. Upper flat \$8 and lower \$14 per month. Inquire of Mrs. Grace Brundage.

FOR RENT—To reliable party, six room house with electricity, bath and garage, on Grove Street. Rachel Hann, 2 1/2 miles from Andover on Greenwood road.

WANTED—Men who can earn \$1,300 to \$6,000 or more yearly. Retailing nationally known Rawleigh Necessities. Enormous demand. Sales way up this year. Fascinating work. Easy Sales. Good Profits. Few routes now open. Write quick for full particulars. Rawleigh's, Dept. NYA-21-59, Albany, N. Y.

## STOP THAT ITCH

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## Andover Directory

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Frederick C. Mulholland. FUNERAL DIRECTOR and EMBALMER. Calls Promptly Attended Day or Night.

Ambulance Service. TELEPHONE: Office 655, Residence Andover—376.

Andover Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc. C. A. ROBINSON, President. PATRICK HYLAND, Vice Pres. HARRY SMITH, Secretary. Meets first Saturday each month.

ANDOVER LODGE NO. 788. Meets every Tuesday evening. Visitors Always Cordially Welcomed. James Mulholland, N.G. W. E. Green, Secy.

ANDOVER LODGE NO. 558. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors Always Welcome. B. B. Hann, W.M. W. S. Calhoun, Secy.

ANDOVER GRANGE NO. 1098. Meets every second and fourth Wednesday evenings. EARL SCHOONOVER, Master. C. A. ROBINSON, Lecturer. LELIA LIVERMORE, Secy. Visitors Always Welcome.

MIRA DIFFIN. Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office over J. D. Cheesman & Co. Store. Andover, N. Y.

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