ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:
"If There is Not a Way, Cut a Way."

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ACTIVE NEWSPAPER MEMBER

Fifteen Years Ago

A HOT dry summer such as this 15 years ago cheated a public mind much the same as is now in the making. The nations of the world, 15 years back, were making beautiful gestures toward each other for peace. Chautauqua speakers, appearing before more people than now are numbered in audiences, extolled world peace with prophetic voice. The whole world seemed at peace. If the world's most ardent militarist had been told that within a fortnight the nations would be arrayed against each other in a deadly struggle, he would have laughed at the thought.

One Chautauqua speaker in particular traversed the land with a set speech, which he presented before thousands of happy Americans. A long oration of plaudits for peace ended in a burst of eloquent language that made the audiences happy. But, 15 years ago, almost to the day, he delivered this speech before a crowd that was not quite so gay. After his grand presentation, the speaker had to close with the facts. It was like a death knell. He had to alter his speech in the end, because all he had said came to naught. That morning newspapers had carried black headlines. France and Germany were at war.

This was 15 years ago. We marvel at the change a decade and five years has wrought; but the world still is talking peace after one wild outburst when all had been forgotten. One hundred years ago peace was a subject for wide discussion. Then came a Mexican war. Five hundred years, peace was preached the length and breadth of Europe. Then came an age old struggle between England and France.

If one believes that the policy of disarmament that is being preached by President Hoover and his ambassadors is new, he is badly mistaken. Socrates told Grecians they should beat their swords into ploughshares. Disarmament, world peace, international good will, are old subjects.

Nevertheless, even if an age old doctrine is once again being preached to a world that heretofore has been heedless of his meaning, 15 years have brought a great change. At least there is a moral obligation to preserve peace. At least, the tranquility of peace is being taught to younger generations.

In 1914 the whole world professed its hate for the Central Powers and particularly for the Fatherland. Now the whole world watches with interest the newest exploits of that Fatherland as she sends her dirigible on a tour of good will. One may be justified in being an optimistic about future peace now as the world was 15 years ago, altho the factors that bring on war are greater and farther reaching by billions of dollars.

The Cost of Good Looks

PROBABLY nobody remembers what first occasioned that sage remark, "It's not the original cost, but the upkeep." Nowhere does it more fitly apply than in the field of good looks. For the most part, beauty is native, a gift of the gods, with no charges to pay. But keeping beautiful despite work, worry and advancing years is an expensive matter. Cosmetics, massage and plastic surgery all help in preserving beauty, and the maintenance charges are high.

To an actress beauty is a business asset. Like a sensible business woman, she devotes care, time and money to her personal appearance. In the case of at least one actress the amount of money spent for massage was deducted from her income tax report as a legitimate business expense. The total for 1923 to 1926 was $1,524.25—quite an item. The claim was disallowed, but is now before the appeals board.

The actress' logic seems perfectly sound. If an automobile company is permitted to deduct maintenance charges and operating expenses, why shouldn't a young woman who makes her living by acting be allowed the same privilege in the matter of keeping her equipment in good repair? Surely the authorities would not prefer to have her let the upkeep go and and put in a deduction for deterioration to plant.

Vacation Values

LIVES there a man, who doesn't view with sadness, the day that he returns from vacation to take up the daily grind once more!

He thinks of the happy, care-free days he enjoyed, with no responsibilities, no worries for his troubled brain, and the undisturbed nights of restful sleep.

Some folks look upon the return from vacation with dark forebodings, much as they do when they arise on a sunless morning, with no enthusiasm for the day's work.

But vacations help to throw off the depression that comes with monotonous work. They give the tired muscles opportunity to relax, the jagged nerves a rest and the fagged brain a chance to begin to function normally.

The return to work may seem irksome, but the feeling soon passes, because the daily routine is less burdensome, when the body has had an opportunity to recuperate.

Vacations have value. They send us home with a new appreciation of our job, and better work results.

Beauty that is skin deep, is not always skin.

How News Travels

BAD news travels with the speed of a bird and good news like a snail. Let a man be converted at a church service or perform some act of kindness and there is not much of a stir, but let him commit a crime and the news leaps by word of mouth from one end of the community to the other.

How thoughtlessly unkind we are sometimes when neighbors and friends meet with misfortune! Troubles are bound to come to us all in some shape or form and what we say about friends and acquaintances today may apply to us tomorrow. News is no respecter of persons.

We are prone to regard the ways of others not our ways when we should be watching our own step. What folks say of one another frequently hurts more than anything they could have done. News, especially bad, grows and becomes exaggerated and distorted with peddling. When the news is good, it makes no difference what version is given to it. But bad news, given wings, may bring sorrow and ruin upon people who are not deserving of a punishment beyond the penalty the mistake costs.

More charity for others will mean more charity for ourselves, and we will gradually come to take a keener delight in reporting something good of some person than something bad. Good is constructive; bad is destructive. Just before you are about to let out a bit of bad news, stop and think of the harm it may do. See if you can't think of something good to say in place of it. The chances are that you can—and will.

Common Values

WE ARE all very apt to pass up commonplace things when looking for beauty and search for that upon which man has placed a high money value.

A writer in a current magazine, an expert on shrubbery, says that the elderberry bush is the most beautiful shrubbery in America. But how many people ever dug up a common elderberry and planted it on the lawn for ornamental purposes?

They never have, because no one ever told them that it was beautiful. Its beauty was never recognized because it grows with common weeds in the fence corners, in great abundance.

Enormous flat clusters of tiny white flowers nod at you along the country roads in summer, with clusters of black berries in September.

Countless common flowers, too, are passed by because they are not cultivated and have never been given aristocratic names.

The story is told of a farmer who, becoming ill, received a bouquet of flowers, richly embellished, and carefully wrapped, from a friend in the city. Imagine his surprise when he found the flowers were the blooms of what he thought to be a weed, growing on his farm, which he had tried to eradicate.

Things of beauty are not always in distant lands, out of reach. They are generally all about us and they are never revealed to us until we possess a receptive mood and begin to look for the beautiful at home.

Real Basis For Credit

IT IS a commonplace of banking that real assets and collaterals are not the true foundations of credit. If they were, business would be cramped and tied, enterprise would be hand-cuffed and new ability would go begging. For the real basis of business is personal credit; the reputation of the individual, built out of his record, his capacity and character.

On the reputation of a man, others will risk more than a loan or an indorsement. They will pledge their best labors, their hopes and futures and their own heart's desire to join his venture. Men will even dedicate their lives to a high cause for the sake of faith in its leaders. For it is the spirit of a man in which we place our trust, and serve it with loyalty and confidence that no lesser resources can command.

We build for ourselves this balance of credit with our fellows out of daily deposits, large and small. We build it out of fair dealing and sincerity, of kindness and courtesy, of cheerful labor and willing sacrifice for things worth while. It is our greatest asset and by it we may command what we need of the help and strength of our companions. It has also this spiritual advantage: That it is its own reward and satisfaction and one which we shall carry with us into the supreme adventure of eternity.

Signs At Crossings

IT'S difficult to justify the large road signs that mar the landscape, at best, and they become intolerable when they are erected at a railroad or interurban crossing so that they obscure the view of the track to motorists.

The chances that are taken in crossing tracks are great enough without having them increased by signs that might just as well be placed in another location, if they must be put up at all.

The average person loses his patience by having his view cut off and chopped up by innumerable wooden structures that spoil the beauty of the countryside. They can be tolerated when they do not imperil life, but when they increase the risks of motoring, which are already high enough, they became a menace that requires some summary action.

Tho the law may permit signs to be erected at crossings, the people who own property thus situated might have enough consideration for the other fellow not to allow them to be erected.

The fact that a man is continually getting himself into deep water, is no sign that he can swim.

Tobacco smoke kills some insects, but no one has been successful in teaching them to smoke.

Men have the advantage of women in the summer time. They can take something off if they feel too warm.

The weather does not always agree with the calendar, and especially the predictions made in the almanacs.

A ten year old girl swam the Mississippi river the other day, and it was not long ago that girls of that age couldn't even spell it.

Some people worry about the ending of the world. Why worry about that? We were not here when it was created, and we won't be here when it blows up.

"WATCHING the WHEELS GO ROUND"

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(This is the thirteenth of a series of articles outlining the functions of the various departments of State government.)

The New York State Health Department is the unit in state government that keeps its finger on the pulse of the people, and the man at the helm is Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., a leader in the medical profession and a physician with several million patients.

Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr.

Backed by one of the finest and best equipped laboratories in the world, Dr. Nicoll, through directors of the ten divisions in the department, is ready at all times to lend the great power of the State of New York to the poorest community in the fight against disease.

The divisions in the department and the directors are: Laboratories and Research, Dr. A. B. Wadsworth; Communicable Diseases, Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, Jr.; Vital Statistics, Joseph J. DePorte; Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene, Dr. Elizabeth M. Gardiner; Tuberculosis, Dr. Robert E. Plunkett; Public Health Nursing, Mathilde S. Kuhlmann; Sanitation, Charles A. Holmquist; Publicity and Education, Burt R. Richards; Social Hygiene, Dr. Albert Pfeiffer.

The Department has the administration of the public health law and the state sanitary code and has general supervision over the work of all local health authorities except New York City. It has general supervision in the registration of births, marriages and deaths and prevalent diseases. It supervises and stimulates the work of prevention and control of communicable diseases throughout the state. It conducts research studies of mortality and morbidity. It licenses and supervises midwives, holds child hygiene and tuberculosis clinics, and licenses embalmers and undertakers.

Supervision over municipal water supplies and sewage disposal also falls within the jurisdiction of the department. The State Health Commissioner has general supervision of medical treatment of patients in the New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis at Saranac Lake, the New York State Reconstruction Home at West Haverstraw, and the State Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases at Buffalo.

The division of Laboratories and Research produces, standardizes and distributes serums and vaccines, conducts diagnostic, bacteriological and pathological examinations, examinations of water and sewage, and supervises the work of local laboratories in the State.

The term of Dr. Nicoll as state health commissioner expires on December 31, 1929 and thereafter the office will be filled for a term to run with the appointing Governor. Besides the division heads, Dr. Nicoll has as his assistants, Dr. Paul Brooks, deputy commissioner, Dr. Edward H. Marsh, secretary and Ferdinand D. Beagle, executive officer.

In the state there are fifteen district health officers, each being assigned to a district of from three to five counties. These have general supervision and stimulation of local health work; give advice and assistance to local health officers in the control of communicable diseases and other matters relating to public health. They represent the Commissioner of Health in the districts.

Dr. Nicoll is a member ex-officio of the Public Health Council which is composed of the following: Dr. Simon Flexner, chairman; Dr. Jacob Goldberg, Dr. Frederick E. Russell, Homer Folks, vice-chairman; Dr. Stanton P. Hull and Professor H. N. Ogden. The Council has legislative functions, and is empowered to enact sanitary regulations dealing with any matters affecting the life or health, or the preservation and improvement of public health in the State. Members are appointed by the Governor for six year terms.

Dr. Nicoll was born February 12, 1868, in New York City. He was graduated from Williams College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1917, as deputy commissioner, he administered the work of the State Department of Health under the direction of the late Dr. Hermann M. Biggs. He was appointed Commissioner of Health in January, 1924, to succeed Dr. Biggs.

Did You Know That—

There are ten divisions in the New York State Health Department?

The Division of Laboratories and Research maintains one of the finest and best equipped public health laboratories in the world?

The jurisdiction of the Health Department reaches into every county of the state outside of New York City?

The Public Health Council enacts sanitary regulations which have the force and effect of law?

The Department keeps a complete record of births, deaths and marriages in the State?

The Department has supervision over municipal water supplies and sewage disposal?

Dr. Nicoll was born February 12, 1868, in New York and was graduated from Williams College and College Physicians and Surgeons.

Women in Politics

By HARRIET MAY MILLS

In earlier days before women secured the vote we were told by many politicians that they would not use the ballot if it was granted them. We were also told that they would all want office and crowd out the men! Neither of these predictions has been proven by events.

Dr. Simon Mickeler of Washington, an authority on election statistics, estimates that of the 35,000,000 ballots cast for presidential electors in 1928, 16,600,000 were cast by women, and that, while formerly 55 per cent of them voted, 45 per cent were counted in the last election. That brings us very close to a fifty fifty basis.

We naturally expect to see some women in office. Their number is increasing though not yet large. They are showing much interest in law-making and taking places in legislative halls. Our own state of New York is almost the only one in the east with but one member of the Assembly. One is surprised to find that Connecticut has twenty women members; Ohio has nine; New Jersey, seven; Massachusetts, four; Vermont and Pennsylvania have several.

For the most part women use their power as law-makers to push legislation bearing upon the home and social conditions. Laws of inheritance, protection of children, education, and conduct of public institutions claim their attention. Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves of Gouverneur, the sole woman representative in the New York Legislature, has been active in securing public lands in St. Lawrence county and in making the beauties of the region better known.

But women are also invading the halls of Congress. They are sitting in the House of Representatives in the number of seven. Massachusetts, California, Florida, Virginia, Illinois, New Jersey and New York have one woman each in Congress. It happens that of the seven, four are widows; it happens too that the three new ones elected last fall are all named Ruth.

Women are able to sit gracefully in their places! But so far they have not been heard on the floor often. It has yet to be proven that women are the talkers of the world! I have never known a woman who could keep going on many hours as a filibustering Congressman can. Such discourses do not believe that "brevity is the soul of wit!"

English women have long shown more active interest in politics than their American sisters. Before they enjoyed the full suffrage they used to campaign with their husbands. There are now fourteen in Parliament. Nancy Astor has been there 10 years and has made herself a power for better legislation. When she first came to the House of Parliament, a small sanctuary was fitted up for her. It was not big enough for the fourteen. So the women parliamentary members have been given a beautiful room overlooking the Thames. When all the Washington men show the same desire to make it pleasant for their fellow Congresswomen?

First came the vote; then slowly a few office-holders and finally we expect to see a room overlooking the Potomac and fitted up with writing desks, arm chairs and mirrors for the exclusive use of women in Congress.

$50,000,000 Involved in Grade Crossings Work

Albany.—More than $50,000,000 worth of work incident to the elimination of dangerous grade crossings in the State is now under way, according to a statement of the Public Service Commission. As of July 5 the Commission had issued 345 orders for the elimination of 530 crossings. The cost of this work is estimated at $48,538,016. Thus far 63 projects have been completed which involve 92 grade crossings, while 64 other projects which involve 100 grade crossings are now under construction. The cost of the work now under construction is estimated at $5,705,295. The Commission now has fourteen projects ready for the awarding of contracts and eight others are ready to be let.

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Meets Every Tuesday Evening. Visitors are always cordially welcomed.
AMES L. ROGERS, Secy.
LLEWELLYN CLAIR, Noble Grand

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C. S. JONES, C. P.
A. L. ROGERS, Scribe.
Visitors Are Always Welcome.

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Meets 1st and 3rd Monday Evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors always welcome.
B. E. HANN, Secy.
CLARENCE MEAD, W. M.

Andover Grange No. 1088
Meets Every Second and Fourth Wednesday Evenings, I.O.O.F. Hall.
LESTER GREEN, Master.
EMMETT ROBINSON, Lecturer
AMES L. ROGERS, Secretary
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Andover Dairymen's League
Co-Operative Association, Inc.
Meets First Saturday Each Month.
JAMES McANDREW, President
HENRY JOYCE, Vice President
HARRY SMITH, Secretary.

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Notice to Creditors

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Guy O. Hinman, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Randall A. Pease, late of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned Executor of said Estate, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the first day of September, 1929.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1929, at Andover, N. Y.

33 A. R. MEAD, Executor

Notice to Creditors

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate's Court of Allegany County, State of New York, made by Hon. Guy O. Hinman, Surrogate of said Allegany County:

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of James Joyce, late of the Town of Andover, County of Allegany, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley, in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of February, 1930.

Dated at Andover, N. Y., June 26th, 1929.

CAMILLA JOYCE HARRIS,
51 Administratrix.

Reunings Cakes Are Very Tasty.
Especially Nice is Our
CHOCOLATE CAKE
REUNING'S
VIENNA BAKERY
Founded on Quality

How to Make Money in Turkey Raising

By Prof. T. D. Lefever, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

MAKING TURKEYS PAY

Comparative Scarcity at Times of These Fowls When Most Wanted Insures Profitable Market; Problem of Raising Birds Not as Difficult as Ordinarily Supposed.

"Cans't thee provide naught but this eternal turkey for our board, Goodman?" quoth dame Prudence Pennyfeather is a bit of a pet. "Methinks this gloomy forest is full big enough to have in it all birds and beasts created since the Deluge!"

Goodman Pennyfeather snatched up his blunderbus and retorted a bit acidly: "Beasts and birds there are aplenty in yon forest and hostile Indians, too—while turkeys in plenty are at our very door. Naeless, I shall try again to appease thy impatience."

That might have happened in Pilgrim days. Even right after the Civil War wild turkeys were so numerous in some parts of the country as to constitute an actual pest. They raided grain fields with such devastating effect that it was a problem to cope with them. Now quite the reverse is true.

Of course, no one is surprised to learn that the wild turkey is practically extinct. One would think, however, that the periodical demand created by our great national feast days would cause poultry raisers everywhere to devote a considerable part of their time to turkey raising. I believe the reason that such is not the case is to be found in the oft repeated story that turkeys can only be raised successfully, on great ranches and that, at best, they are so delicate and temperamental as to make them very hard to handle.

For those who have hesitated to take up turkey raising, or who have tried and failed, I want to make a number of recommendations. I shall give a short digest of these recommendations and will be glad to answer further questions from anyone writing me in care of this paper.

For breeding purposes use only thorobreds. Select the strongest and healthiest birds. Do not mate more than 10 or 15 hens with one male. Use incubators for best results. You never have to wait for an incubator to get broody and it will give most uniform results if properly regulated. Use no eggs oven ten days old. Practically all the big commercial turkey raisers use artificial brooders. The most up-to-date ones can be closely regulated so that, barring accidents, results are fairly certain. It is always a gamble, however, to brood young poults with such temperamental creatures as turkey hens.

A brooder house on skids is ideal as it can be moved about to fresh ground from time to time. Stake off four temporary runs, one on each side of the house, and rotate the poults from one run to the other. Leave them about a week in each run. Between 200 and 300 poults can be accommodated in a 12x14 brooder house. For heat, use a hard coal stove or any other heating arrangement that will maintain an even temperature of about 80 degrees.

When poults are about eight weeks old they may be transferred to rearing grounds, about an acre being set aside for each 150 to 200 poults. These grounds should be where chickens have not been allowed to run and should be fenced so chickens cannot get in with the poults.

Feed nothing the first 24 to 36 hours; 36 to 48 hours, short grass on the sod, tender greens and buttermilk or sour skim-milk; 48 to 60 hours, feed eggs boiled for 30 minutes mixed with equal quantity of dry, stale (never mouldy) bread crumbs. Feed this every two hours, removing it in 20 minutes. On the third day feed as on the second and continue same diet on the day following with addition of mash composed of finely ground cornmeal, wheat bran, wheat middlings and beef scraps in equal parts by weight, or a baby chick starter commercial mash may be fed instead. Feed the mash in hoppers with plenty of green stuff always available. Continue this mash feed with plenty of greens at all times. From day to day feed a little scratch grains, gradually increasing the quantity. Scratch grains should be given sparingly, however, as young turkeys do not require a great deal of such feed. See that a good supply of fresh clean water is always near by. Never allow poults to drink from stagnant pools.

When poults are about eight weeks old, shift to rearing grounds if weather permits, and put on following ration: Equal parts of corn meal, ground oats, wheat middlings, wheat bran and beef scraps fed in hoppers. Give birds plenty of skim-milk to drink. Keep shell and grit before them at all times and never stint on fresh grass, stuff of suitable kinds. My experiments prove that baby turkeys can be successfully raised on feeds that are successfully fed to baby chicks. If your present method of raising your baby chicks is successful, use the same method with your baby turkeys which should be successful also.

Finally, enlarge your runs from time to time and keep moving flock if possible to provide fresh feeding grounds.

Child Slavery in America

"American Slavery" is the somewhat startling title of an editorial in the Woman's Home Companion for August. The facts that follow are every bit as startling, however. The editorial is full somewhat:

"Hundreds of thousands of American children under 15 years of age are toiling at farmwork. No, merely at chores or 'helping out' as every child can well do, but at hard dreary labor, all season long, nine, ten and even 12 hours a day. Many of these boys and girls are working not at home but as hired labor. Many of them travel with their parents as migratory workers, following the crops from place to place. These are usually housed pitifully in overcrowded and unsanitary sleeping quarters. They are kept out of school for long periods or entirely. Physical examinations made in Colorado showed that two out of three of the child farm workers had protruding shoulder blades and that flat foot was very prevalent. Both conditions are typical results of overstrain on immature muscles.

"When the child labor amendment was defeated several years ago it was with the assurance that the several states would themselves put a stop to child slavery. They have not kept that pledge. Only six states so far have any regulation of child labor on the farm. Our country still rests under the disgrace of being one of the few civilized nations that permits its unprotected youth to be so exploited."

The generally successful commercial varieties of vegetables are described in a new bulletin from Cornell. It is free to any who will write to the office of publication, college of agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and will ask for E176.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
) ss.
Allegany County Clerk's Office,)

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, the 23rd day of August, 1929, at 9 o'clock a. m., a panel of TRIAL and GRAND JURORS will be drawn at this office, to serve at a term of

SUPREME COURT

to be held in and for the County of Allegany, at the Court House in the village of BELMONT, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1929.

WILLIAM W. BUSH, Clerk.

Babe Ruth
knocks out that knock
WITH
TYDOL ETHYL
ZERO KNOCK RATING GASOLINE

"There are lots of noises I like. I'd be dumb if I didn't like to hear the fans shouting. I like the crack of the ball when it connects with the bat. I like the sizzle of a steak in a frying-pan. But the one noise I don't like is the knock in my motor. That drives me wild. Not only does it take all the pleasure out of motoring, but it costs a fortune in repair bills. Since I've been using the new TYDOL ETHYL I haven't heard a single knock."

Babe Ruth

The Babe knocks the well-known pill out to the far corner of the lot, and the fans go wild.

But when the Babe's motor starts this knocking business, then the Babe goes wild.

But not for long . . . because he knocked out that knock in his motor with more ease than he knocks out a homer on the diamond . . . knocked it out to the far corners of nowhere . . . with TYDOL ETHYL. This super-fuel is a combination of *Hi-test* TYDOL with its power, liveliness, instant starting, and ETHYL, with its anti-knock feature. All the dash of one . . . all the quiet of the other . . . together. And its knock rating is ZERO! Absolute ZERO!

Stop at the nearest TYDOL ETHYL pump, and stop these destructive, dangerous motor knocks—instantly. TYDOL ETHYL in the tank means money in your pocket. It costs but 3c more per gallon, and saves your car from the pound, pound, pound of the sledge-hammer knocks in the cylinders.

Knock out the knocks before they knock out the motor.

KNOCK RATING OF 6 PROMINENT PREMIUM GASOLINES

These 3 best premium gasolines were tested on the Midgley (Bouncing Pin) Indicator according to an established standard scale over a period of 6 months, from Nov., 1928, to May, 1929, with the following results:

	MINIMUM KNOCK RATING	MAXIMUM KNOCK RATING	AVERAGE KNOCK RATING
Fuel A	6	10	9
Fuel B	5	13	8
Fuel C	0	5	2½
Fuel D	3	7	6½
Fuel E	3	5	4½
TYDOL ETHYL	0	0	0

Make a Ten-Gallon Test

Even if it were a gamble you wouldn't be taking much of a chance . . . when only 30c is at stake. But it's an absolute "sure thing," a "set-up"—that TYDOL ETHYL will stop the knocks. Pay 3c more a gallon and make this ten-gallon test and find out the answer for yourself.

YOUR TYDOL DEALER NOW OFFERS YOU:-

1. The same *Hi-test* TYDOL (*green*) . . . *Hi-test* TYDOL will continue to be the leader of non-premium gasolines—unchanged in quality or price.
2. The new TYDOL ETHYL (*red*) . . . a de luxe, super fuel with a zero knock rating, at only 3c more a gallon.
3. VEEDOL Motor Oil . . . Made 100% from Pennsylvania and other paraffine base crudes . . . the choice of famous aviators.

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