ANDOVER NEWS

Published Weekly by
THE NEWS PRINTING HOUSE
Claire C. Backus, Ed'tor

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

Our Keynote:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

ANDOVER, N. Y. ---------- JAN. 29, 1942

Subscription Rates:
One year $2.00 - Six months $1.00 - Three months 50c

What Is Happening

UNTIL now high government officials have refused to permit the story of American action to be written. The result was to give the impression that the United States idled while Japan overran the Philippines, China, Dutch East Indies and the outposts of Australia.

Now the story of what has happened and what is happening can be told, to a certain degree, but not in detail to give important information that would in any way aid the Nazis. So often we hear "Why isn't the American Navy more active?" The Navy backbases near enough to the scene of action to operate effectively. Our four-motored bombers are proving themselves capable of striking hard against Japan shipping and Japan fighter planes. Remember the effective operating range of a fleet is about 2,500 miles. Furthermore Japan, during the past ten years developed bases in her own islands, in violation of treaties, thus dividing the South Pacific in half until the Japs can be driven out by force. This is probably the greatest and most exciting race in United States history and it is being written in the air by American planes.

The United States News states that: In the Philippines General MacArthur is forcing Japan to hold an army that is badly needed for operations farther south and the courage and skill being displayed by General MacArthur and his troops is having a great effect upon the course of the war. We have, this week, been told the big bombers on these islands were not caught and destroyed on the ground, but in many cases escaped and now are hitting back at the Japs from new bases.

The Dutch East Indies and Australia are the key to the immediate future of the Pacific war. Air forces are being reinforced with bombers taking the new officially reported route across Africa, Arabia and India to Rangoon in Burma. The first distance by route to Africa is 15,000 miles. The difficulty here is to deliver fighter planes which must go by ship. The whole course of the war depends upon American man power and American machine power in an area half way around the world from home.

There's a comeback to every argument—the trick is to think of one in time.

Nearly everybody who eats hot dogs is more interested in the wiener than in the bread that's wrapped around it. One purveyor made a popular place of his stand by reducing the size of the rolls. The wieners were no larger but they looked larger. They tasted good and were not too filling, so the customers usually reordered. As Kenneth Goode sagely observes, the secret of success in business is to give the customers more of what they want and less of what they don't want.

There is no use for any reader to borrow this newspaper in crder to read it—simply tell our office that you would like to get it regularly.

Times change—about two years ago we were smiling over the efforts of the Germans to get along with synthetic rubber.

One sign of ignorance is the assertion that "nobody knows anything anyhow."

With tires gradually wearing out, maybe we won't have as many traffic fatalities in 1942.

Stamp Collecting Educational

WHERE is Zanzibar?" challenged an eight-year-old lad one evening in our public library. "Do you really want to know or do you want to find out if I know—because I don't."

"Well, it's probably one of the East Indies," I guessed, mindful of revealed ignorance of the geography of that region.

On second thought by the mischievous gleam in his eye, I suggested it might be a new five-cent candy bar. This brought forth the exclamation: "It's an island. You have to go to Africa to find it in the Indian Ocean."

This was something different. Our young patrons conversation in 1942 was already reaching a new high. Books discussing food, clothes, travel were easy to find but Zanzibar.

"You really know there is such a place?"

"Sure. It's got a stamp."

So that was it? My blue-eyed, pink-cheeked comrade had become a stamp collector. Everyday newspaper headlines carry the names Malaya, Philippines and Indo-China and we are learning more about an atlas, that is very remote in our memories. Clipper routes, because of Pearl Harbor, had to turn back and come home around the world.

The Burma Road, now in the making, can be introduced along with the Pony Express of our own American West of pioneer days.

What a leap ahead the mere fact of starting a stamp collection had in this lad's thinking. Here is an educational hobby that we all could derive a benefit involving maps and charts, life of the people, all around the stamps, refreshing our world travels.

Bridging the Future

LIKE a mighty river roaring thru a rocky gorge the unknown future faces America. We in America today face the gigantic task of building a bridge to span the dangerous years ahead. We must build a bridge above the dark waters of disaster, over which the generations-to-come may pass in safety.

Spanning the Hudson River, from the Palisades of the New Jersey shore to the Heights of Manhattan on the New York side, is the famous George Washington Bridge—one of the longest and largest suspension bridges in the world.

The length of the main span of the bridge is 3,568 feet. The total length between anchorages is 8,200 feet. From a distance, the cables look like the web of a spider, but they are the strength of the bridge; they must support the tremendous weight of 160,000,000 pounds! These cables are three feet in diameter; they are made of 61 interwoven cables, four and one-half inches thick. The smaller cables are made by spinning together 434 strands of thin steel wire, each wire less than one-fittieth of an inch in diameter. Thus bound together, 26,474 of these tiny wires make the large cables that must support the load of millions of pounds.

The strength of America's bridge depends upon spinning the tiny wires of individual ability into the sturdy cables of co-operative strength.

All the tiny wires of constructive Americanism: creative ideas, team-work, loyalty, faith, courage, work, love, must be united in powerful cables to withstand the pounding force of the world-storms which are endangering our way of life.

Each of us can help to build the bridge by junking the defective wires of discord and bitterness, and spinning into the giant cables only the best qualities of our minds, hearts and spirits. We must spin together everything that is strong and good in America and omit all that is weak. Thus, together, we can build an American Bridge with the supreme strength to span any future.—The Silver Lining.

The trouble with most conversation is that a stray dea is smothered in a babble of talking.

Success, despite the experts, is a matter that involves much of what we call luck.

Readers of the war news understand that not every "sweeping victory" is a sweeping victory.

Success is the ability to get along with some people, and ahead of some others.

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.

Dairy Outlook

B. M. C. asks what the farm economists say about the dairy outlook this year.

The answer, taken from the bulletin giving the 1942 agricultural outlook for New York State: "Continued high milk production is expected unless weather conditions or price relations become unfavorable.

"Total milk production in the U. S. is expected to be the highest on record, with increased production also of cheese and evaporated milk. Continued improvement in prices of manufactured dairy products is expected because of increased exports and probable rising commodity prices.

"Costs in dairy farming are expected to continue to rise, but with strong co-operative support of the federal-state orders and improved prices for manufactured dairy products, the farm price of milk may be kept in line with costs during the year ahead."

How Paint Radiators?

C. H. P. asks: "Is it better to have radiators painted with something other than aluminum or gold color?"

Prof. B. B. Robb of the agricultural engineering department answers: "It is better to paint radiators with paints that have fine ground pigments such as inside wall paints than it is to paint them with paints made of flake metal such as aluminum or bronze.

"Tests by engineers show that the relative heating value of a typical house radiator with one coat of aluminum bronze is about ten per cent less than the radiator that has a bare iron foundry finish, gray paint, or one coat of dull black paint.

"This does not mean that ten per cent of the coal bill can be saved, for heat that is not discharged from the radiators into the room will mostly be returned to the furnace. It means that radiators with a dull dark finish are more efficient in the transmission of heat from the steam or hot water within them than are the radiators having bright polished surfaces.

"Painting a radiator has only a surface effect, so it makes no difference what paint is applied as a priming coat; the result always depends on the final coat of paint on the radiator."

Any Vitamins Lost?

Mrs. W. G. writes: "Kindly inform me if the vitamin qualities are destroyed when chickens are frozen."

Prof. Lillian Shaben of the College of Home Economics answers: "It is probable that no vitamins are lost when chickens are frozen."

459 Antlerless Deer Taken In Steuben County

Albany, Jan. 26.—The three day antlerless deer season in Steuben county in early December netted 459 of the animals, according to figures released today by the Conservation Department. Two weeks prior to the antlerless season, the regular one-week antlered deer season resulted in the taking of 614 deer, bringing the grand total for that county for 1941 to 1,073.

Statistics regarding the antlerless deer take during Dec. 8-9-10, as compiled by the Bureau of Game, revealed that 324 does and 135 antlerless bucks comprised the three-day total bag of 459. Of this number hunters took 190 the first day, 141 the second and 128 on the third. Reported weights of the does taken gave indication of the excellent condition of the Southern Tier herd in contrast to that in those isolated areas of deer starvation which exist in some sections of the Adirondacks.

Altho the Steuben antlerless deer take was somewhat below the anticipated number, a sampling of the 1,937 special license holders indicated that a surprising number were unable to go afield as planned because of suddenly increased wartime work schedules following Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war which occurred during that period of time.

"UNDER GOD'S WINGS"

(Continued from First Page)

waiting at the pier for us. (In the mail he brought were a couple of letters which had reached San Francisco after the boat left, forwarded here by clipper by the company). He said "It appears that an undeclared war has been declared on the United States. You will please proceed on shore in groups, going away from the waterfront to safer places, and appoint leaders to return and get our next word this evening." Even this word did not convince some of us, and it was not until we got newspapers with the story that it seemed that it could be real. As we went down the gangplank to the dock, some one said, "Here they are at again," and, looking up, we saw the enemy planes, just above us, with American planes in pursuit. Once again, as we walked along the streets to the Salvation Army, planes appeared overhead, and we took shelter in a store until they were past. As we started out on the street and as we went along, we were warned to keep going and not to congregate together. People were out watching the sky, but the policeman at the intersections, directing the furious traffic, inquired pedestrians' business before letting them proceed.

Despite the tension, we could not help noticing the beautiful foliage, and the tropical trees, much like India, and the old Palace, the statue of King Kamehameha, who unified the Islands and then turned them over to the United States, and other fine buildings. People under tension act much as they do at other times, unless, of course, they are completely unnamed. But while we all outwardly appeared calm, it was a great relief to step into the quiet of the Salvation Army auditorium and to feel we had found a place of shelter. The Divisional Commander, Brigadier Brewer, soon came in to welcome us and to promise us a good meal and what help we needed. They had food all ready for emergencies at this well-equipped center, and before long we sat down to bread and beans, soup and coffee and fruit. It was well past noon by then, so we could have eaten anything, and we were truly grateful as we sang the doxology together. With bombs falling all around us, intended for our destruction we had sailed serenely into harbor without a scratch and without a scare. Surely the Lord has protected us thus far. Altogether, there were two heavy raids and three lighter ones on Sunday. You may have more news of what happened than we have here.

After wending our way back to the dock later in the afternoon, we were told to take a bag with the few things we would need for overnight, and to proceed ashore again, getting further word next morning. We kept in touch with the office until we were finally told to come aboard again. The Salvation Army kindly provided a truck for us to ride back and forth on this first trip back to the steamer. The driver had been out that morning in ambulance work, and had picked up 40 dead. It gets dark here soon after 5, and a blackout was ordered, so in almost total darkness a station wagon made two trips from the Salvation Army headquarters to take us out to the Girls' School, about five miles from the waterfront, up in the beautiful Manoa Valley section. We found everything in darkness there, but by the means of flashlights, covered with blue paper, we registered our names and waited for a late supper. Our first night in Hawaii. At length we were shown our places for the night. The ladies were kept in rooms in the girls' dormitory, while the men, along with several Chinese from the steamer, slept in the gymnasium. We had arrived so suddenly that they could not at once provide much for us, so we had camp cots with a sheet, but no mattresses and no blankets. We slept in our clothes to keep warm, for it was raining off and on and rather cool. The gymnasium is a partly open structure, so the windy gusts of rain sprayed over us now and then, and the mosquitoes joined their forces for a blitzkreig. My face was a mass of bites when I awoke in the morning, and my beauty is temporarily gone, but fortunately there is no malaria here.

By the second night we were provided with army blankets, so we slept in greater comfort. The temperature is about like summer at home, with a shower of rain coming suddenly from over the hills, and then an equally sudden burst of sunshine. This accounts for the luxuriant foliage.

Members of our party kept an all-night patrol in two-hour watches, but the night was uneventful. A complete blackout was enforced. Radios were turned into police headquarters and announcements made from time to time, especially notifying the spots where lights were visible. On Tuesday morning we went back to the boat to get a few more belongings when we were suddenly told to come on board soon or get our things off as the boat might sail at short notice.

We did not have much time to think things over, but after prayer we all felt assured that we should go on if possible, so back we piled. We have been here two days now, with everything quiet, and we do not yet know about sailing.

Stresses Need For Good Seed Stock

As Essential as Shells, Planes and Bombs Says State Seed Specialist. Urges Farmers to Act.

"There is no substitute for good seeds; seeds and shells, plants and planes, beans and bombs are all needed to win this war," declared Prof. M. T. Munn, head of the seed testing laboratory at the Experiment Station in Geneva. Everyone who contemplates planting any food crops this spring should take steps at once to see that adequate stocks of seed of the right variety and of good quality are available for his needs, urges this authority.

"Seedsmen are engaged in an industry that is essential to the nation at all times and particularly so in times of war. To meet the increased demand for grain, root, and vegetable seeds in the natural effort to grow more food for man and beast, more and better seeds are needed. The situation is going to be fully and satisfactorily met if there is no hysteria or undue excitement and if everyone who intends to plant the crops that he can grow best makes definite plans now to secure or have saved for him an adequate supply of the variety of seeds he needs. To delay is to court disappointment and serious loss to the nation.

"Every seed buyer should be on guard, too, against high-pressure salesmen or advertisements that make use of a shortage as a lever to sell seed at an unreasonably high price or of a variety which is not wanted or is not adapted to the buyer's needs. To accept such is to hinder the national food production and to help the enemy in the present crisis."

Chamberlain Elected Chairman of Soil Conservation District

Hugh Chamberlain, Caneadea, has been elected chairman of the newly organized Soil Conservation District Board of Directors in Allegany county. The other directors are Richard Hall, Belmont; Mark Sanford, Little Genesee; Charles Wightman, Almond, and Robert Ainsworth of Whitesville. The secretary to the board is Clifford R. Harrington, county agricultural agent.

Allegany county became a soil conservation district upon action taken by the county board of supervisors at their meeting in November. The county agricultural land use planning committee recommended to the board of supervisors that the county be established as a district in interests of public safety and welfare.

One of the important tasks facing the newly organized board of directors of the district will be the planning of a program of soil erosion control for the county. About 40 farmers have requested help on this problem, according to County Agent Harrington. The program will call for giving technical assistance and providing at cost machinery for use in establishing a farm plan for the control of soil erosion.

The county land use planning committee recommended that this work be done because study showed the need for it, and because demonstrations put out by the Allegany County Farm Bureau proved that the work was practical. The land use committee consists of representatives of farm organizations and farm leaders.

Effective Sept. 29, 1941.

West Bound:
Truck Trip No. 5—8:15 a. m. Brings First Class Mail and Parcel Post.
Train 7 ---------- 9:51 a. m.
Train 1 ---------- 5:50 a. m.

East Bound
Train 2 ---------- 10:40 a. m.
Train 8 ---------- 2:53 p. m.
Truck Trip No. 5—5:00 p. m. Takes all Parcel Post and Eastern first class mail, also registered mail.

Mail Closing Time
West Bound
Train 7 ---------- 9:20 a. m.
Train 1 ---------- 5:20 p. m.

East Bound
Train 2 ---------- 10:15 a. m.
Train 8 ---------- 2:20 p. m.

Church Services

PRESBYTERIAN

Sunday morning service at 10:30. Rev. Edgar VanHorn of Alfred Divinity School will deliver the sermon.

Sunday Bible School at 11:45.

Choir practice at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lang on Thursday evening at 7:30.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST

Rev. Walter L. Greene, Pastor

Sabbath services at 2:30 p. m. Sermon by the pastor. Subject "The Timely and the Timeless."

Bible School at 3:30 p. m. Clifford Burdick, supt.

Independence

Morning worship and sermon by the pastor at 10:30.

Sabbath school at 11:30. Mrs. Grace Spicer, supt.

God is always one of our hearers. His will may be found as quickly by listening as by seeking.

Consecrated men more than great men do great things.

BAPTIST

Rev. Lloyd L. Tebo, Pastor

Thursday evening, 7:30, Midweek prayer and Bible study.

Saturday, an all-day wood cutting bee at the John Dodge home. The men are asked to bring their own lunch.

Saturday evening, 7:30, Young People's Singspiration.

Sunday, morning worship, 10:30. followed by communion.

Sunday School, 11:45.

Christian Endeavor, 6:30. Merlyn Phillipson, leader.

Evening service, 7:30.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

Mr. Clarence Seguine, Pastor

Thursday, 7:30 p. m., Prayer meeting at the home of Mrs. Walton.

Friday, 7:30 p. m., Young People's service in the church hall.

Sunday Services:

2 p. m., Sunday School. All welcome.

3 p. m., Communion service. Bob Conbery, pastor of the C. M. Alliance Church of Whitesville will serve communion and will also speak.

7:30 p. m., Evangelistic service. Subject "Jesus, the Sinner's Friend".

Next Tuesday, Feb. 3, Day for Prayer—10 a. m. to 12 noon; 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JESUS CALLS FOUR DISCIPLES

International Sunday School Lesson for February 1, 1942.

Golden Text: "Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men."—Mark 1:17.

Lesson Text: Matt. 4:18-22; Mark 1:16-20; Luke 5:1-11.

The scene of our lesson this week is the Sea of Galilee, referred to in Luke's gospel as the Lake of Gennesaret. While this region is not striking today, in the time of Jesus it was rather important, containing, as Farrar says, "many villages of which the largest had fifteen thousand inhabitants. In our Lord's time it was covered with a gay and numerous fleet of four thousand vessels, from the ships of war down to fishing boats; now it is often difficult to find a single crazy boat, even at Tiberias, and the Arabs fish merely by throwing poisoned breadcrumbs into the water near the shore. As four great roads communicate with the lake, it became a meeting place for men of many nations, Jews, Galileans, Syrians, Phoenicians, Arabs, Greeks and Romans."

Jesus was teaching by the Sea and entered into a boat to escape from the crowded throngs about him. He pushed out a little from the shore and sitting in the boat talked to the people on the shore. "The clear rippling water playing gently around the boat," comments Dr. Geikie, "the fields and vineyards and olive groves behind; the eager listeners with their varied and picturesque Eastern dress; the wondrous preacher; the calmness and delicious coolness of the morning, and, over all, the cloudless Syrian sky, must have made a scene striking in the extreme."

After his discourse to the crowd he told Peter to cast his net again, "Peter had fished these waters from boyhood," says F. B. Meyer. "There was nothing in the craft with which he was not familiar. The habits of the fish, the hours and spots most suitable for taking them, the effect of climatic conditions, in all he was proficient. He would have hotly resented any interference on the part of other fishermen of his acquaintance; and now he found himself suddenly confronted with a bidding which was contradicted by his experience, by the universal maxims and practice of generations and by the bitter failure of the preceding night, which left him jaded, weary and out of heart. Is it not thus with all who have been greatly used by Christ? There is no escaping the test. At a certain moment in our experience, often long after we have become disciples, the Master comes on board the ship of life and assumes supreme control."

Jesus called Peter, James and John to follow him, all of whom were fishermen. "Not by chance did Jesus select his first companions from among the fishermen," says Papini. "The fisherman who lives a great part of his days in the pure solitude of the water is the man who knows how to wait. He is a patient, unhurried man who lets down his nets and leaves the rest to God. The water has its caprices, the lake its fantasies, no day is like another day; he does not know when he goes away if he will come back with his boat full or without a single fish to cook for his dinner. He commends himself into the hands of God, who send abundance and famine. He consoles himself for bads days by thinking of the good days which have been and which will come. He washes his hands in water and his spirit in solitude."

"We see Socrates calling disciples round him, even as Jesus did" says W. J. Dawson, "explaining truth to them with an infinite patience, enabling them to realize that to know the truth is the only freedom; himself meanwhile bearing indignity and scorn, poverty and hardships, with the complete philosophic indifference of one to whom the only real life is the life of the spirit. But there the parallel ends, except in so far as the death of Socrates reveals those divine qualities of fidelity and courage which make all martyrs one. Socrates never said 'Follow me.' He valued loyalty to the ideas he formulate, but passionate allegiance to himself he neither desired nor demanded. Christ, on the contrary, demands not so much intellectual convictions as personal loyalty. Te never speaks of truth after the impersonal manner of Socrates: 'I am the Truth', is his great formula."

Jesus contemplated the spread of his kingdom by the conversion of individuals one by one. Personal work by his followers is the agency Jesus depends upon. Dwight L. Moody, the great evangelist who was led to Christianity by the influence of a teacher, says this about the possibilities of personal work:

"Away up the mountainside there is a little spring; it seems so small that an ox might drink it up at a draught. By and by it becomes a rivulet; other rivulets run into it. Before long it is a large brook and becomes a broad river sweeping onward to the sea. On its banks are cities, towns and villages, where many thousands live. Vegetation flourishes on every side, and commerce is carried down its stately bosom to distant lands. So if you turn one to Christ, that one may turn a hundred, the hundred may turn a thousand, and so the stream, small at first, goes on broadening and deepening as it rolls toward eternity."

Fooled Him

"I turned the way I signalled," indignantly said the lady, after the crash.

"I know it," said the man, "that's what fooled me."

ONE A DAY

Each "One-A-Day" brand Vitamin A and D Tablet is *equivalent in Vitamin A and D potency to two teaspoonfuls of Cod Liver Oil* meeting minimum United States Pharmacopeial Standards.

A sufficient supply of these two important vitamins is as necessary for you as it is for the children.

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A TABLET A DAY IS ALL YOU TAKE
A PENNY A DAY IS ALL IT COSTS

30 tablets 35¢ 90 tablets 85¢
180 tablets $1.50

ASK The Scientist

If you have a question to ask the scientists, mail it to the New York Press Association, The Castle, Syracuse, N. Y. The Science Board of the Radio Workshop at Syracuse University will answer each week in the Andover News those questions considered most interesting and timely.

Question 1.—The serious typhus epidemic among Hitler's troops has been mentioned frequently in recent news. What is the nature of typhus fever and its relationship to typhoid fever?

Answer.—Typhus fever has no relationship whatever to typhoid fever. The similarity of names is purely coincidental and does not connote any similarity in the infections. Typhoid fever is caused by the ingestion of food or beverages containing living typhoid bacilli while typhus is caused by a very minute and peculiar organism which is usually introduced into the body of the patient by the bite of the body louse.

Typhus is a very serious disease with a high death rate, occurring chiefly, due to its mode of transmission, among men who are overcrowded in unsanitary conditions such as may exist in army camps, prisons, and on ship board. Nazi concentration camps are likely places for outbreaks of typhus.

Principles of modern sanitary science when circumstances allow their application are very effective in preventing and checking typhus in this stage, but in earlier times it wrought terrible havoc. For an interesting discussion of the important role of typhus fever in history, the questioner is referred to the book entitled, "Rats, Lice and History" by Hans Zinsser.—Prof. Henry N. Jones, bacteriologist.

Question 2.—Now that there is war in the Pacific, will your science board name those essential raw materials that we must import across the Pacific and how essential are they?

Answer.—The United States uses about half of the rubber consumed in the world. In 1939, 95 per cent of the world supply came from southeastern Asia and its island fringe. By reclaiming old rubber, making rubber synthetically, and getting rubber from other sources, we can obtain about one-third of our annual needs at present from non-Asiatic sources. This is one of our essential raw materials.

Many of the other raw materials which are found in abundance only in a few places; One of these is tin of which Asia supplied 80 per cent of the world stocks. Europe 19 per cent, and South America one per cent. The United States used—when it could get it—as much as all the rest of the world. If we could easily get along without cans for food, bronze and babbit metal for bearings, and solder, tin would be less important.

Tungsten, an ingredient of high speed tool steel, was produced by China in quantities several times as great as the total North American production. Mica, isinglass, used in radio tubes, condenser sheets, airplane spark plugs, and as insulating sheets in many electrical devices, comes mostly from India and Madagascar.

Mangenese is another raw material coming from abroad. We import over 20 times as much as we produce and over a third of it comes from across the Pacific.—Dr. Earl Apfel, geologist.

Question 3.—If it were possible for a person to ascend in a balloon and remain in a stationary place in the air, after a period of 12 hours upon descending, would the world have turned beneath him so he would land in a different place?

Answer.—The answer depends on the term "a stationary place in the air or in space." All particles and objects in the universe apparently are in motion and hence we know of no place or object which is absolutely stationary or absolutely at rest. Therefore, when we speak of an object being stationary we always mean that it is stationary with reference to some other object. For example, when we say that an automobile is stationary or at rest we mean that it is stationary with reference to the ground.

We know that the earth is rotating, making a complete rotation in 24 hours, and revolving about the sun, making a complete revolution in a year, and also traveling thru space together with the sun and planets at a speed of 175 miles a second in the direction of the constellation Cygnus. In this motion the air above the earth follows with the earth.

Hence, if the man in the balloon is stationary with reference to the air, he would be going thru all the motions of the earth and when he descended he would land at the same place from which he ascended.

If we specify that the balloonist remained stationary with reference to the sun for 12 hours, the earth would have moved away from him a distance of 15,000 miles. If we specify that the balloonist was at rest with reference to the center of our galaxy for 12 hours, the earth would have moved away a distance of about 125,000 miles.—Dr. Wm. Fredrickson, physicist.

Question 4.—We often hear of people losing their sense of sight, of hearing and of smell, but seldom hear of anyone losing his sense of taste. Do people ever lose it so completely that they cannot taste their food? Can you explain why this sense of taste seems to be retained longer than any other?

Answer.—More cases of partial loss of taste sensation probably occur than we are aware of. We generally recognize four fundamental tastes: sweet, bitter, sour, and salty. In order to lose the sense of taste entirely all four would have to be affected. If one is affected it seldom comes to our attention. But if all are lost the person soon becomes aware of the fact. I am personally acquainted with a woman who recently lost the sense of taste. It is also well known that as one grows older the sense of taste often becomes less acute and a greater amount of seasoning must be added to his food to make it more palatable. I do not believe that the sense of taste is less susceptible to loss than any of the other special senses.—Dr. Verlus Lindeman, zoologist.

Question 5.—Is electricity stored in a storage batter?

Answer. — Many persons have the idea that electricity is stored in wires. Of course, this it not true at all. In storage batteries of all types, electricity as such is not stored. Chemical energy is stored. This can be converted into electrical energy is desired. In the lead storage batter the energy is stored in the form of lead plates and other plates coated with lead oxide.

The war has greatly increased the demand for storage batteries of all types and in the war torn countries flash lights and such conveniences are practically unavailable to civilian populations because war forces require the entire output. Submarines have a very large storage battery capacity. Radio receiving and sending equipment for our army will use many dry cells.—Dr. Albert Elder, chemist.

Question 6.—Do geese fly south by stages or do they fly directly there in one continuous flight?

Answer.—Usually they fly by stages although all species of wild geese are powerful birds capable of long sustained flights. The frequency and duration of their stops are determined chiefly by foods available and weather conditions. Storms and more particularly fogs hamper geese in their migratory flights just as they hamper flights of the mechanical birds we call airplanes.

The blue goose, or wavery as it is more often called, flies as a rule non-stop from James Bay to the gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas. Ross geese may hop from their nesting grounds in the arctic with few if any stops to their winter range on the coast of California, crossing the Rockies enroute. The geese that cross the Rockies must attain an altitude of 15,000 feet and they often fly above the ground at elevations of 2,000 or 3,000 feet.—Prof. Henry N. Jones.

Question 7 .— On our sack of flour it says nicotinic. Does this mean they put tobacco in flour and does this produce mold on bread?

Answer.—No tobacco is put in flour. The chemical nicotine is extracted from tobacco leaves and is then converted into nicitinic acid in the chemical laboratory. Nicotinic acid is known as part of the vitamin B2 complex and may be insufficient in some diets.—Dr. Elder.

Potato Men Urged to Use More Potash

Dr. Ora Smith of Cornell, speaking at two recent well-attended potato meetings in Angelica and Whitesville, urged Allegany county potato growers to consider using more potash in their potato fertilization. He said, "With heavy applications of manure it would be advisable to use at least 1,000 pounds of a fertilizer with a 1-2-2 ratio, such as 5-10-10. Without manure, I would advise the use of at least 1,500 pounds of a 1-2-3 fertilizer such as 4-8-12."

Mr. Smith pointed out that in most of the trial plots, the additional potash has caused a marked increase in yields and in quality of tubers grown.

Professor Barrus, speaking at these same meetings, urged farmers to handle their seed with greater care and stated that curing of cut seed, and treating of all seed had proved very effective in increasing the come up when planted. He also called growers' attention to the new large custom spray rings and mentioned they not only have done good jobs of spraying, but have saved farmers considerable expense in time and labor. Allegany county growers are considering starting two such rings.

Over 70 growers attended one or the other of the two meetings to bring themselves up-to-date on the latest potato information. Other topics in addition to those mentioned above included discussions on potato varieties, the use of shortened rotations to increase yield and decrease wireworm and white grub injury, and general disease control problems.

Dr. Smith told growers that at least one and possibly two sets of fertilizer plots are to be started in Allegany county in 1942. These will be sponsored by the Farm Bureau.

Information

A colored messenger unceremoniously invaded the private office of J. P. Morgan.

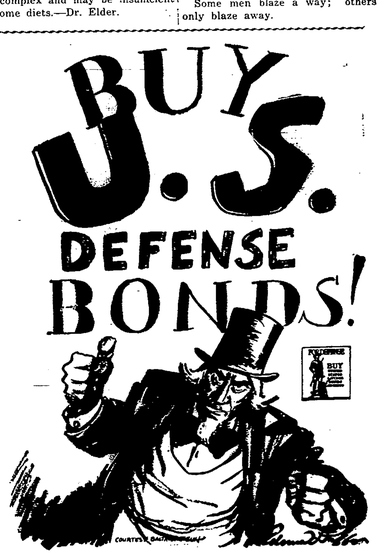
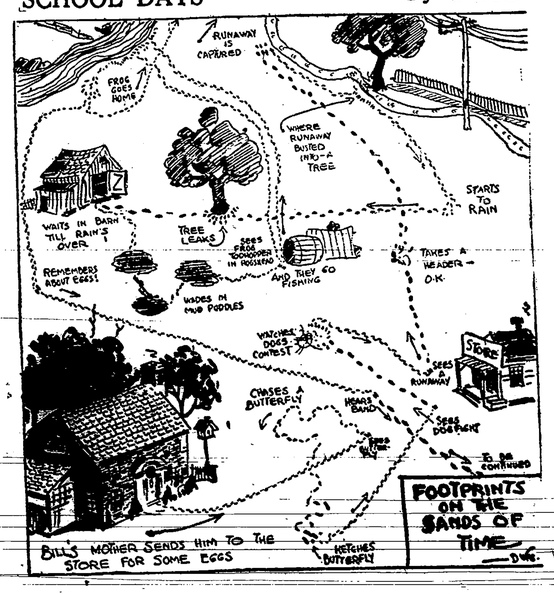
"Do you know to whom you are talking?" the financier demanded.

"No, boss."

"I'm Morgan, of J. P. Morgan & Co., sir."

"Does yo' know who yo' is undressin'?" asked the messenger.

"I neither know nor care," snapped the money king.

"Well, I'se de coon ob Kuhn, Loeb & Co."

Some men blaze a way; others only blaze away.